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ILLUSTRATED...

SEED —
AND FLORAL
CATALOGUE.

— 1901. —

EICHLING —

SEED AND
NURSERY CO., LTD.

STORE:

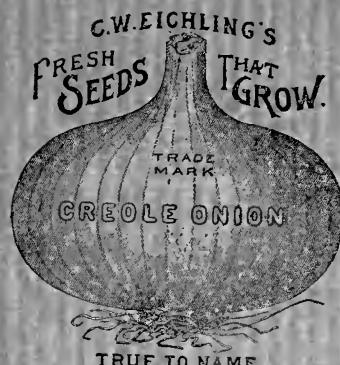
No. 129 Camp Street.

NURSERY:

Carondelet and Sixth Sts.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

General Directions to Correspondents.



NEW ORLEANS, January, 1901.

The attention of our customers is respectfully called to the following directions, which will, if followed, be an aid to purchasers as well as to themselves:

POSTAGE PAID—We deliver, postage paid, to any Post Office in United States, **Vegetable and Flower Seeds, in Packets, Ounces and Pounds**, also Bulbs and Plants, when ordered at Catalogue price, except where otherwise noted.

EXPRESS—It will be very much cheaper to the purchaser if Seeds are ordered to be sent by Express or Rail at their expense when desired, quantities of pounds, quarts and upwards. In all cases where possible we advise our customers to have their plants forwarded by Express, as larger and finer plants can be sent, and "extras" are added to lie defray charges. **PLANTS AND SEEDS ARE NOW TAKEN BY THE LEADING EXPRESS COMPANIES AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT FROM THE REGULAR RATES FOR MERCHANDISE.**

RAIL OR STEAMER—Fertilizers, Implements, trees, shrubs and miscellaneous bulky or heavy articles can be sent only by Express, Rail or Steamer, at the purchaser's expense.

PACKING—No charge is made for boxes or packing, nor for delivery to Freight depots or Express Offices in New Orleans.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office Money Order, Drafts on New Orleans Banks, or Express Money Orders. We disclaim all responsibility when remittances are not made as above directed. Where it is not possible to obtain these, the letters should be registered. Postage stamps will be found a convenient method of remitting for small amounts, and can be used by us to advantage. Coin should not be sent by mail.

CASH WITH ORDER—Please send money with the order sufficient to cover the whole bill, to facilitate the execution of your orders. During the busy season, to make out bills for customers, charge, and in a few days receive the money, make the proper credit and send receipt, requires more work than we can readily perform.

NEW CUSTOMERS—Orders from parties unknown to us must be accompanied by a remittance or by satisfactory reference to some responsible house, or to some person of our acquaintance. We decline sending goods "Collect on Delivery" to parties unknown to us unless remittance be made on account to guarantee acceptance.

ORDER EARLY—It will greatly facilitate shipment if orders are sent in **EARLY**. We aim to send off all orders the same or next day after receipt, but during the busy season it is nearly impossible—hence the advisability of ordering **early**.

ERRORS—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, striving to do a little more than we offer; yet in the press of business errors sometimes occur, in which event we wish to be promptly notified of the fact, and will make such corrections as will be satisfactory. Please keep copies of all your orders for comparison.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF PACKAGES—We endeavor to secure the safe arrival of packages of Seeds, Bulbs and Plants in good condition in every case. Frequently it happens that orders never reach us, or are without signature. When customers fail to receive their packages in a reasonable time they should inform us, and at the same time send a copy of their order and any other information necessary to trace the goods. Complaints must be made on receipt of goods.

NAME AND ADDRESS—Please remember to write your **Name, Post Office, County and State**; also give number of street or P. O. Box, as distinctly as possible; also the **nearest Express Office**.

PLANT ORDERS should be separated from the seed orders; the departments are separate, but shipments of seeds and plants are made in one parcel, to avoid additional Express charges.

NON-WARRANTY—We wish it to be distinctly understood that, although we continue to take all possible pains to supply only New, Genuine and Unadulterated Seeds, Plants and Bulbs, we still give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any of the Seeds, Plants or Bulbs we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Every order received for articles named in this Catalogue will be executed on these conditions only.

Deutsche Correspondenz.—Alle Bestellungen und Correspondenzen in deutscher Sprache werden mit Sorgfalt ausgeführt.

Correspondence Française.

EICHLING SEED & NURSERY CO., LTD.,

129 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.



1901.

Hail the new century! May it bring to our customers the s of prosperity, Peace the world in general. We r under a different firm orking force, our capital our customers with any f

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants,

Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Shrubs,

Garden Implements, Insecticides, Floral Decorations and Cut Flowers, in fact
Everything for the Garden, Field and Orchard.

Everything for the Garden, Field and Orchard.

Our specialties remain the same as they have been for
The best and most profitable seeds for the Truckfarmer,

The best Roses, Palms and Bedding Plants for the amateur and the
most valuable Fruit Trees for the Orchardist.

Increased Facilities: Last year we were compelled to buy thousands of Roses from other growers and were sadly disappointed in varieties, **now we grow all our Roses ourselves** and have over fifty thousand in over two hundred varieties guaranteed all true to name. We can give larger value for the money than any nursery in the country. **Our Palms**, from seedlings in two inch pots to the grandest specimen number in the thousands and our prices are astonishingly low for the size of our stock.

We ship more Bedding plants than all the other nurseries in New Orleans combined and are prepared for the largest orders.

Our stock of Fruit Trees is the most complete, and our prices must drive out the tree agents who have been robbing the South for years by charging exorbitant prices for trees of doubtful value.

This information is for **new customers**, our old patrons know that the name of "EICHLING" in connection with Seeds, Plants, Trees or Bulbs means **THEY ARE GOOD.** Yours Very Truly,

STORE: 129 Camp Street.
Green Houses, Nursery and Trial Grounds:
Carondelet and Sixth Streets,
One Square from St. Charles Avenue.

Eichling Seed and Nursery Co., Ltd.,

New Orleans, La.

Specialties for Truck Farmers.



New Stringless Green Pod.

BEST BUSH BEANS

FOR THE TRUCKER.

ASK FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES.

Beans are again a short crop and prices range high. Early orders are advisable, as the demand cannot be covered this year.

Three Great Money-Makers

For the Truck Farmer.

The New Stringless Green Pod,
Extra Early Refugee, and the
Extra Early Red Valentine.

The New Stringless Green Pod,

The great money-maker for the truck farmer, the only really Stringless Snap Bean in existence, the **Bush Creaseback Bean**.

THE NEW STRINGLESS GREEN POD is best described as the Creaseback Bean in bush form. Pods perfectly round, just what the Northern market wants, straight, fleshy and absolutely stringless. With this Bean you can ship Round-Podded Creasebacks three weeks ahead of the pole bean. We have the only genuine stock from the originator.

Bushel \$5.00, peck \$1.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 90c, by freight or express.
Pint 30 cents, quart 50 cents, postpaid.

Special Truck Farmers' Prices on Beans, f. o. b. N. O.:

| | Half Peck. | Peck. | Bushel. |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------|---------|
| Extra Early Refugee | \$0.90 | \$1.50 | 4.50 |
| Extra Early Red Valentine | 90 | 1.50 | 4.50 |
| Davis Wax | 1.00 | 1.75 | 5.50 |
| Wardwell's Kidney Wax | 1.00 | 1.75 | 6.50 |
| Flagolet Bush Wax | 1.00 | 1.75 | 5.90 |

For Other Varieties See Pages 2 to 5.

BEST WATERMELONS

FOR THE TRUCKER.

Remember we give you Southern grown Watermelon Seed, far superior to Northern seed.

Special Truck Farmers' Prices.

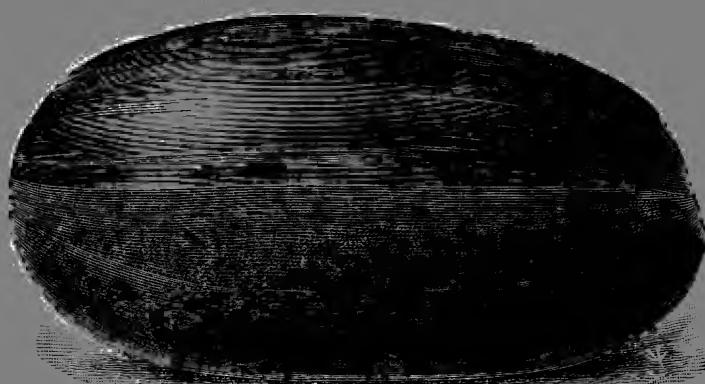
| | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | 1 lb. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Florida Favorite | 15 | 20 | 30 |
| Triumph | 20 | 30 | 45 |
| Duke Jones | 15 | 20 | 30 |
| Georgia Rattlesnake | 15 | 20 | 30 |
| Dixie | 15 | 20 | 30 |
| Mammoth Iron Lad | 15 | 20 | 30 |

If by mail add at the rate of 10 cents per lb.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET:

Large oblong Melon, 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches diameter, somewhat tapering at the ends. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. Seeds white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large solid heart which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary, and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. The Melon is as good for home use as for shipping, and we believe it is the best Melon to-day. Monte Christo is very much like it.

Price: Oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, postpaid.
For other varieties see pages 20 to 22.

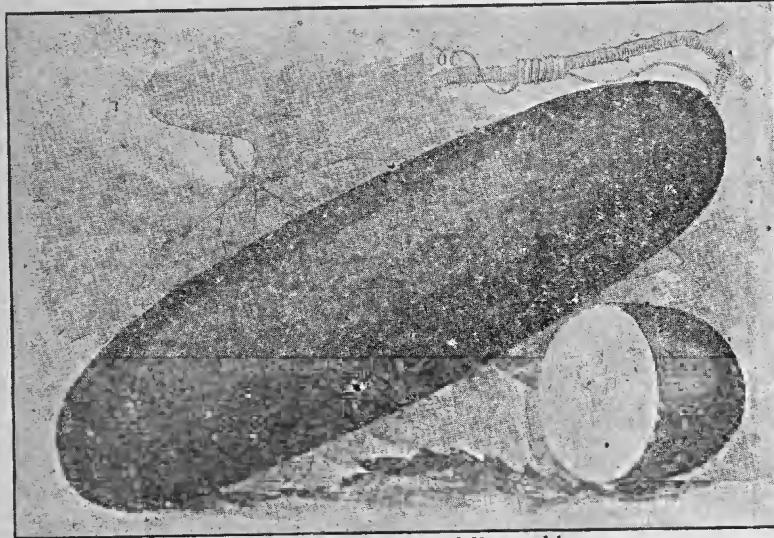


KLECKLEY'S SWEET WATERMELON.

Our personal contact with the Truckfarmers enables us to keep in line with their wants and what we recommend for shipping may be absolutely relied upon as the best money maker for the Trucker. Experienced shippers know this and we have had their trade for the last 18 years.

Special Prices on Large Quantities on Application.

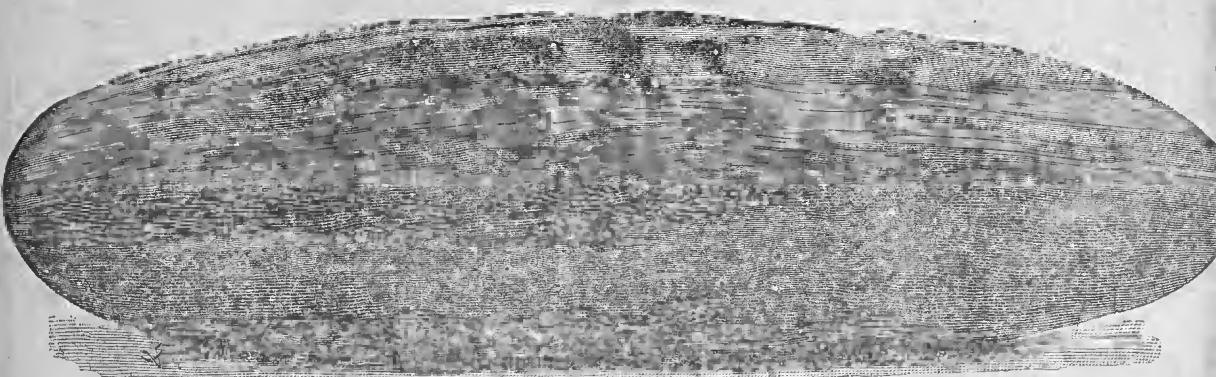
THE TWO BEST CUCUMBERS FOR THE SHIPPER AND MARKET GARDENER.



Cucumber—Improved Emerald.

celled for beauty, color and form even by the best English Frame varieties. It is almost entirely free from "warts and spines," so much so that it may be called *spineless*. As an all-purpose market variety it cannot be surpassed. Oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

THE IMPROVED EMER-
ALD is a most remarkable
new sort, possessing that rich,
dark green color which has
been so long desired. It is
strictly an evergreen, holding
its color until fully ripe. Its
distinct dark green and spine-
less skin attracts the attention
of everyone. The fruit sets
early, and its vigorous vines
abound in straight, handsome
fruits of the most desirable
qualities. As a slicer the flesh
is peculiarly crisp and tender,
and the flavor most pleasing.
The young fruit, being dark
green, straight and tender,
makes an excellent pickle. It
will prove a boon to those who
grow under glass, or for long
distance shipping on account
of holding its deep green
color. When grown under
glass this variety is not ex-



EICHLING'S LONG GREEN PROLIFIC CUCUMBER.

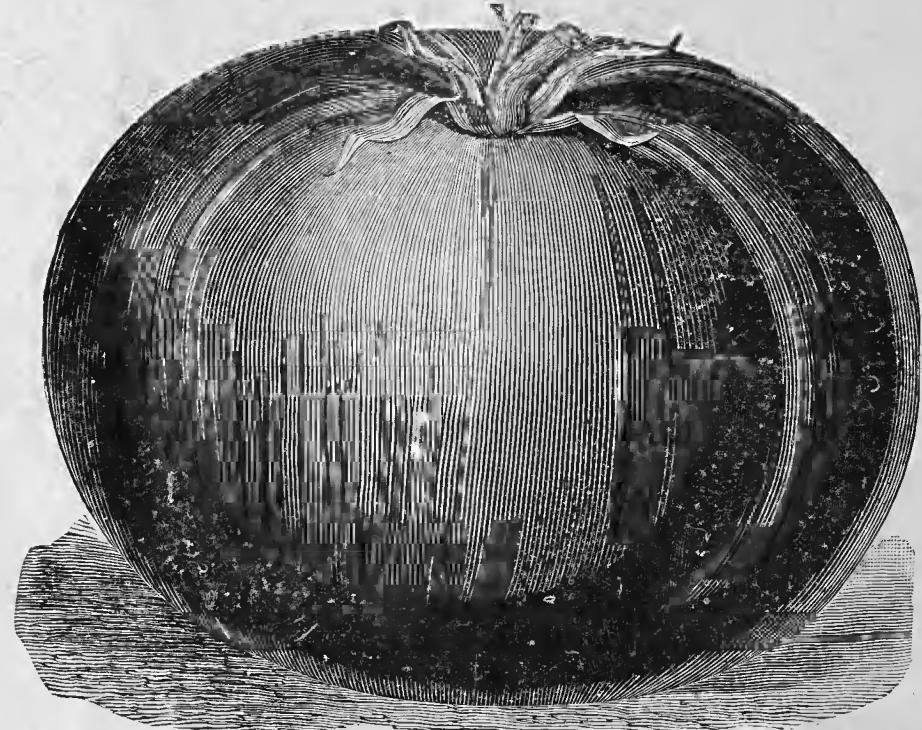
An improvement on the New Orleans Market both as regards uniformity of shape and dark green color, as well as bearing, bringing almost twice the number of beautiful long green cucumbers which retain their color, when shipped, longer than any variety. I had this variety tested in every Southern State, all reporting excellent results and recommending this variety above any other for shipping. *The Earliest, Finest Formed and most salable Variety to grow for Shipping.* Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; 1 lb. 60c. postpaid. In 5 lb. lots by express, 40c. per lb.

Improved Evergreen White Spine—Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c. postpaid. Lots of 5 lbs. by express 30c. per lb. For other varieties of Cucumbers, see page 14.

Best CABBAGES for Truck Farmers See pages 7 to 9
Best CAULIFLOWERS Pages 9 and 10
Best PEAS for Truck Farmers Pages 25 and 26

BEST TOMATOES

FOR SHIPPERS.



The New Imperial.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR TRUCK FARMERS POST-PAID.

| | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | lb. | | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | 1 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|
| The Stone..... | 40 | \$1.40 | New Imperial..... | 60 | \$2.00 |
| Dwarf Champion..... | 40 | 1.40 | Early Acme..... | 40 | 1.40 |
| Atlantic Prize (Earliest)..... | 50 | 1.75 | Volunteer..... | 40 | 1.40 |
| Beauty | 40 | 1.40 | Paragon | 40 | 1.40 |
| Favorite | 40 | 1.40 | Honor Bright | 50 | 1.75 |

ASK FOR PRICES ON LOTS OF 5 LBS. AND OVER. For Other Varieties See Pages 30 and 32.

Best RADISHES for Truckers and Shippers .. Pages 29 and 30

CREOLE ONION and BERMUDA ONION ... Pages 23 and 24

Best CORN for Market and Farm Pages 12 and 13

Best POTATOES for the South On Inside Back Cover

 Truck Farmers should send in their List of Seeds to get Special Prices and Save Money!

THE BEST HEAD LETTUCE FOR THE SHIPPER AND MARKET GARDENER.

Improved Large Passion.

This is the standard Lettuce for the Truck farmer. It attains a large size and heads very hard. Outer leaves dark green, mottled very lightly with brown. Inside bright yellow. Exceedingly crisp and of fine flavor. The best variety for fall and winter. Sow from September till February. Not recommended for summer. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., 1lb. \$1.25 postpaid.

Trocadero. A new Cabbage Lettuce from France, recommended for winter planting and used to a great extent for shipping. The quality of this *Early Large heading* Lettuce is excellent, quite as hardy as the N. O. Passion. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., 1lb. \$1.50 postpaid.



Improved Large Passion.

Big Boston. A most desirable variety either for forcing in cold frames or open-ground planting. oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., 1lb. 1.00 postpaid. For other varieties of Lettuce, See Page 18.

Eichling's Early Market, the only all the year round Head Lettuce, oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., 1lb. \$1.50 postpaid.



Best Egg Plant---New Orleans Market.

Truckfarmers knowing the great difference between this and the Northern or New York purple Egg Plant are very particular to get the genuine Southern grown seed of this great producer. Beautiful rich purple in color and oblong in shape. It is much more productive than the New York Purple and withstands the heat when the New York droops.

My seed of the New Orleans Market Egg Plant is grown by a truckfarmer whose crop always commands the highest price in our French Market. He selects for me the first and largest fruits for seeds and my customers are always sure to get the very best Egg Plant seed obtainable.

For the last fifteen years I have supplied the largest truckers in the South with this seed. Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1lb. \$3.50 postpaid.

NEW YORK PURPLE. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., 1lb. \$2.75.

For other varieties, See Pages 15 and 16.

BEST MUSK MELONS.

PAUL ROSE OR PETOSKY.

EASTERN seedsmen, making a specialty of melons, say the Paul Rose is the best novelty introduced in the past ten years. It is most distinct and most valuable.

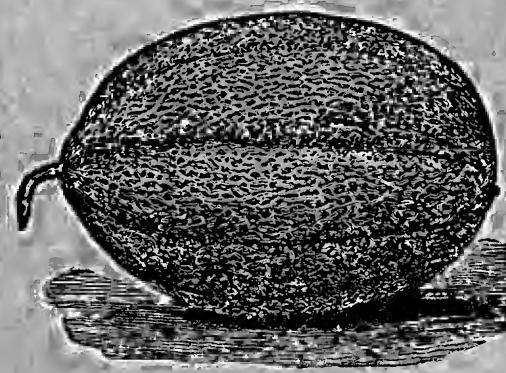
SPECIAL PRICES FOR TRUCKFARMERS.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1 lb.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|
| Rockyford, (Colorado grown seed)..... | 25 | 60 |
| " Eastern grown seed..... | 15 | 40 |
| Paul Rose or Petosky..... | 25 | 60 |
| New Orleans Market Genuine Stock..... | 30 | 75 |
| Early Hackensack..... | 15 | 35 |
| Netted Citron..... | 15 | 35 |

If by mail add at the rate of 10 cts. per lb.

For description and other varieties See Page 19.



Rocky Ford Chataloupe.

Specialties for Planters.

VELVET BEAN

Has the same habit of growth as the Cow Pea. It has no equal as a nitrogen gatherer and weed destroyer. The vines make a vigorous growth and very dense foliage of velvety green color from early spring until frost, and constantly shedding leaves, which are a valuable fertilizer. The tubercles on its roots are the largest of any which have come to our observation. Coral-like clusters have been collected that make a mass, from one single growth, almost as large as a hen's egg. For hay they are more than equal to the Cow Pea, as will be seen from the following chemical analysis, as compared with the Cow Pea: One-fourth as much ash, one-half times as much protein, three times as much fat, one-third as much fibre, and one and one-third times as much nitrogen. They yield a heavy crop of Beans.

Sow in drills five feet apart and six to eight inches in the row. One peck will sow an acre. Price, per lb., 20c, postpaid; half peck 35c, peck 50c, bushel \$1.75. Price on larger quantities upon application.

GERMAN MILLET.—*Setaria Germanica*.

Millet requires good, rich soil; in fact, it is folly to sow it in poor land. For forage it should be cut when in bloom, as then it contains the most nourishing properties and makes the best hay; but if planted for seed to be used as stock food it must be cut when the seed begins to turn yellow, then the stems are worthless for hay. Millet is a good forage plant and makes a very nutritious and sweet hay, which is much relished by stock, and every farmer should grow it.

The best time to sow Millet in the South is during the months of April and May. The ground should be well plowed and harrowed before sowing and the surface finely pulverized. The necessary quantity to sow an acre is three pecks, but in rich land one bushel may be sown as otherwise the stems become too thick. After sowing, a heavy field roller, if one is handy, may be passed over the ground, and the seed requires no further covering. Lb. 10c, bush. \$1.10; 10 bush. \$10.00. If by mail add 10c per lb.

SORGHUM.

Under the botanical name Sorghum Vulgare the most of the Sorghum varieties cultivated for stock food are known to the botanist; the different species are only hybrids.

The best and most suitable variety for our climate is, undoubtedly, the Early Amber Sorghum. It is largely planted by our planters here, and has become quite a favorite as stock food with them. All who have tried it speak very highly of its nutritive and fattening properties for hogs and other animals, and of the large yield of grain it produces.

Next to the Early Amber the Early Orange may be considered the best. In fact, the difference between these two varieties is so little that it is hardly perceptible.

Sorghum should be sown in the spring as early as possible, in drills, about three feet apart, and three to four quarts of seed are the necessary quantity to sow an acre.

Amber Sorghum price list: Lb. 10c, peck 50c, bushel \$1.10, ten bushels \$10.00.

Orange Sorghum price: Same as above, or by mail add 10c per lb.

IMPROVED LEAMING CORN.

This is the Corn par excellence for the Southern planter. The best all-around variety, that stands the heat and drouth, and is well liked by stock. An extra early field variety. It is sweet and nutritious, making excellent feed and fine meal. The ears are large and handsome, with deep, large grains, deep orange color and small red cob. It is very productive. The shucks cover the ear better than any Northern or Western variety here ever tried. It is adapted to a variety of soils, and produces well on heavy or light soil. It has proven itself very reliable. Pint 20c, quart 30c, postpaid; peck 40c, bushel \$1.

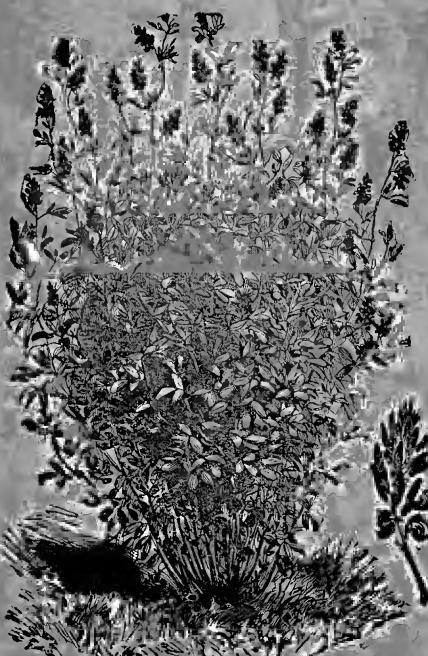
ALFALFA—French Lucerne or Chili Clover.

Medicago Sativa.

An excellent forage plant. It requires a deep and dry soil. When Alfalfa has once taken hold in the ground it will last from ten to fifteen years, and it is even said that in some places where the soil is deep and not very wet it has been known to grow over thirty years, without showing any signs of decay. Sow twenty pounds per acre broadcast, and not later than December, as the young plants, if sown in January or even later, will not make sufficient of roots to stand our hot and dry summers.

Per lb. 15c. Bushel price on application. If by mail add 10c per lb.

ALFALFA or LUCERNE CLOVER.



PLANT ORANGE TREES.

The great freeze of 1899 has taught us a lesson worth thousands of dollars if properly utilized. Mandarin Oranges frozen down to the ground in February 1899 are now in Fall 1900, loaded down with fruit, which brings from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per box.

Is there another fruit tree which recovers and bears in such a short time?

HOW IT IS DONE. All our Orange trees are budded low down near the root, in December the ground is banked up against the trunk covering the bud and protecting it against a freeze. Should the top get killed the strong root remains with the healthy bud under the ground which makes in one year, with good cultivation, a tree six to eight feet high and five feet across. We have seen this done and **it can be done anywhere near the Gulf.** The crop of a grove of Mandarins which was cut down in February 1899 was sold this fall for \$2,500.00 and will be worth \$4,000.00 next year.

PLANT AN ACRE OF MANDARINS on the strength of the above facts or plant at least a dozen in your yard, treat them as indicated and there is no more cause for complaint that we cannot grow Oranges in the Gulf States.

MANDARINS budded on Citrus trifoliata or sour stock 2 to 3 feet each 50c., doz. \$5.00, 100 \$40.00, 4 to 5 feet well branched, 75c., doz. \$7.00, 100 \$50.00.

SATSUMA 2 to 3 feet each 50 cts., doz. \$5.00, 100 \$35.00, 4 to 5 feet 75 cts. each, doz. \$7.00, 100 \$50.00.

Louisiana Sweet—The best, large sweet Orange in the South; not as hardy as the above two varieties, but if budded on the Trifoliata, will be safe in the latitude of New Orleans. 3—4 feet, each 75c.; doz. \$8.00. 4 feet each 90c. to \$1.50.

Mediterranean Sweet—A very fine large fruit of delicious flavor; very juicy. Price as above.

Parson Brown—Excellent Florida variety; one of the best. Price as above.

Washington Navel—The best California Oranges; very popular. Price of above, 2—3 feet, each 50c.; doz. \$5.00. 3—4 feet, 75c. each.

Grape Fruit or Pomelo, for preserves; fruit bringing from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per box. 2—3 feet, 75c. each; dozen \$6.00.

Tangerine—Kid glove variety, very sweet; a beautiful fruit, dark orange color, style of Mandarin 2—3 feet, 50c. each; dozen \$5.00. 3—4 feet, 75c. each.

Ruby and St. Michael's Blood. 3—4 feet. 75c. each.

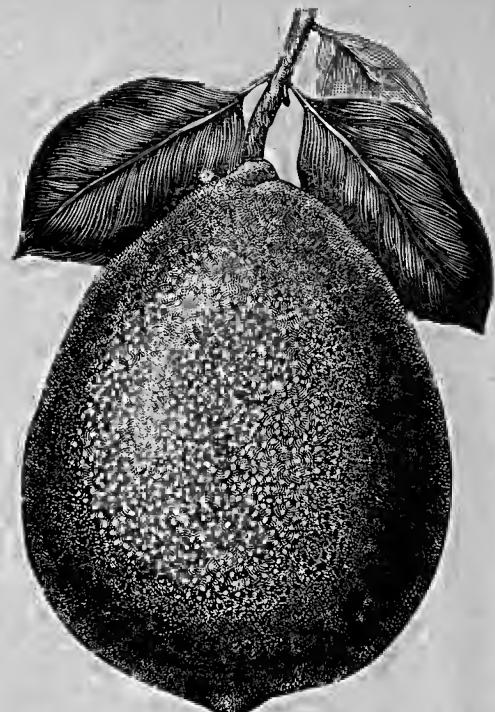
Kum-Quat, very small oval fruit, size of a pigeon egg; even the skin of this peculiar fruit is very palatable. One of the hardiest varieties, always loaded with blossoms, green and ripening fruit. A very fine plant for the lawn or for tubs. We have a few beautiful specimen, 4—5 feet high and very bushy, such trees are rare. Each \$1.50. 1 to 2 feet high, 50 and 75cts. 2—3 feet \$1.00 each.



Kum-Quat Orange.

THE WONDERFUL NEW LEMON, PONDEROSA.

Nothing that has ever been brought to our notice in the plant line has caused half the commotion that this wonderful Lemon has. It is a true ever-bearing variety. On a plant six feet high no less than eighty-nine of these ponderous Lemons were growing at one time. It was a beautiful sight to see. The tree was blooming, and at the same time had fruit in all stages of development, from the size of a pea up to the ripe fruit, showing it to be a true ever-bearer. Fruit has been taken from this tree weighing over four pounds. The Lemons have very thin rind for such large fruit. It is the juiciest of all Lemons, makes delicious lemonade, and for culinary purposes cannot be excelled. It is not uncommon to make twelve lemon pies from one lemon. We have the true stock of this ponderous Lemon, and guarantee the trees to produce the same large fruit. No budding or grafting necessary. Ponderosa Lemon is sure to become popular when it is known. It fruits when quite small, and makes a lovely house plant. Everybody can grow their own lemons; will fruit freely the second year. Thrifty young plants, **35c** each. Extra strong plants, ready to bloom, **50c**, by express.



AMERICAN WONDER LEMON.

Price
ONLY \$1.00,
by Express.

YOU'VE WANTED IT A THOUSAND TIMES.

THE EUREKA KITCHEN GARDEN AND HOT BED SEED DRILL.

PATENTED MAY 17, 1898.

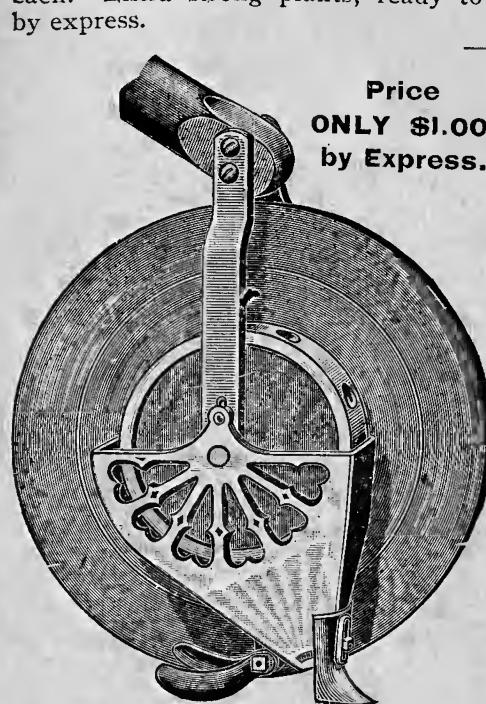
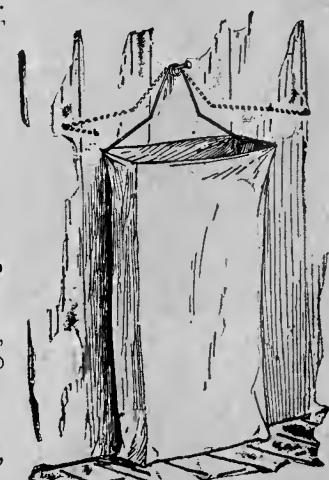
It will sow and cover Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery, Lettuce, Onions, Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, and all such seeds with the greatest regularity. The quality of work equals that done with the costly machines, and is infinitely better and faster than hand work.

Have You a Kitchen Garden?

Don't try to do without this little planter another season. Your garden will smile approbation all through the season if you use the EUREKA.

Have You a Hot Bed?

This Drill you must have. It is the ONLY machine suited to sow in a hot bed. Sows up close to the sides in straight rows. Sows the smallest packet of seeds as well as a large bulk.



LIGHTNING BAG and SACK HOLDER.

(PATENTED.)

Yes, you can buy a Bag Holder for a couple of dollars or more, but we will sell you a better one for **25c**, and we will deliver it to you anywhere in the U. S. for this price.

Drive a nail in the wall or fence, anywhere.

Push a stake in the ground anywhere, and fill with potatoes, corn, or anything desired.

ROSES.

We are the Largest Rose Growers in the South, and our collection has always been acknowledged the most complete and most reliable with reference to the requirements of the Southern climate.

Though the South is practically the "Home of the Rose," yet this climate has its peculiarities, affecting different varieties in a different manner, and only the *Rose Specialist*, who has practical experience with growing Roses and has watched and studied their peculiarities, can intelligently say what varieties of the thousands in existence are suitable for Southern planting.

Money is lost in Roses every year by buying from dealers who do not know what they sell their customers, caring only for the dollars.

Stop Sending Money North for Roses, consult our list and write for advice, stating the varieties you have.

Cultivation. Roses delight in rich, well-drained soil, in a position where light and air have free access. Especially the morning sun is very beneficial to the growth and blooming of Roses. *Marchal Niel* should always have an Eastern exposure and sun only until noon; by no means plant a *Marchal Niel* in a place where the sun only reaches it after noon. This and the lack of proper drainage is the principal cause of failure with this lovely climber. Do not spade or dig too near the roots; an occasional light cultivation or loosening of the soil and a layer of rotted stable manure on top of the soil is all that is needed to keep Roses in good health. A good sprinkling of bonemeal assists them wonderfully in their development.

Prices: 1-year-old, 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., postpaid.
2-years, well-branched, 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen, by express.

Extra large field-grown Roses a specialty.
We offer 10,000 strong bushy plants, in 200 varieties, from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per dozen, by express or freight.

We only prepay 1-year-old roses at \$1.00 per dozen.

For General Collection of Roses See Pages 79 to 84.



The Great New Rose, White Maman Cochet.

NEW CLIMBING ROSES

And Varieties of Special Merit.

Great Bargains in Large Field-Grown Roses, 20c to 50c each; \$2.00 to \$5.00 per dozen.

Climbing Malmaison—Color the same as that old favorite, *Souvenir de la Malmaison*, a rampant climber and profuse bloomer; extra strong field-grown plants 20c to 50c each, 1-year-old, 10c.

Climbing Meteor—Another new climber, dark crimson, always in bloom, 10c, 20c to 50c each.

Climbing Wooton, or Climbing American Beauty—A beautiful red, full and sweet; 10c, 20c to 50c each.

Climbing Kaiserin, or Mrs. Robt. Peary—Creamy white; long graceful bud; valuable novelty; 10c, 20c to 50c each.

Climbing Bridesmaid—Beautiful deep pink, very fragrant and a good bloomer; 10c, 20c and 50c each.

Royal Cluster—A new climber of great beauty, bearing immense clusters of white, tinged with blush; 10c, 20c and 50c each.

NEW TEA ROSES :

Mrs. Robert Garrett—An improved *La France*, both in color and healthy constitution; a perfect pink; 10c, 20c and 50c each.

Muriel Graham—A sister of the *Bride* and *Bridesmaid*; color a creamy white, suffused with rose; 10c, 20c and 50c each.

Enchantress—A creamy white, tinted buff, extremely free in bloom; 10c, 20c and 50c each.

Golden Gate—A stylish, aristocratic Rose in every respect; color shell pink, shading creamy flesh on outer petals; a beauty; 10c, 20c, 50c each.

White Maman Cochet—As perfect a White Rose as *Maman Cochet* is a pink. This is said enough. 10c, 20c and 50c each.



MRS. ROBERT GARRETT.

Maid of Honor—A sport from Bridesmaid and a shade deeper in pink; 10c, 20c and 50c each.

White Bougere—One of the best whites, always in bloom; fine, full bud on long stem; 10c, 20c, 50c each.

Francois Dubreuil—A grand new red Rose, fuller than Papa Gontier and a profuse bloomer; 10c, 20c, 50c.

Helen Cambier, or Klondyke—A lovely coppery yellow, a rare shade in Roses; 10c, 20c and 50c each.

Princess Alice de Monaco—A charming ever-blooming bedding Rose, creamy white, with faint rosy blush on the edges, deepening to rich pink; 10c, 20c and 50c each.

Coronet—On the style of Triomphe de Pernet Pere, pink, but several shades lighter, a healthy grower, with beautiful foliage, and a profuse bloomer; 10c, 20c and 50c each.

Princess Bonnie—The grandest red bedding Rose, always a mass of cherry red buds and silky flowers; 10c, 20c and 50c each.



An Arched Avenue of Rambler Roses.

HERE IS The Best Dozen Varieties for the Southern Garden,

The Cream of over 1000 Varieties.

Extra strong field grown bushes \$3.00 to \$5.00 per doz. by Express. Nice two year old stock \$2.00 per doz. by Express. One year old postpaid \$1.00 per doz.

Maman Cochet. This is, without exception, the most perfect **Pink Tea Rose** in existence. A Rose to be perfect should have the following qualities: Good color, abundance of bloom, full bud of lasting power, stiff stem, fine foliage and luxuriant growth. Maman Cochet is the only Rose to my knowledge, in which all these qualities are united.

Souv. de la Malmaison. This grand standard variety when used as a bedding rose in summer has no equal, as it produces the most perfect flowers in the hottest weather. The color is a beautiful, rich, creamy flesh, distinctly and elegantly tinted a clear peachy red, with a rose center. It is a strong, vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer.

Meteor. A velvetred, ever-bloomer of the deepest glowing crimson. As fine as a Hydrid. A beautiful open rose, a free bloomer, and a very excellent pot Rose.

Duchess de Brabant. This is another old time favorite. Color a beautiful rose, tinged amber in the center. Everybody plants this variety.

Madame Francisca Krueger. It has the form, color and substance of those very choice and valuable varieties which only come occasionally. Superb elongated buds, and extra large blooms. Color very rich and bright, salmon-yellow or buff rose.

The Ramblers.

(Plants must be at least 2 years old to bloom well.)

Since the great beauty of 2-year-old Ramblers has become known this class of climbers has won the admiration of all lovers of Roses. Do not fail to plant some.

Crimson Rambler—Nothing can surpass the beauty of a trellis or arbor of this Rose when covered with its wealth of glowing crimson. Large 2-year-old vines, 25c to 75c

Helene, the improved **Crimson Rambler**—Flowers larger and come in clusters of twenty to fifty; color a soft violet-rose, yellowish white at base; less subject to mildew; strong 2-year-old plants, 25c to 75c each.

Yellow and White Rambler—2-year-old vines, 25c to 75c each.

Clothilde Soupert. The color is a French white, deepening to a rose-blush in the center. Its greatest value lies in its wonderful profusion of bloom, even the smallest plants being literally covered with flowers. Even in mid-summer a bouquet of splendid buds and open flowers can be obtained from this fine variety.

Marie van Houtte. One of our loveliest yellow Roses; outer petals mottled with deep crimson.

Etoile de Lyon. This magnificent Tea Rose is of a rich golden shade, a strong healthy and vigorous grower and an immense bloomer.

Bridesmaid. This exquisite new Rose is a sport from the old favorite, Catherine Mermet. The Bridesmaid retains all the good qualities of its parent, and is similar except as to color, which is two shades darker. It is a valuable acquisition.

The Bride. Decidedly the best pure white Tea Rose. The buds are very large, very double and of beautiful form, carried high and erect on bright, smooth stems. Would grace any bride in her wedding robes. Unsurpassed for purity of color.

Papa Gontier. It is a profuse and continual bloomer, and in color is deep red with carmine center; it is fragrant and has long stems.

Crown Princess Victoria. (White Malmaison.) (New.) Identical with Malmaison, except that the color is white.

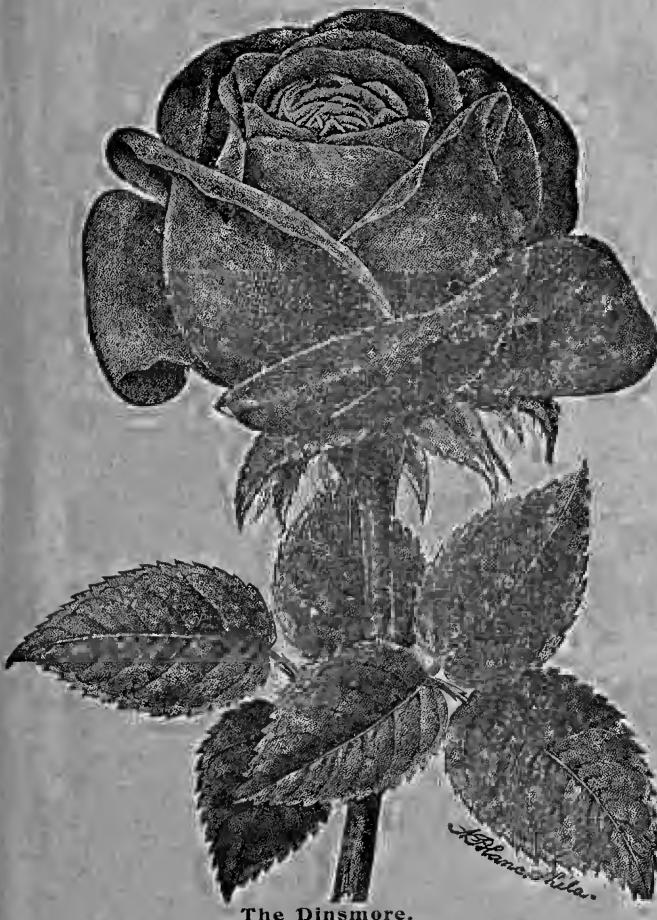
One of Our Field-Grown Roses would make a dozen of the one year size. Buy the Largest Size.

HALF DOZEN HARD TO BEAT!

Extra strong Field grown bushes, the Six for \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Nice two year old stock 20 cts. each, 6 for \$1.00.

One year plants 10 cts. each, six for 50 cts.



The Dinsmore.

Roger Lamberlin—One of the most remarkable Roses yet offered. The petals are irregular on the edges like a double Petunia. The color is glowing crimson throughout, except the edges of the petals, which are all distinctly marked with a white band, forming a sharp contrast and the most unique combination of colors known in Roses.

Madame Joseph Schwartz—A fine Free-blooming Tea Rose; very full and sweet; pure white, tinged and shaded with pale yellow and rosy blush.

Paul Neyron—The flowers are immense probably the largest and finest Rose; bright shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double; finely scented.

Madame Lambard—Deep coppery pink, a grand bloomer of healthy constitution.

Princess Bonnie—Sweeter than "La France." The best for winter blooming; blooms all the time. The brightest, sweetest and freest blooming rose in existence; deep crimson.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—(New). This is one of the best pure white ever-blooming Roses that we know. Its large, handsome buds of elegant double flowers, when full blown, are a sight to see. It is a constant bloomer.

The Great Dinsmore—When we introduced this grand Rose, we predicted for it a glorious future. To-day it is more in demand than any variety we know of, and justly so. It is the only Ever-blooming Hybrid Rose, its color the brightest crimson and its fragrance unsurpassed. 1 year, 15 cents each; strong two-year-old plants, 30 to 50 cents.

See General Collection of Roses, Pages 79 to 84.

If You Want Value buy Our Heavy Field Grown Roses.

THE BEST CLIMBING ROSES

Extra heavy field grown vines for immediate effect 50 cts. to \$1.00 each by express.

Strong two year old plants 20 cts. to 40 cts. each by express.

One year stock 10 cts. each, \$1.00 doz. postpaid.

Climbing Malmaison—Malmaison is another of our most perfect ever-blooming roses, and now we have the pleasure to offer, for the first time, a strong climbing sport of that old favorite, which will help to make it still more popular. A continuous blooming climbing rose of such beauty and perfection will make a most welcome addition to above sterling sorts.

Climbing Meteor—This gem of a Hybrid Tea Rose may properly be called a perpetual blooming, climbing General Jacqueminot, but it will produce twenty buds to Jacqueminot one. Buds are exquisite in form, flowers large, beautifully shaped, and of a rich, dark crimson color. It will grow ten to twelve feet in one season, and produce the finest buds without interruption.

Madame Isaac Perrier—The sweetest and earliest climber in bloom; large double deep red flowers. Only large two-year-old plants, 25 to 50 cents each.

Marechal Niel—This unequalled climbing Tea Rose is familiar to all. Its fragrance, immense size of flowers, graceful shape and substance of the buds, and its dark golden yellow color have won for the Marechal Niel a great reputation. First size, \$1.00; smaller plants, 10c. to 50c. Budded very strong from 50c. to \$1.00 each.

Reine Marie Henrietta—Another favorite in the Southern garden, well deserving of the preference bestowed upon it above all other red climbers. Its long pointed, dark crimson buds are borne in clusters on long stems, qualifying it splendidly for cut flowers

and corsage bouquets. Plant one by all means. 10c. to 75c. each.

Reve d'Or—This is the ideal Tea Rose. Buff color, tinted apricot yellow. Exquisite fragrance and splendid bud. First size, 75c.; smaller plants, 10c. to 50c.

Zelia Pradel—Of all the older varieties of Noisette Roses, this is by far the most valuable for both amateur and florist. Its pure white, well shaped perfectly

double flowers appear in large clusters all summer. 10c. to 50c. each.

Cloth of Gold—Golden yellow center outer petals nearly white. 10c. to 50c. each.

W. A. Richardson—Deep orange, the most unique color of all. 10c. to 50c. each.

Lamarque—White, tinged lemon yellow. 10c. to 50c. each.

Madame Isaac Perrier. The sweetest and earliest climber in bloom. Large double deep red flowers. Only large two year old plants 25 to 50 cts. each.

For Other Climbing Roses, see Pages 83 and 84.

NOVELTIES And Plants of Special Value.



NEW HIBISCUS, "PEACHBLOW"

HIBISCUS,

..PEACHBLOW..

One of the finest free-blooming plant novelties. Flowers between 4 and 5 inches in diameter, a clear pink with a crimson center. It blooms abundantly even in small plants during the entire Summer and Fall. May be easily wintered either in greenhouse or dwelling. Larger plants, when they become 2 or 3 years old, make a magnificent show. 25 cts. each.

Hibiscus "Southern Beauty"

This Giant flowered Hibiscus was introduced by one of our local amateurs. It is the largest flowered of all the Hibiscus, single flowers after measuring 7 inches in diameter, of pale canary yellow with deep crimson center. It blooms from seed the first year and is one of the most attractive novelties ever introduced. Seed per Packet 10 cts. Young plants after March 1st 10 cts each. For a collection of five Hibiscus see Page 91.



CROTON.

CROTONS.—The Crotons are among the finest decorative foliage plants known. As easy to grow as Coleus, and much brighter in their coloring. Our customers everywhere, especially in the South, should bed out Crotons. The leaves of all are more or less veined and margined, sometimes entirely variegated with shades of yellow, orange and crimson.

Some have long, narrow leaves, arching gracefully, fountain fashion, others are broad and short, oak leaved. Some recurve very much, others are twisted, corkscrew-like. Crotons love heat, sunshine and moisture. The Crotons are fast becoming one of our most beautiful bedding plants, and are also one of the handsomest house-plants in pots. Our collection of Crotons is the best in the South, comprising over 30 varieties; 15c. to 50c. each.



CHENILLE PLANT.

The Chenille Plant Acalypha Sanderii—This plant goes under various names, such as "Chenille Plant," "Philippine Medusa," "Comet Plant," "Dewey's Favorite Flower," "Bloody Cat Tail," etc. Without doubt the most sensational new plant introduced for many years, and one of the most striking flowering ornamental plants we have ever seen. It is of strong, free growth, with large, dark

green leaves, from each axil of which rope-like spikes, from one to two feet long and nearly one inch thick, are gracefully suspended, as shown in our illustration, which conveys but a faint idea of the beauty and dis-



BIRD OF PARADISE.



THE CLIMBING LACE FERN.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS (The Climbing Lace Fern).

This graceful climber has, to a great extent, taken the place of the once popular Smilax in all fine decorations. It possesses the advantage of being much more graceful—its foliage being finer than that of the most delicate Fern, and will last for weeks after being cut, the whole plant being of a bright, cheerful green. It is an excellent house plant, succeeding under almost any condition. 15c. to \$1.00 each.

THE BOSTON FERN.

Nephrolepis Exaltata Bostoniensis.—Next to Asparagus Sprengeri, this is one of the most popular parlor plants to-day. It differs from other Ferns in having much longer fronds, which frequently attain a length of 4 feet. These fronds arch and droop over gracefully, hence it is sometimes called the Fountain Fern. The plant stands dry heat remarkably well, and makes fine single specimens for tables or halls; grows beautifully in Jadoo; 15c. up to \$1 for immense specimens.

Asparagus Sprengeri (our introduction).—Perhaps the best new plant introduced within ten years! Highly praised everywhere; handsomest seen drooping from a pot or basket. Sprays 4 to 5 feet long, of fresh green feathery foliage, useful for bouquets, wreaths or sprays; remaining perfect for weeks after cutting. Grows freely the whole year around. Extremely valuable for all purposes. Flowers white, fragrant, followed by red berries. 15c. to \$2

ABUTILON SAVITZI.

Green and White.—One of the most beautiful new variegated-leaved plants in existence. Its large, maple-like leaves are almost white,

being blotched here and there only with clear, bright green, a most charming contrast, heightened still more by the very large orange, bell-shaped flowers with which the plant is always covered. This is one of our very best novelties, both for garden as well as for growing indoors. 20 cents. Other fine varieties of Abutilon page 85.

CAREX JAPONICA.

A new variegated grass, about 10 in. high, very effective for edging. Multiplies very rapidly. 10c. each.



ABUTILON SAVITZI.

tinct warm coloring of this splendid acquisition. But the remarkable floriferousness and the great size of the spikes of flowers (compared to the plant), is fairly well shown. The plant is in flower the year round, and is as easily grown as a Coleus, simply requiring a warm temperature to develop its full beauty. 15c. and 25c. each.

BIRD OF PARADISE.

(See Cut on Page XII.)

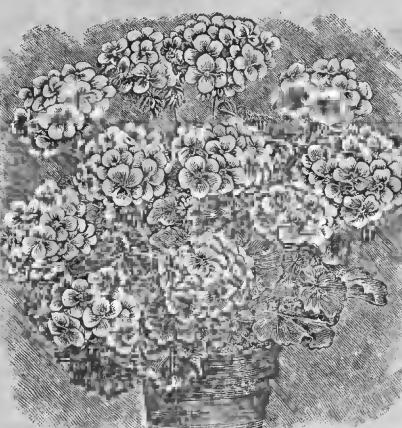
The flowers of this rare plant are of a rich golden yellow, measure two and one-half inches across, and are produced in very large trusses. The most attractive part of the flower is the large pistils, which are spread out in fan-like form, and are of a beautiful, bright crimson color. The foliage is highly decorative, similar to a very delicate Acacia. If the seed is started early, it will produce a profusion of blooms the first year. Seeds 10c. a packet.



UMBRELLA PLANT.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS.

This plant is of the easiest culture, and a large specimen is as handsome as a Palm for decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant, or can be used in baskets or vases, making a charming effect. It will grow luxuriantly in water, and is, therefore, indispensable for aquariums or fountains. 10c. to 25c. each.

NEW GERANIUM, "AMERICA."

NEW GERANIUM "AMERICA."

The greatest novelty in Geraniums since "New Life." Every shoot produces a large truss of flowers in color from the snowiest white outside to the deepest pink in the center. It is a dwarf grower, and makes the prettiest pot plant imaginable. We paid \$5 for a cutting when we first saw it in bloom. Young plants 25 to 50c. each. Our grand collection of Geraniums of all colors and classes per doz. \$1, postpaid.

HAMELIA PATENS.

Scarlet Bush.—No idea of the beauty of this plant can be conveyed by a small cut. In pots, if pinched back occasionally, it forms a beautiful bushy plant, covered from January until December with clusters of orange-scarlet, tubular flowers. In the garden it grows into a neat shrub. Not hardy, but can be grown in pots from year to year. 20 cents.

Butterfly Lily (*Hedychium Coronarium*)—Made popular by us some years ago, is now admitted one of the finest sweet-scented white flowers in existence. 15 cents.

New Russelia Elegantissima (Scarlet Fountain)—Here is certainly a fine new plant that *you* should not be without. It's another of Mr. Lemoine's scientific works and a vast improvement of the old Russelia. The habit is drooping, the slender branches and leaves being completely hidden by hundreds of the vivid scarlet tubular flowers. 15 cents each.

Crotalaria Retusa—As the Yellow Pea, this has been extensively advertised. It grows about 5 feet high, and every shoot is terminated by long racemes of bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers. When grown in quantity it is said to be like a shower of gold. Seed, 5 cts. pkt. Plants, after March 1st, 10 cts. each.

The Shamrock, or Four-Leaved Clover—We have the genuine stock, each leaf a four-leaved mascot. 10 cents each.

Cassia Corymbiflora (Golden Shower)—This beautiful shrub used to fill the gardens of New Orleans with its masses of golden tresses, more flowers than foliage, and of the purest golden yellow, very appropriately named the Golden Shower. It is perfectly hardy and deserves a place on every lawn. Cassias are at present very scarce, but we have some very fine bushes, 2 to 3 feet high, which we offer at 50c and 75c each. Do not fail to procure a Golden Shower.



SWEET PEA.

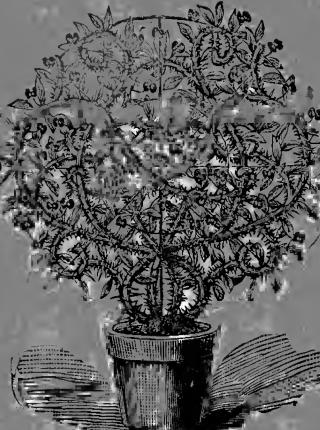
QUEEN OF THE NIGHT.

Most glorious of all the Cacti; opens after sunset; flowers 12 to 14 inches, white and yellow, exceedingly fragrant. Grandest flower in existence. 20c up.



Queen of the Night.

For Rex and Flowering Begonias, see page 86. 10c to 50c each.



Euphorbia—Grown of Thorns.

CROWN OF THORNS.

We have seen the most beautiful specimens imaginable of these plants, trained in ornamental and complicated forms, highly valued by the owners. Our cut shows one of them; you can do likewise. When full of scarlet flowers and covered with green foliage they are certainly grand. Price, 20c to \$2.

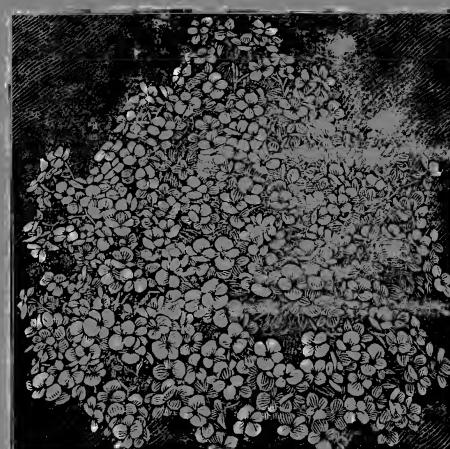
New Begonia Gloire de Lorraine.

While this is unequalled by any other Begonia in existence as a florist plant, it is easily grown by amateurs. Try your hand at it and you may be rewarded by specimens with hundreds of flowers of a deep rose, shading to lilac. Specimens 6 to 8 months old have been sold by the hundreds in Philadelphia at \$5 each. Price, 50 cents each; larger, \$1.



Duranta—Golden Dew Drop.

Golden Dew Drop (*Duranta Plumbieri*)—A handsome evergreen plant, as may be seen, bearing dense racemes of lovely delicate blue flowers with a white eye. These are followed by clusters of shining golden berries, which remain on the plant for six months. The contrast between the berries and flowers is most bewitching indeed. A fine plant for the lawn. 15c and 25c each.

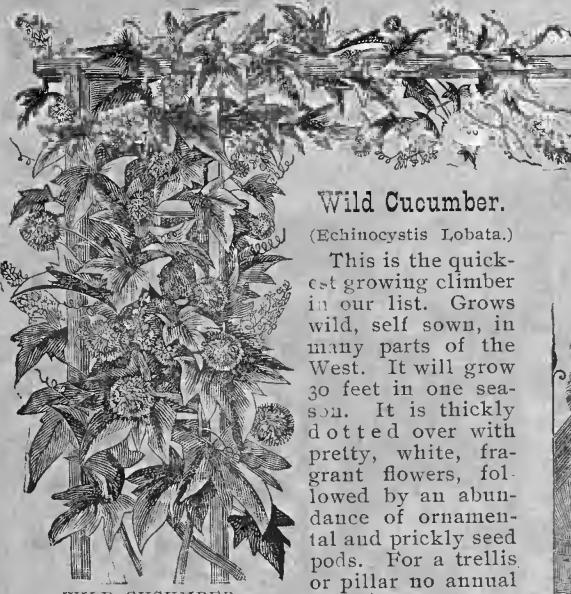


Begonia Gloire de Lorraine.

NEW AND VALUABLE CLIMBERS.

(For a General Collection of Climbers see pages 95 to 97.)
The Japanese Kudzu Vine; or, Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk-Vine.—Watch it grow! There is nothing like it in the whole vegetable kingdom for rapid growth.

Recommended by the most prominent horticulturists. Dense green foliage, which quickly covers porches, verandas, rockeries, tall trees, etc. Flowers purple, in large clusters. From the root a starch is made, and valuable cloth from the stems, while the abundant foliage is eaten by cattle. Hardy as a rock. Plants 25c. each.



WILD CUCUMBER.

and it will quickly cover an old tree, or an unsightly building, inc. a packet.

The Variegated-Leaved Passion Vine—Flowers nearly white, large, handsome; leaves lively green, mottled and blotched with bright golden yellow. Elegant for indoors. 20c to \$1.

Thunbergia Fragans—Sweet-scented flowers are always welcome, and this is a beauty; the large flowers measure fully 2 inches across, and are snow white, relieved with a golden dot in the center; blooms when quite small and almost incessantly; dwarf climbing habit; native of India. 25 cts.; the 2 for 40 cts.

Confederate Jessamine (Rhynchospermum Jasminoides).—In good, rich soil a grand specimen can be had by carefully growing and training. The foliage is dark and evergreen. The pure white flowers have a powerful and exquisite fragrance. Large plants, 35 cts.

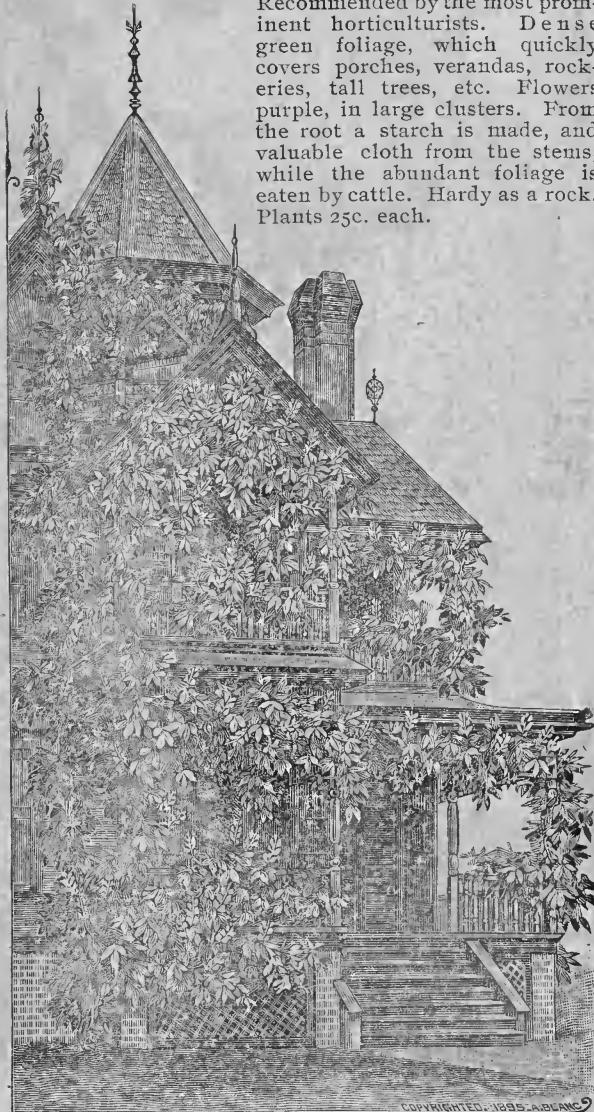
Bougainvillea Sanderiana—This beautiful, free flowering plant was introduced recently, and on account of its free blooming qualities has become very popular, especially as a plant for Easter decorations. It is of a strong, rapid growth, and the brilliant, rosy crimson blossoms



Bougainvillea Sanderiana.

in large racemes are produced from early March until mid-summer. In fact, a well-grown specimen will frequently flower the greater part of the year. Altogether a most desirable subject for the conservatory or window-garden. 15c to 50c.

Pothos Aurea—A glorious sight when trained on a trellis or on the stump of a dead tree fern, covered with fresh moss. Thus, it looks like a globe of golden yellow leaves, streaked with light green. Rapid grower indoor; branches cut off grow in water for weeks; admired by all. Price 25c.



Japanese Kudzu Vine.



Pothos Aurea.

CENTROSEMA GRANDIFLORA.

A valuable addition to our summer-blooming climbers, with beautiful foliage and covering itself with masses of sky-blue, pea-shaped flowers of great beauty. It is perennial, coming up each spring with greater profusion of vines and flowers. 15c. each.



GIANT MOONFLOWER.



CENTROSEMA GRANDIFLORA.

The Giant Moonflower.—Described by the originator as bearing white flowers 6 to 8 inches across. More robust in growth (sometimes 40 feet). Flowers open about 5 p. m., and close at about 10 to the following morning. More fragrant than Jessamine or Orange Blossoms. Distinct. Highly ornamental. 10 cents; seed, 10 cents.

Clerodendron Balfouri.—As a continuous bloomer we do not know of a better plant. One of our stock plants, and has never been out of flower for six years. Can be grown as a climber in green-house or outside, but is not hardy. If cut back frequently, it will grow in bush form and cover itself with beautiful white and crimson flowers, which remain a long time. Extra good, 15 cents.

For a Collection of Climbers, see pages 95 to 97.



CLERODENDRON.

HEDGE PLANTS (*Ligustrum Amurense.*)

We have a large stock of this evergreen Hedge Plant. It is the kind of which those beautifully sheared Hedges on our avenues are made. They can be shaped into any form desired. Plant 12 inches apart. 100 plants, 3 to 4 feet, \$7.00; dozen, \$1.00, by freight or express.

PALMS.

We make a specialty of large showy Palms for immediate effect, and have the largest stock in the South. For healthy, thrifty plants our Palms are superior to all others.

Latania Bourbonica, from 50c. to \$2.00 each.

Phoenix Canariensis, very hardy, 50c. to \$2 each.

Phoenix Reclinata, 50c. to \$3 each.

Kentia Belmoreana, 75c. to \$10 each.

Kentia Forsteriana, 75c. to \$10 each.

Areca Lutescens, 50c. to \$3.

Cycas Revoluta (Sago Palm), 50c. to \$5 each.

Washingtonia Robusta, 50c. to \$5 each.

Pritchardia Filifera, 50c. to \$5 each.

Chamaerops Humilis and Excelsa, \$1 to \$5 each.



Descriptive List of Vegetables with Cultural Directions.

NOTE I pay all Postage and Expressage on Seeds quoted by the package, ounce, one-fourth pound, and pound; also pints and quarts, except when otherwise noted. But I positively do not pay charges on pecks or bushels.



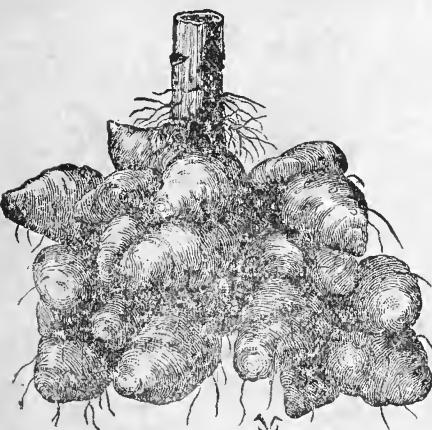
Green Globe Artichoke

ARTICHOKE.

Large Green Globe. This is a very popular vegetable in the South, and much esteemed by the native as well as the foreign population from the South of Europe. It is extensively cultivated for the New Orleans market. It is best propagated from suckers, which come around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter months; plant them four feet apart each way. Every fall the ground should be manured and spaded or ploughed between them; at the same time the suckers should be taken off. To grow from seed: Sow in drills during winter or early spring, three inches apart and one foot from row to row, and cover with about one-half inch of earth. The following fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as recommended above. The seeds I offer are imported by me from Italy, and of superior quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Artichoke Plants, very strong to plant from October to March.
Prices on Application.

Jerusalem Artichoke. This variety is not produced from seed, but is cultivated for its tubers, which are especially valuable for stock-feeding on account of their fattening properties; they are well adapted to any soil where corn and potatoes can be grown. They are the best hog food known; a preventive of cholera and other hog diseases. One acre planted in JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE Roots will keep from 20 to 30 head of hogs in fine condition. They should not be dug in the fall, but the hogs turned in the field to help themselves by rooting for them. Three bushels of tubers are sufficient to seed one acre; cut to one eye, same as potatoes, planting in January or February; in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows, and cover about 2 inches deep. Price, lb. 25c., 3 lbs. for 65c., post-paid; by freight or express, pk. 40c.; bush. \$1.50; bbl. of 3 bush. (enough for one acre) \$4.00.



Jerusalem Artichoke



ASPARACUS.

ASPERGE (Fr.) SPARGEL (Ger.) ESPARAGOS (Sp.) SPARAGIO (Ital.)

Though sought after and highly esteemed by epicures, easily grown, and when properly handled returns the grower a handsome profit, is nevertheless sadly neglected in the South.

ASPARAGUS.—**CULTURE.**—It thrives best in a moist, sandy, saline soil, near the Gulf Coast. One hundred roots set in a bed, 16 x 50 feet, if cultivated according to the following directions, will give an abundant supply for an ordinary family, often averaging thirty five shoots to the hill, one inch in diameter and six to eight inches long. To transplant from seed; Sow either September 1 or March 1. Pour hot water over seed to soak in a warm place twenty-four hours before planting, sow in drills twelve inches apart, two and a half ounces seeds to 100 feet of row. When plants are up thin out to two inches apart, cultivate thoroughly and transplant in permanent beds the following fall or spring.

FROM ROOTS.—Plant well grown one-year old roots. Make rows four feet apart and about six inches deep. Set the roots in the bottom of the rows two feet apart, cover with about three

Columbia White Mammoth Asparagus

inches of rich soil. Cultivate the plants thoroughly as they grow, and fill the trench gradually at each hoeing until level with surface of the bed. In early winter, before time for cropping, spade in a heavy dressing of well-rotted manure. Keep well cultivated during entire growing season. Keep up the fertility and do not cut too often first year before roots are well established. Allow stalks to grow and shade the ground during summer months, cutting and cleaning off growth in fall.

Columbia White Mammoth. This is an entirely distinct variety, producing stout white and very tender sprouts, which remain fit for use for quite a while. It is more robust and vigorous in habit than either Palmetto or Conover's Colossal, and produces stronger sprouts than any of them and fully as many. As the shoots are white and tender, it is not necessary to plant the roots as deep as the Colossal, nor is it necessary to earth up in order to bleach them. This Asparagus will, when once known, become the leading variety for our Southern country. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 75c.

Conover's Colossal. A mammoth green sort of the largest size and of good quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS. These prices do not include postage. If to go by mail, add at the rate of 50c. per 100 for the 2-year old plants. SPECIAL PRICES on larger lots on application.

Columbia Mammoth White. 2-year-old roots, dozen, 15c.; 100, 75c.; 500, \$3.25; 1000, \$6.00.

Conover's Colossal. 2-year-old roots, 100, 75c.; 1000, \$4.50; 3-year-old roots, extra strong, 100, \$1.25.

Palmetto. 2-year-old roots, dozen, 20c.; 100, \$1.00; 500, \$2.50; 1000, \$5.00.

BEANS == Dwarf, Snap or Bush.

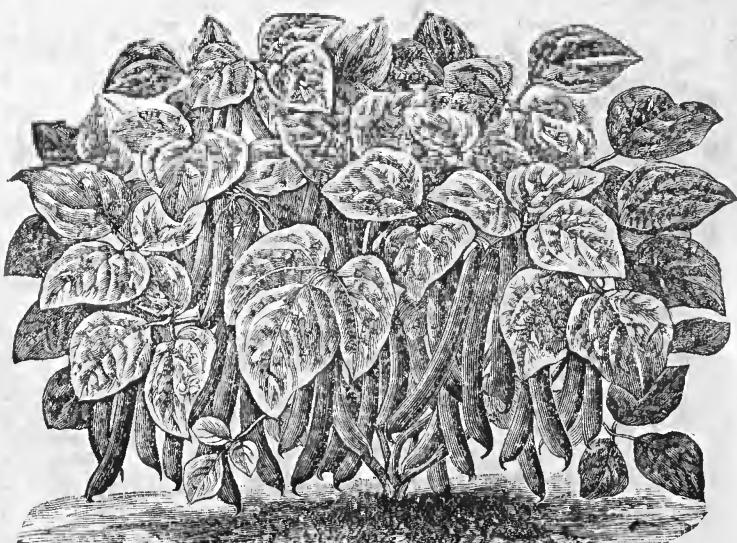
HARICOT (Fr.), BUSCH-BOHNE (Ger.) FRIJOL ENANO (Span.)

To afford a regular succession of crops throughout the season, plant every two weeks from February until May, but not until the soil becomes warm, as they are very sensitive to both heat and cold. Plant in rows eighteen inches apart; cultivate frequently, but only when dry, as the scattering of earth on the foliage or pods, when moist, will cause them to become damaged with rust. The crop will flourish between the rows of Corn or Cabbage, when they are first planted, as the Beans would be ready for the table before the other crops attain any size. For fall crop plant in August and September.

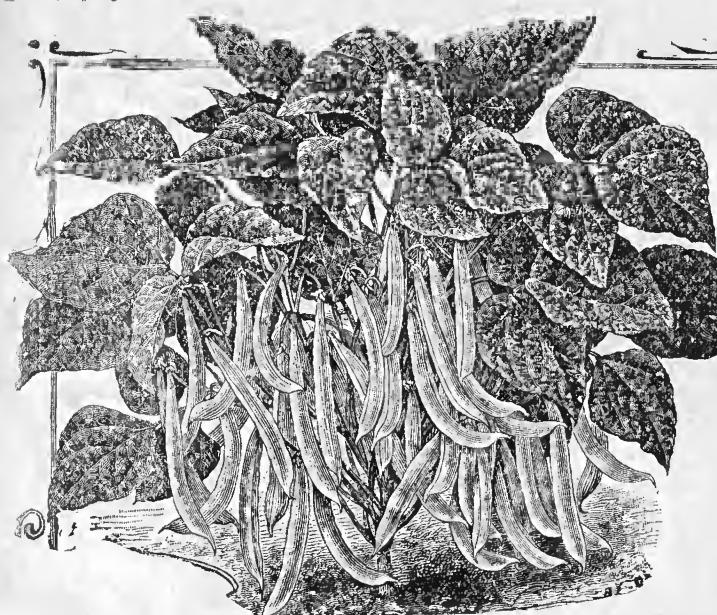
Prices include postage on pints and quarts.

Write for special prices on large quantities.

Best of All. This is one of the most valuable varieties for a general crop and for shipping. Comparatively a new bean, it has fast won the confidence of our truck farmers, owing to its superior qualities as a bearer and long keeper when shipped. Pods from 6 to 8 inches long, almost round and fleshy. It is entirely stringless, and has never been seen to rust. Pint, 25c.; quart, 40c.; gallon, 80c.; peck, \$1.50.



Best of All



Extra Early Red Valentine

Pint, 25c.; quart, 40c.; gallon 80c.; peck \$1.50. Prices include postage on pints and quarts.

Extra Early Refugee. This new variety, which was introduced a few years since, has become very popular with market gardeners who grow Snap Short Beans for early shipment; its pods are round, of a bright green color, and very productive and always certain of producing a crop even in unfavorable seasons. Pint 25c.; quart 45c.; Gall. 90c.; Peck \$1.75.

Extra Early Red Valentine. Our stock of this is extra choice. This variety is usually ready to pick in 45 days after planting. The pods are very thick and fleshy, of finest quality and unequalled in uniformity of ripening, which latter fact, combined with its earliness, makes it one of the most profitable sorts for the gardener. Pint, 30c.; quart, 50c.; Gall. \$1.15; Peck \$2.00.

Early Mohawk. A remarkably hardy variety and a good bearer, used by market gardeners for early planting. Also the best variety for planting in August and September. Pint, 25c.; quart, 40c.; Gall. 80c.; Peck \$1.50.

Yellow Round Pod Six Weeks. Similar to the Mohawk, except in color of the seed, which is bright yellow.

BEANS (CONTINUED).

Red Kidney. One of the best varieties for shelling when well developed. Pint, 20c.; quart, 35c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$3.50.

White Kidney. Similar to the red, except in color of seed. Same price as red.

WAX BUSH BEANS.



WARDWELL'S
KIDNEY-WAX-BEAN.
HARDEST AND MOST PRODUCTIVE.

W **Wardwell's Kidney Wax.** The best Bush Bean for the market gardener. One of the earliest, hardiest and most productive of all Wax Beans. It is nearly a week earlier than the Golden Wax, and yielding one-third more, and it is almost entirely free from rust and spots. The pods are long and showy, very tender, stringless; of excellent quality. Pint 30c.; quart, 50c.; gall. \$1.15; peck, \$2.00.

DAISY WAX.

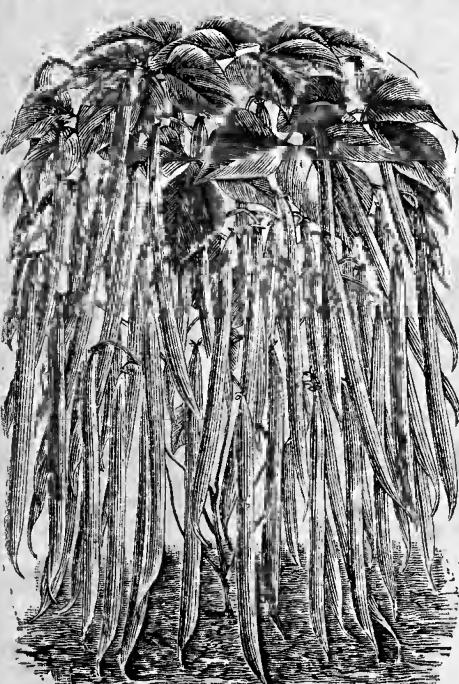
Flageolet Bush Wax. The most beautiful and largest of all the Bush Wax. Very productive, tender and of excellent flavor; pods 6 to 9 inches long, broad and fleshy. Pint, 30c.; quart, 45c.; postpaid; gall. \$1.00; peck, \$1.75.



Improved
Prolific Dwarf German Wax

W **Eichling's White Kidney Bush Wax Bean.** The plant is a vigorous grower, carrying the pods well to the center and up from the ground. In productiveness it is astonishing, as it will produce at least one-third more bushels of pods to the acre than any other Wax Bean. The pods are long, straight, oval, of clear, waxy white color and handsome, often growing to a length of seven to eight inches, and, when fit for use, are quite stringless and of fine flavor. One of the main points of superiority over other sorts is its extreme hardiness and shipping qualities.

Another good point of merit is, the plants produce a very small portion of waste or second quality pods. Pint, 30 cts.; quart, 50 cts., postpaid; Gall. \$1.15; Peck \$2.00.

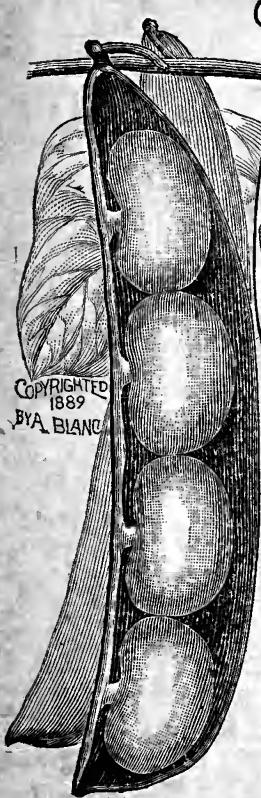


Eichling's White Kidney Bush Wax Beans.

W **Improved Prolific Dwarf German Wax.** This variety is a great improvement on its parent, the Dwarf German Wax. Pods are longer and more productive. Largely planted by truck growers in Texas for shipment to Northern markets. Pint, 30c.; quart, 45c.; Gall. \$1.00; Peck, \$1.75.

W **Rust-Proof Golden Wax Improved.** An improvement on the Golden Wax. Pods very fleshy and tender. Pint, 30c.; quart, 45c., postpaid; Gall. \$1.00; Peck, \$1.75.

There is a number of other varieties, but none to surpass in quality the above described sorts.



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BY A. BLANC



HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.

been advertised of late, but none of them has proved a success in the South like Henderson's. All the large seeded varieties drop their pods before they are ripe for picking. It has all the delicate flavor of the Pole Lima Bean, and is grown with no more trouble than any Bush Bean. It must be planted very far apart, not more than two seeds in a hill, or when drilled at least 3 feet apart by 10 inches in the row. Pint, 30 cts.; quart, 50 cts.; gall. \$1.15; peck, \$2.00.

Henderson's Bush Lima. A number of Bush Lima or Butter Beans have

been advertised of late, but none of them has proved a success in the South like Henderson's. All the large seeded varieties drop their pods before they are ripe for picking. It has all the delicate flavor of the Pole Lima Bean, and is grown with no more trouble than any Bush Bean. It must be planted very far apart, not more than two seeds in a hill, or when drilled at least 3 feet apart by 10 inches in the row. Pint, 30 cts.; quart, 50 cts.; gall. \$1.15; peck, \$2.00.

BEANS — Pole or Running.

STANGEN BOHNE (GER.); HARICOTS A RAMES (FR.); FRIJOL VASTAGO (SP.)

Pole Beans should not be planted before the end of February, and Lima or Butter Beans not before March.

Stick your poles and plant in rows four feet apart. Cover about two inches deep. The Creaseback should not be planted later than April, but can be replanted in July and August, while the Southern Prolific resists the heat better, and may be planted all summer.

Creaseback, or FAT HORSE, by some called the MOBILE BEAN. The earliest and best Pole Bean for market and shipping. Pods long, round and tender. Very productive, and the general favorite of our truck farmers. Pint, 30c.; quart, 50c., postpaid; Gall. \$1.00; peck, \$1.75.

Southern Prolific. The old standby of our Pole Beans, resisting the summer heat much better than any other, enabling it to be in bearing all summer. Pods long and born in clusters; well deserving the name Prolific. Pint, 30 cts.; quart, 50 cts., postpaid; Gall, 90 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

Dutch Case Knife. A broad-podded very tender bean; good for family use only. Prices same as above.

Carolina or Sewee, also called the Small Butter Bean; generally planted for shelling. A good bearer and of rich flavor. Pint, 30 cts., quart, 50 cts., postpaid; Gall, \$1.00; Peck, \$1.75.

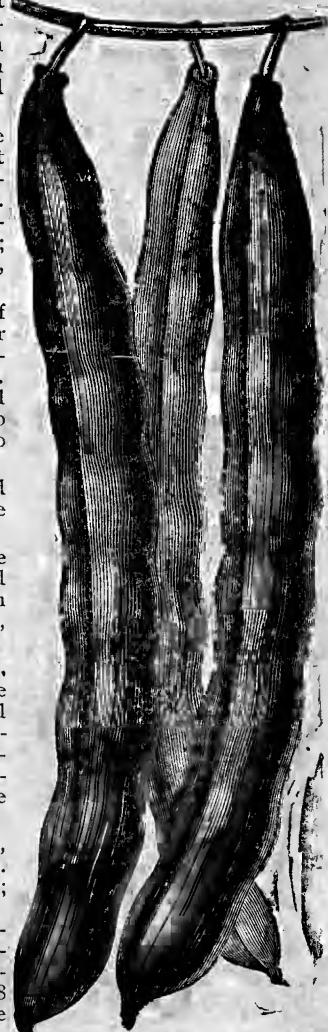
Willow-Leaved Sewee or Butter Bean. This is the most productive of all the Lima varieties in the South. Identical with the Carolina or Small Lima, it differs from it only in the shape of the leaves, which are quite narrow, like a willow leaf, hence the name. Prices same as above.

Large Lima. A very good shell bean, but not so prolific as the foregoing. Pint 25 cts., quart 50 cts., postpaid; gall. \$1.00, peck \$1.75.



Lazy Wife Pole Bean.

Lazy Wife Pole Bean. The pods are produced in great abundance, and measure from 4½ to 6 inches in length; they are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and are unsurpassed at all stages. Each pod contains 6 to 8 round, white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans. They are late to mature, but are valuable to extend the season. Pint 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., postpaid; Gall. \$1.00, Peck \$1.75.



Creaseback.

BEANS (CONTINUED.)

Golden Wax Flageolet Pole Bean. This excellent bean originated from Germany, and is without doubt the earliest of all the Pole Wax Beans, and the only one worthy of recommendation to the truck farmer. It ripens almost as early as the Bush Wax Beans. Pods 7 to 8 inches long, fleshy and entirely stringless. Do not fail to give it a trial. Pint 35c.; quart 50c.; postpaid; Gallon \$1.15; peck \$2.00.

ENGLISH BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS (Fr.) PUFF-BOHNE (Germ.)

Broad-Windsor, used to some extent by our Italian population. Plant in rows early in October and November. Pint 20cts.; quart 35cts.; postpaid; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

BEETS.

BETTERAVE (Fr.) ROTHE RURBE (Ger.) BETTERAGA (Sp.)

CULTURE. Select good rich land; plow or spade deep; sow in drills fifteen inches apart. When the plants are three to four inches high, thin out to six inches apart. Sow from August every month until April. Soak the seed over night in liquid manure to sprout it quicker. For shipping sow Eichling's Extra Early Red Turnip.

Lentz Early Red Turnip, similar to Simon's; very early, and of excellent quality. Much planted for shipping. Oz. roots; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15cts.; lb. 50cts., postpaid.

Eichling's Extra Early Red Turnip. Extra early, of quick, large growth; flesh very tender, and retains its fine blood-red color when cooked. Highly esteemed by market gardeners in the South. This variety is preferred to the Egyptian for Extra Early, while, unlike the Egyptian, they are of good quality, even when large and old. Oz. roots; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25cts.; lb. 50cts., postpaid.

Eclipse. A new Extra Early Blood Beet; turnip-shaped; growing to a good size. Color a deep crimson. A first class Beet for extra good ground. Oz. roots, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15cts.; lb. 50cts., postpaid.

Egyptian Extra Early. Deep Red Beet. Highly prized by market gardeners for its earliness and superior flavor. Leaves are a reddish brown, mixed with green. Wants good, rich soil. Oz. roots; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15cts.; lb. 50cts., postpaid.

Early Blood Turnip. A very popular variety for our market; of uniform shape, deep red color and quite early. A good variety for shipping. Oz. root; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c., postpaid.

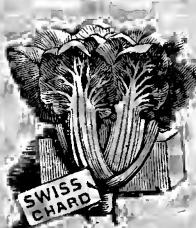
Half Long Blood highly appreciated, of dark red color, and half long shape. Oz. root; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c., postpaid.



Lentz Early Red Turnip Eichling's Blood Beet
Eclipse Extra Early Egyptian

Golden Wax Flageolet

Prices on Beans, Peas and Corn, include Postage or Expressage on Pints and Quarts.

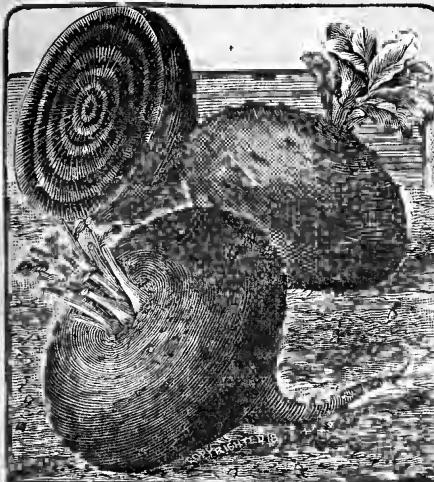


Swiss Chard or Silver Beet.
Large Ribbed White Silver. Sown early in the spring it makes a rapid growth of leaves, and is fit for use for greens sooner than any other variety. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, beautifully white, wax-like stems and mid-ribs, which may be cooked like Asparagus, or made into most attractive pickles. Oz. roots; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20cts.; lb. 50cts. postpaid.

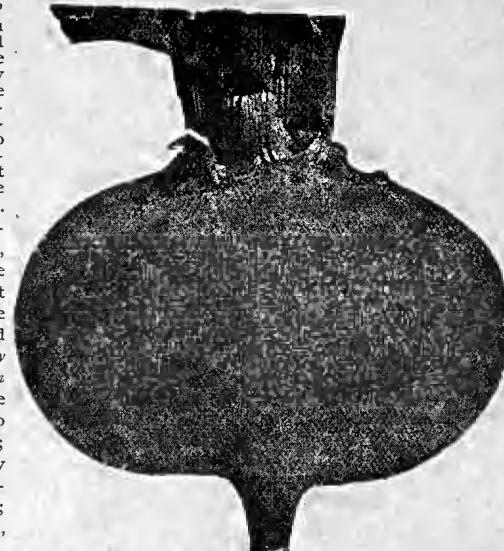
Remember.

Edmand's Early Turnip. This is the most uniformly "thoroughbred" of all Beets; with very small tops; the neat short foliage is of rich bronzy red. The Beets are of a handsome round shape, very smooth and of good marketable size. It does not grow very large and coarse where room is allowed, as do most varieties of the turnip beet; this quality, together with its short tops, allows it to be grown closer together.

Its uniformity, handsome appearance, small top and single tap root, commend it most strongly to the market gardener, and for table use scarcely any other variety can equal it in quality; the skin is very deep blood-red in color; the flesh also is very dark red and exceedingly sweet. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15cts.; lb. 50cts., postpaid.



Edmand's Early Turnip



Crosby's Extra Early Egyptian

Simon's Early Red Turnip, or Extra Early Blood Beet. Growing to a larger size in less time than the Early Blood Turnip, but a little lighter in color. Planted for the first crop to a good extend by our market gardeners. Oz. 10cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15cts.; lb. 50cts., postpaid.

Crosby's Extra Early Egyptian. An improvement on the Egyptian retaining its tenderness even long after it is full grown. Does not get very large; deep blood-red color and a first-class Beet all around. Oz. 10cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25cts.; lb. 50cts., postpaid.

Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Mangels are not so much cultivated in the South as they deserve to be, considering their great value as stock food. They grow to a large size, and are very nutritious for all kinds of stock. Give it a trial. Oz. 10 cents, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15cts.; lb. 40cts., postpaid.

Golden Globe Mangel. One of the heaviest croppers, producing from 50 to 60 tons of roots to the acre. Oz. 10cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15cts., lb. 40cts., postpaid.

White French Sugar Beet. A good stock Beet, but more extensively grown for the manufacture of sugar. Oz. 10cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15cts., lb. 50cts., postpaid.

Long Red Mangel Wurzel

CHOU VERT (Fr.)

Dwarf German Kale. Cultivated same as Cabbage, but only for family use. See Directions for Cabbage. Oz. 15cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50cts., postpaid.

CHOU BROCOLI (Fr.)

Purple and white Cape. Planted by some to substitute Cauliflower. Of no value to truckers. Culture the same as Cauliflower. Oz. 30cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

White Cabbage

BORECOLE, or KALE.

GRUENER KOHL (Ger.)

BRETON (Span.)

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

BROCCOLI.

SPARTEL-KOHL (Ger.)

BROCOLI (Span.)

BRUSSELS SPROUTS are hardly used here, as their cultivation is not profitable in our climate. Culture the same as Cabbage. Oz. 20cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70cts., postpaid.

Give Southern Seeds a Trial This Year, for the following reasons: Eichling's seeds are planted by thousands of professional Truckfarmers who ship to Northern markets; if they knew of better seeds than Eichling's they would find it in their interest to buy them; after trying Northern seeds they returned to me. Second: Each climate has its peculiarities. I have made a lifestudy of seeds suitable for Southern planting. I offer you the benefit of my experience. Third: Why should you send money to a great distance for seeds which you can have near by of much better quality? That money has no chance to come back.



Brussels Sprouts

CABBAGE FOR TRUCKERS.

CHOUX POMME (Fr.)

KOPFKOKI, (Ger.)

REPOLLO (Sp.)

CAVOLO CAPPUCIO (Ital.)

CABBAGE CULTURE.—To make a complete success of Cabbage growing, the ground must be rich, thoroughly drained and well prepared. A heavy moist and rich loam is the most suitable. To grow plants, Cabbage should be sown thinly on well prepared seed beds, and slightly covered, and ground kept moist. Cabbage should be worked deep and often. The ground should be stirred every week, and, as they advance in growth, draw up a little earth to the plants each time. Cabbage can be grown nearly the whole year round in our Southern climate by using the Early hard heading varieties for early summer crops, and late Flat Dutch and such sorts to head in January and February. It is very important to have good seeds, and there is no vegetable given more attention as to breeding and as a result, to-day I am offering a few strains—tried and true—adapted to our climate, and unsurpassed in quality and number of heads in proportion to plants set out. I am confident that every good quality can be found in as high a degree in some one of the following strains, as any offered in this country. To prevent insects from attacking young plants, sprinkle fine air-slaked lime or tobacco juice over them. I especially recommend to growers who ship to the Northern markets, Charleston of Large Jersey Wakefield, small and solid, Solid South, similar to All Head Early, Succession, and All Seasons. The last three are medium-sized solid heading varieties. The old large heading strains of Flat Dutch are being discarded by experienced growers because they do not stand shipping to distant points.

Crescent City Flat Dutch.

This variety has been sold for the past few years under the name of No. 1. It is a uniform heading Cabbage suitable for this section; heads are large and solid. About two weeks earlier than Superior Late Flat Dutch. Recommend same highly. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Eichling's Superior Flat Dutch. Is the finest strain of Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage; it makes a large head, and stands more cold than any other variety; a splendid home market sort. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Eichling's Solid South is of the same season as Early Summer, heads round, solid and medium size for the Truck grower's general crop; especially for shipping it has no superior. The large Texas growers, as well as famous Frenier planters, prefer it to Succession or Early Summer. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



The Seed Farm where Eichling's Cabbage Seed is Grown, Long Island, N. Y.
grower's general crop; especially for shipping it has no superior. The large Texas growers, as well as famous Frenier planters, prefer it to Succession or Early Summer. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



ing to supply any other house. Can be sown as late as March 15.

My Seed is Grown on Long Island by the Originator.

The Most Profitable Early Cabbage for the Gardener.

The Best All-the-Year-Round Cabbage for the Home Garden.

EICHLING'S EARLY "ALL-HEAD" CAB- BAGE.

If a gardener or amateur were to plant but one variety of Cabbage, he could get none that would answer all purposes as well as the Early "All-Head". For uniformity, reliability of heading, size, earliness and quality it has no equal. Besides these points, the fact that at least 1000 more cabbages can be grown on an acre on account of its having hardly any outer leaves, and can in consequence, be planted much closer than other sorts, renders this sort the most profitable. My seed is grown by the most reliable Cabbage Seed grower on Long Island, and I know that no better seed can be had. Mr. C. T. Rowley, the champion Cabbage grower of St. Bernard Parish, was in the French Market with this Cabbage fully two weeks ahead of any other grower. His Cabbage was exactly two months and twenty-three days old from the day he sowed the seed to cutting the Cabbage. He brought me a few heads to the store, which were the admiration of everybody. When all the outer leaves were faded and the Cabbage was cleaned, it was so hard and solid that but very few believed it to be a Southern grown head; it resembled more one of those large solid Northern Cabbages. This seed cannot be had elsewhere, the grower refusing

to supply any other house.

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.



Stein's Early Flat Dutch. One of the earliest and best varieties of Flat Dutch for the truck farmer. It heads very evenly, often to 95 per cent., and weighs heavier than most other sorts of its size. I had heads of Stein's Cabbage brought to the store weighing 15 pounds, and made in two months and twenty-nine days from the day the seed was sown. Sow from July 10th to August 15th, and again in January. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

All Seasons or True Sure Head. This excellent variety is grown for us from fine selected stock, and is a world beater. Heads very large, round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened; very solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plants very vigorous and sure heading; leaves large, smooth, with dense bloom. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Large-ly planted in Texas and Florida. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch. One of the earliest and best varieties of Flat Dutch for the truck farmer. It heads very evenly, often to 95 per cent., and weighs heavier than most other sorts of its size. I had heads of Stein's Cabbage brought to the store weighing 15 pounds, and made in two months and twenty-nine days from the day the seed was sown. Sow from July 10th to August 15th, and again in January. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Large Late Brunswick. Short stemmed. An excellent Cabbage for shipping. It grows to a large size and heads very quick, making solid Flat Heads like a Flat Dutch, but it does not stand the cold quite as well; therefore it should be sown early in July and

August, or for a spring crop, in October and November, in a cold frame, to be transplanted by end of January.

My customers in that section plant nothing else but German Brunswick Cabbage, and would not have another variety. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Danish Ball Head or Hollander. Known also as "German Export" and "Dutch Winter." This cabbage has been grown and selected for more than fifty years by Danish gardeners. Heads are hard, round, of good marketable size, fine grained and long keepers. A head trimmed ready for market weighs at least one-fourth more than any other variety of same size. One of the hardiest, enduring drouth and frosts that would kill other varieties. Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

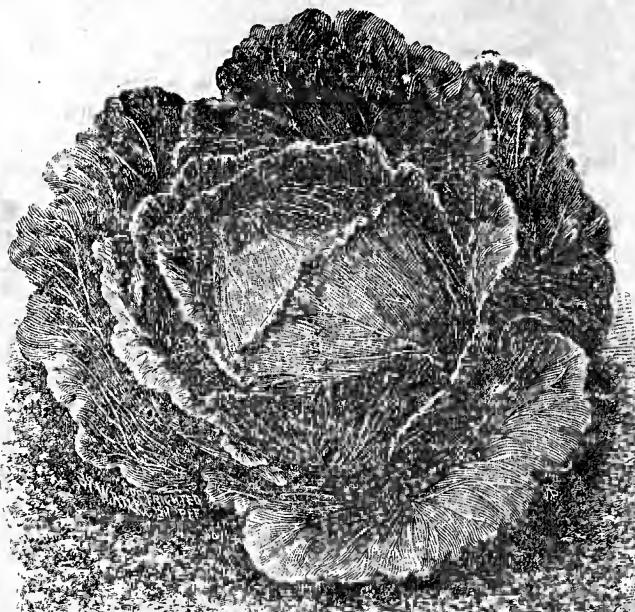
Henderson's Succession. This variety originated on Long Island; as valuable an acquisition as the famous Early Summer, but produces heads of very much larger size whether for an early, medium or late crop it is equally valuable. Oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Mammoth Late Drumhead. Similar to Stein's Early Flat Dutch. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Early and Late York. Pointed-headed varieties, only planted for family use, same as the Early Sugar Loaf and the Oxheart. Can be sown as late as January for a spring crop. They make very solid heads, but are not as salable in the market as flat-headed varieties. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.00.

Early Sugar Loaf. Similar to Early York, and only grown on a small scale for family use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Large Oxheart. A very good spring Cabbage; though a very old variety it is still preferred by some to any other, but not for shipping. Sow in fall or early in spring. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.



Henderson's Succession. The **Charleston**, or **Large Jersey Wakefield**. This famous variety has all the fine qualities of the Early Jersey Wakefield, but produces heads of a much larger size and but a few days later; it has become a leading market variety in all sections of our country where the Cabbage is grown extensively for market. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

Red Dutch. Heads round, of deep red color, and remarkably hard. For pickling and table use it is delicious. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.



CABBAGE (CONTINUED)

Improved Early Summer. For fall it can be sown in August; for spring, in November and as late as January; heads up very uniformly and does not produce many outside leaves. It is hardier than the Brunswick, and stands the cold and heat better. The seed we offer is the best strain cultivated, and can be planted closer together than the late varieties—say about 8000 to the acre. They average about seven pounds. Packet 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; 1b. \$2.50, postpaid.

Early Winningstadt. A very hard heading, pointed Cabbage, for family use. Oz. 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

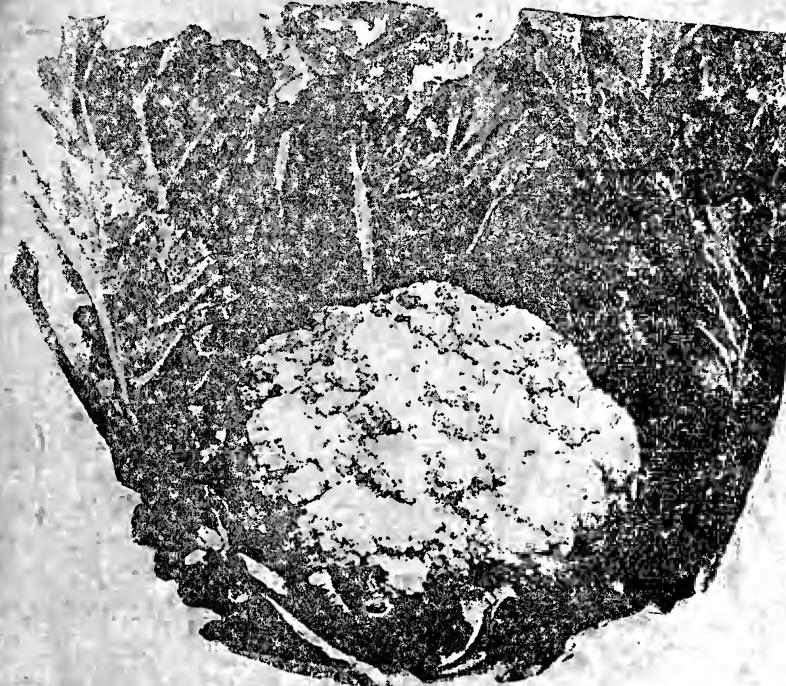
Early Dwarf Savoy. The Savoy Cabbages have wrinkled leaves and are of excellent flavor. The Early Dwarf is especially adapted for cultivation in our climate, and a splendid variety for family use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. Heads large, slightly flattened out and compact; sometimes tinted with red on top. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Beware of Cheap Cabbage Seed. The varieties here recommended may be relied on for truck-farming as well as family use.

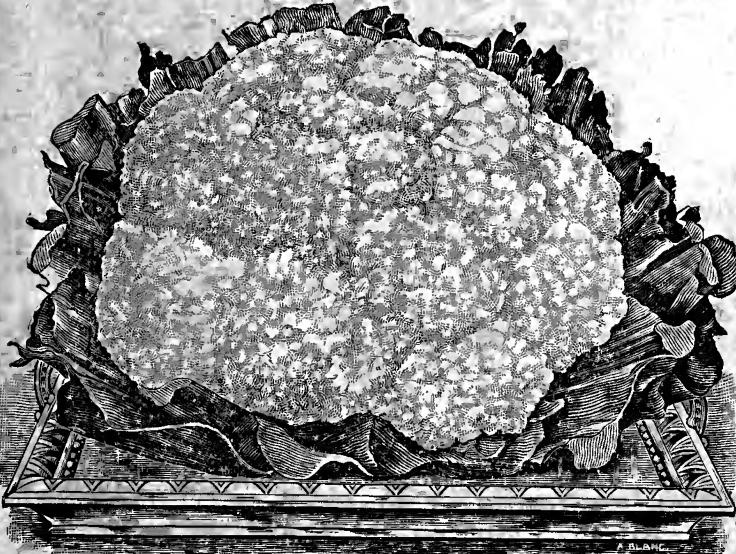
CAULIFLOWER.**CHOUFLEUR (Fr.)****BLUMENKOHL (Ger.)****COLIFLOR (Sp.)**

CULTURE.—When grown to perfection, this is a most agreeable vegetable, and it well repays generous treatment in cultivation. With a deep, rich soil and abundance of moisture, which, in dry seasons, must be applied artificially, Cauliflower can be grown well. Frequent and vigorous hoeing, and a liberal supply of rich liquid manure, to keep up a continuous and rapid growth, will produce splendid heads of the most delicate flavor. It facilitates blanching if the leaves are gathered loosely together and tied over the top of the head. Sow the Italian varieties from April till July, followed by the Half Early Paris, Le Normand, Algiers and Erfurt in August, September and October. Sowings in December and January must be made in a cold frame.



Eichling's Early Snowball

Eichling's Improved Large Algiers. A very hardy sure heading variety, flower large and as white as snow. Grown almost exclusive of all other sorts by the Grand Island growers, one of the best for the market gardener. Pkt. 10c.; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00; 1b. \$10.00.



Eichling's Improved Large Algiers



Early Dwarf Erfurt

Large Late Italian Giant. Of all the Cauliflowers this is undoubtedly the largest, though it requires a long time to head; it is planted to a great extent. Oz. 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; 1b. \$9.00.

Early Italian Giant. This variety has almost entirely taken the place of the Late Italian Giant. It grows to almost the same size in much less time, forming very fine solid heads. It is planted very largely on Grand Island and the lower coast. Oz. 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; 1b. \$9.00, postpaid.

Half Early Paris. A well known early variety; heads large and solid. Oz. 70 cents.

Le Normand, short stemmed. Heads very large and showy; leaves short, dark-veined and rounded; very early. Oz. 70cts.

Eichling's Snowball Cauliflower is undoubtedly the finest of snowballs. The rich, white, curdy appearance, reliability for heading and the fact that it stands handling and will stay in the field longer without decaying than other fine sorts, make it a sure prize winner. Pkt. 10c.; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.00.

Early Dwarf Erfurt or Snowball. This is perhaps the earliest Cauliflower, and surest to head if planted in the proper season. Quite dwarf; heads pure white; not very large, but uniform and solid. Early Snowball, offered by Northern seedsmen at enormous figures, is nothing but this Early Dwarf Erfurt. Oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.00.

CARROT.

CARROTE (Fr.)

CULTURE.—The ground should be deeply dug or plowed, and well-manured; a light, rich sandy soil is preferred. If sown in drills one foot apart, they must be thinned out to from three to five inches between the plants. Drilling gives the best results, as broadcast sowings are generally made too thick, preventing the root from developing. Sow from end of August till April. For summer use Creole seed; can be sown in spring. Creole Carrots resist the heat better than those from imported seed; they also keep the leaves during summer.

Half Long Scarlet French. An early variety, of decided merit and much planted for shipping. Roots smooth and tapering; of a bright scarlet color and delicious flavor. Oz 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c.; lb 70c., postpaid.

Guerande or Ox-Heart. A very heavy cropper, color fine. Owing to its short, thick root, it is easily harvested. Pkt. 5c.; oz 10c.; lb 70c. cts.

Long Orange. A standard American variety; excellent for spring sowing, as it keeps the leaves well during the hot summer months. Oz 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c.; lb, 60c., postpaid.

Danver's Intermediate. As its name indicates, a half long sort, growing to a good size, and by some market gardeners preferred to any other. Color, a deep orange; of fine half long shape, almost stump-rooted. One of the greatest producers. Oz 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c., lb 60c., postpaid.

Nantes' Half Long. A good variety for early use to bunch for market. One of the best for the home garden. Packet 5c.; oz 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c.; lb 60c.



Danvers.

MOEHRE (Ger.)

ZANAHORIA (Sp.)

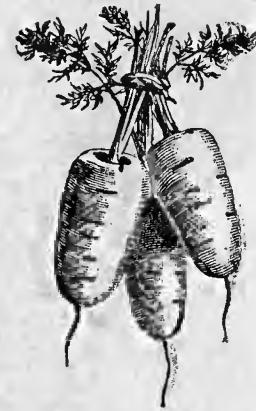
CULTURE.—The ground should be deeply dug or plowed, and well-manured; a light, rich sandy soil is preferred. If sown in drills one foot apart, they must be thinned out to from three to five inches between the plants. Drilling gives the best results, as broadcast sowings are generally made too thick, preventing the root from developing. Sow from end of August till April. For summer use Creole seed; can be sown in spring. Creole Carrots resist the heat better than those from imported seed; they also keep the leaves during summer.



Ox-Heart.

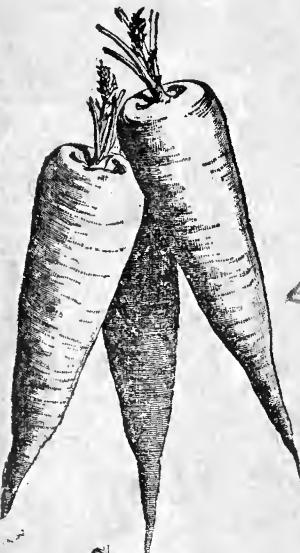
Chantenay.

The finest in color, the best in form, and the most productive of all the stump-rooted varieties. FOR EITHER MARKET OR HOME USE IT IS THE BEST. Of fine flavor, either in soups, stews, or boiled. For ordinary feeding purposes it meets all requirements, as it keeps well, crops well, and can be used more economically than any other. Pkt. 5cts; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.

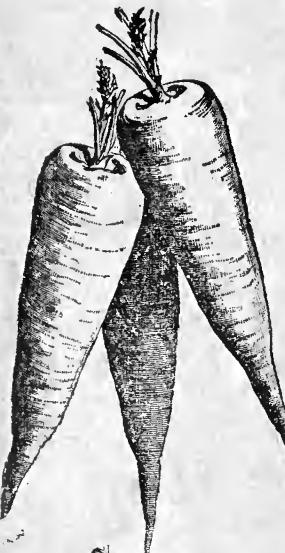


Early Short Horn

Half Long Scarlet French.



St. Valerie



Chantenay

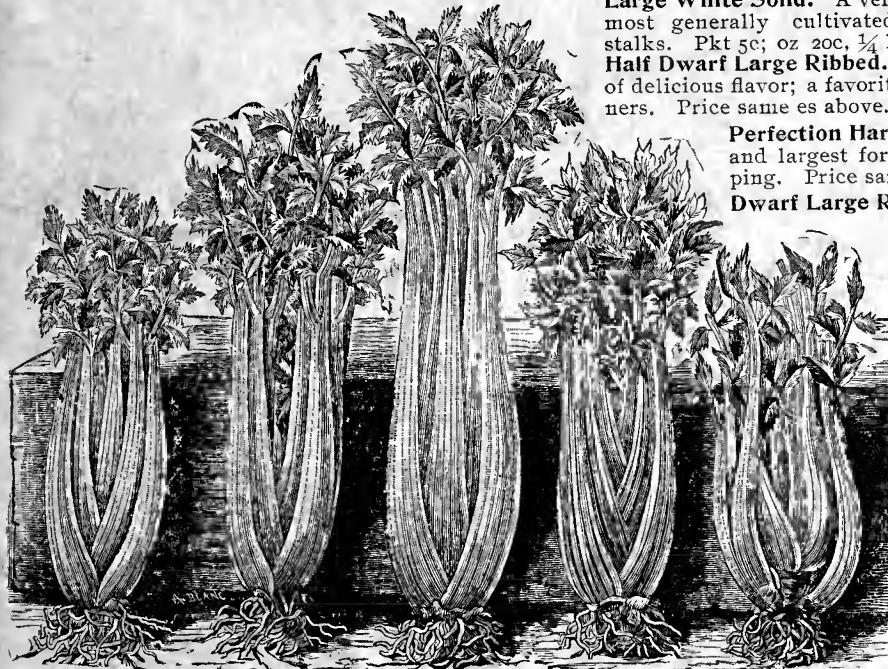
Long Red

Visit my New Store at 129 Camp Street, where you will find a hearty welcome. The choicest stock of Seed and Plants to be found in the South, and prompt service.

Early Short Horn. A fine early variety, good for home use. Eastern market gardeners use this sort for bunching. Pkt 5c; oz 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c; lb 70c.

CELERI (Fr.)
SELLERIE (Ger.)
APIO (Sp.)

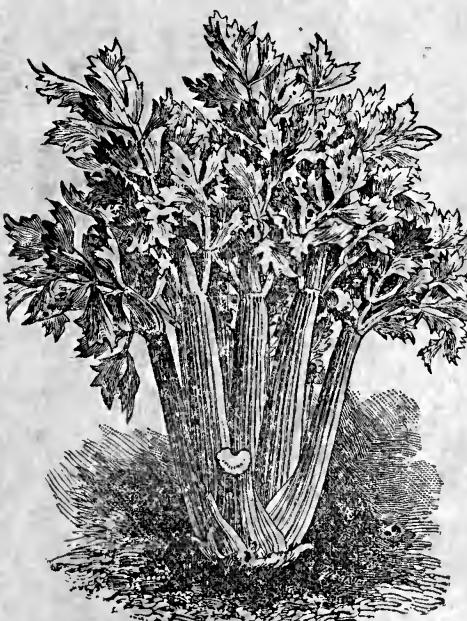
be dug, spade width and about six inches deep, into which must be worked plenty of rotten manure. Put the plants about eight inches apart in the ditch, shade them during the first few days and water them frequently; liquid manure will help wonderfully. As the plants grow, draw the soil around them; and gradually earth up so as to bleach the stems for use. Care must be taken not to get any soil between the leaves when earthing up. The first sowing of tall celery is made in May and June, the Half Dwarf and Dwarf varieties are sown from July to October.



White Plume. Perfection Hartwell. Large White Solid. Golden Self-Blanching. Dwarf Large Ribbed. \$3.50, postpaid.
New Celery, "Pink Plume." Pink Plume is practically identical with our famous White Plume, but with the added merit of the stains being exquisitely diffused with pink, and possessing the crispness, rich nutty flavor and long keeping qualities for which red celeries are noted. Pink Plume is also remarkably attractive when trimmed for the table. The solid succulent stalks are *ivory white suffused with dainty pink*, which not only delight the eye, but tempt the palate of the epicure. Pink Plume Celery is a strong, healthy, compact grower, with no tendency to rust; stems very solid and crisp, extra early and a long keeper, remaining, when properly trenched, in perfect condition away into the spring. The variegation on the tops does not show quite as early as the White Plume, but the celery blanches and matures really a little earlier. It is a self-blanching variety in the same sense that

White Plume and Golden Self-blanching are—that is, it requires but a slight earthing up or banking to prepare this variety for the table. Pkt 5c; oz 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75c; lb \$2.50.

Giant Pascal Celery. *The best for Winter use.* The illustration shows its handsome appearance, surpassing all other varieties in this respect, the stalks are *remarkably large, thick, solid and entirely stringless*. It is the largest Celery grown as regards width and thickness of stalks. When fully grown the outer stalks average two inches wide and are nearly as thick as a man's finger. Oz 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c; lb \$2.00, postpaid.



Giant Pascal Celery

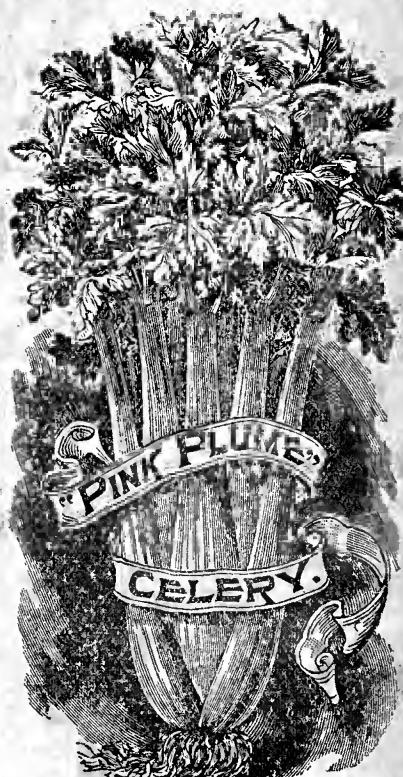
CULTURE.—Sow in a well prepared bed; shade by means of a cotton tent built over the seed-bed, and keep moist. when five or six inches high transplant. A ditch should be dug, spade width and about six inches deep, into which must be worked plenty of rotten manure. Put the plants about eight inches apart in the ditch, shade them during the first few days and water them frequently; liquid manure will help wonderfully.

Large White Solid. A very crisp variety, which is most generally cultivated; producing immense stalks. Pkt 5c; oz 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c; lb \$2.00, postpaid.
Half Dwarf Large Ribbed. An extra fine variety, of delicious flavor; a favorite among market gardeners. Price same as above.

Perfection Hartwell. One of the finest and largest for family use or for shipping. Price same as above.

Dwarf Large Ribbed. Very dwarf variety, producing close solid stalks, crisp and tender. Planted for last crop. Price same as above.

Golden Self-Blanching. This is one of our best varieties, and should be grown by all lovers of fine Celery; it is similar in growth to the White Plume, being quite dwarf and compact, and is self-blanching, requiring little or no banking up; its stalks are perfectly solid, crisp, brittle and of delicious flavor. Oz 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$1.00; lb \$3.50, postpaid.



Remember:

Prices include postage on quantities up to one quart. On larger quantities by Express or Freight charges must be paid by receiver.

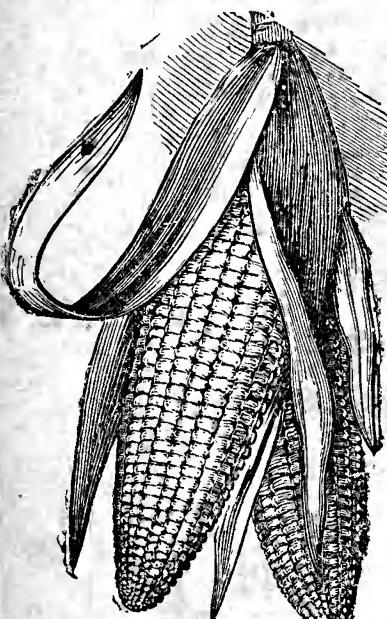


Celeriac

Celeriac and much planted for first crop, Ears of good size, larger than those of the Extra Early Adams. The Early Adams ripens in sixty days, and is very sweet and prolific. Much planted by market gardeners. Pint 25c; qt. 35c; postpaid; peck \$1.00, bushel \$2.50.

New Early White Table Corn, "Southern Express." This is by far the earliest of all the large eared table varieties, ripening immediately after Adams' Early, but surpassing it both in size and flavor, and will in a short time become the most popular variety for the market. It fills the long felt want of an extra early corn of good size and sweet flavor. It is of Southern origin and fully acclimated. Plant from end of January to April. Pint 20c; quart 35c; postpaid; peck \$1.00, bushel \$2.50.

Hickory King. A comparatively new white field corn of great merits. It is the largest grained and smallest cobbled dent corn known. The grain is so large and the cob so small that breaking an ear in half, one grain will cover the entire end of the cob. The ears grow seven to nine inches



Southern Express

CELEBRY (CONTINUED.)

Celeriac or Turnip-rooted Celery. The roots of this Celery, which resemble a turnip, are used both as salad and in soup. They are much esteemed and largely cultivated in Europe, but hardly any of them ever reach our markets. Oz 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

CORN.

MAIS (Fr.)

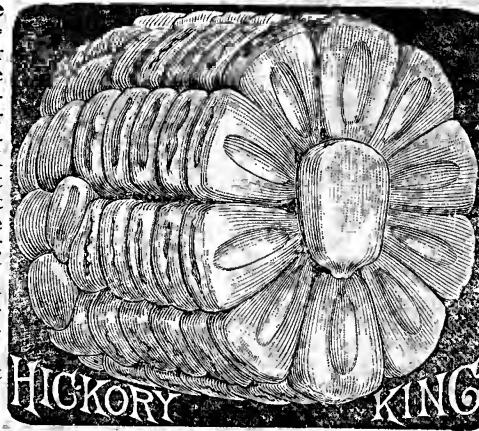
WELSCHKORN (Ger.)

Maz (Span.)

CULTURE.--Plant in hills three to four feet apart; allow three stalks to remain on each hill; work frequently and hill up. Sow from February till end of June. If favorable seasons some may be planted in July and August.

Adams' Extra Early, or Early Burlington. This is the earliest of all, but not a Sugar Corn; is ready for the table in about six weeks after planting; it is not by any means, a desirable variety, except for its earliness; it lacks sweetness, and should only be used for first planting. Pint 20c; qt. 35c; postpaid; peck \$1.00, bushel \$2.50.

Early Adams. A popular table corn, and much planted for first crop, of the Extra Early Adams. The Early very sweet and prolific. Much planted 35c; postpaid; peck \$1.00, bushel \$2.50.



HICKORY KING



Stowell's Evergreen Sugar

Mosby's Prolific. An excellent Southern Table and Field Corn, very deep grain, pure white with small cob. Very prolific. Pint 20c, quart 30c, postpaid; peck 60c bushel \$1.75

Mammoth Sugar. Exceeding Stowell's in size; very handsome and productive. Pint 20c; quart 35c; postpaid; peck \$1.00; bush. \$2.50.

CORN (CONTINUED).

Crosby's Early Dwarf. This improved variety follows the Extra Early varieties of Sugar for the table and stands to-day as one of the most valuable and popular varieties for an early crop; it is of dwarf habit, produces medium sized ears which have from ten to twelve rows, very productive and of luscious flavor, cannot recommend it too highly. Per pint 20c; qt. 35c; postpaid; peck \$1.00, bushel \$2.50.

New Sweet Corn, The Country Gentleman. This new variety, which was introduced by S. D. Woodruff of Connecticut, is a selection and improvement of the famous Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg which is so highly extolled by all lovers of Sugar Corn; its improvement consists of much larger sized ears, and producing from three to four ears to the stalk; it is of delicious quality. Pint 20cts; qt. 35c; postpaid.

Large White Flint. I have a superior strain of this popular market corn. Ears from 10 to 14 inches in length. Pint 20c; quart 35c; postpaid; peck 75c; bushel \$2.00.

Selected Seed Corn for Field Culture of Finest Quality. The proper selection of Seed Corn for planting is a very important consideration for the farmer, and too much care or attention cannot be exercised. We have made it a speciality for a number of years, selecting the finest ears from the various crops while husking, and when thoroughly dry taking off the small points before shelling; my samples are thoroughly tested, to insure growth. There could be nothing finer as to purity, or more perfect as to growth, than the seed which I offer.

THE BEST WHITE FIELD CORN FOR THE SOUTH.

White Rockdale. This is essentially a Southern Corn, coming from Georgia, where it withstands the long, dry summer better than any other variety. It is planted on a large scale by our truckfarmers for stock and market; in fact it is the best all around white corn. Ears long, cob thin, grain pure white and dented. Plant some this year. Quart 30c; postpaid; peck 60c; bushel \$1.75.

Mexican June Corn. A field variety for planting as late as the month of July, largely planted in Texas, both for table use and stock feeding. Pt. 25c; quart 35c; postpaid; peck \$1.00, bushel \$3.00.

COLDEN DENT, THE BEST YELLOW FIELD CORN FOR THE SOUTH.

Improved Early Golden Dent. The great advantage of this variety over all other yellow varieties is its earliness, productiveness, beautiful ears, and the superior quality of meal which it makes. Per quart 30c. postpaid; peck 50c; bush. \$1.50, 5 bush. at \$1.40, 10 bush. at \$1.30.

Southern Snowflake. A medium early, white field corn of great promise. It grows from seven to eight feet, producing two perfect ears to the stalk. Quart 30c. postpaid; peck 50c; bushel \$1.75.

Improved Leaming. An extra early field variety. It is sweet and nutritious, making excellent feed and fine meal. The ears are large and handsome, with deep large grains, deep orange color and small red cob. It is very productive. The shucks cover the ear better than any Northern or Western variety here ever tried. It is adapted to a variety of soils, and produces well on heavy or light soil. It has proven itself very reliable. Pint 20c.; quart 30c.; postpaid; peck 50c; bushel \$1.25.

St. Charles. A very early, large white Field Corn and splendid market variety; is fast becoming popular in New Orleans. A common red cob Corn has been sold lately for St. Charles, and some farmers have been sadly disappointed. The genuine St. Charles has also a red cob, but is almost three weeks earlier than the common cheap sort. Any corn may be good enough for feed, but seed corn must be specially selected. Quart 30c., postpaid; peck 50c.; bushel \$1.25.

Blunt's Prolific. Considered the most prolific of all the field varieties, bringing sometimes four to five ears to the stalk. Of good quality even for table use but more especially for an early field variety. Qt. 30c.; postpaid. Peck 50c., bush. \$1.50.

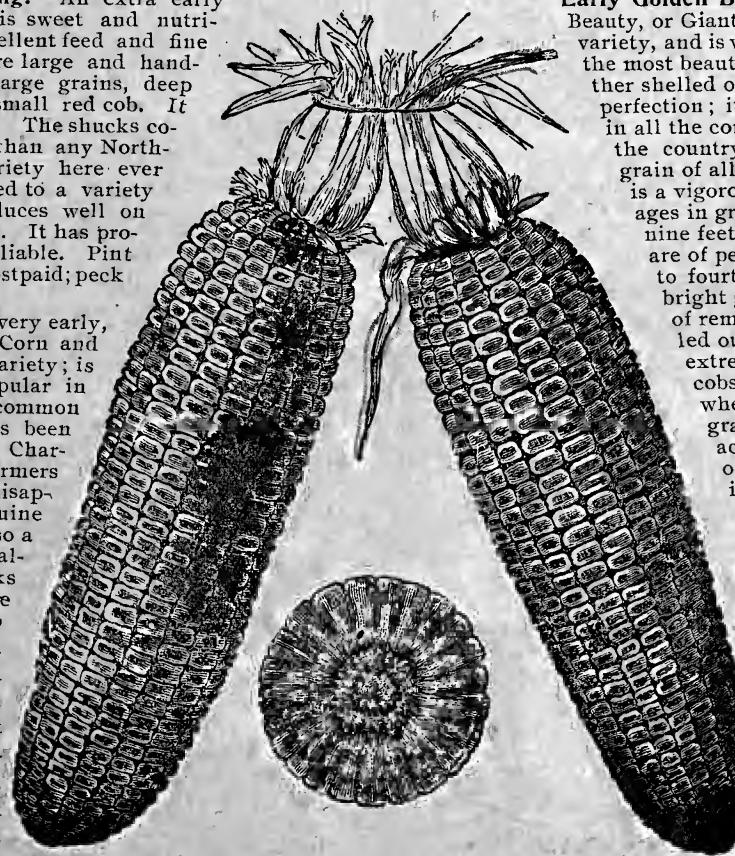
Early Yellow Canada has eight rows and ripens very early; it is generally used with us for replanting where Gourd seed has failed. Qt 30c., postpaid; peck 50c; bushel \$1.50.

Yellow Creole. For a general field crop this old standby has a great many friends in the South and is much in demand. Very flinty and almost weavel-proof, ear entirely covered by the shuck, protecting it against rain and birds. Quart 40c. postpaid; dozen ears by Express 35c; per 100 \$2.50.

 I make a specialty of SEEDS for the Truckfarmer, and a trial will convince the most scrupulous of their superiority.

Early Golden Beauty. The Golden Beauty, or Giant Beauty, is the same variety, and is without any exception the most beautiful Corn grown, either shelled or on the ear; it is perfection; it has become famous in all the corn-growing belts of the country; it is the largest grain of all yellow varieties; it is a vigorous grower, and averages in growth from eight to nine feet in height; the ears are of perfect shape, with ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden-yellow grains, of remarkable size, and filled out completely to the extreme end of cob. The cobs are usually small; when broken in half the grains will always reach across. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it very superior for grinding into meal; it cannot be recommended too highly. Qt. 30c., postpaid; peck 50c.; bush. \$1.25.

Champion White Pearl. This is one of the most valuable varieties of Field Corn for the South. Large white grain on a thin cob. Can be planted closer than ordinary Field Corn, owing to its short solid stalk. Try it by all means. Qt. 30c., postpaid; peck 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.



CHERVIL.

Cerfeuil (Fr.) *Kerbel (Ger.)*
A small plant, resembling Parsley, much used in oyster soup and for other seasoning. Sow broadcast from August until the end of April. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 35c.; 1b. \$1.25, postpaid.

Cresson (Fr.) *Mastrugo (Sp.)*
Krese (Ger.)

Broad-Leaved Winter. A gray seeded variety, and the only one planted for our market. Oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

~~If ordered shipped by Express, deduct 5 cents from pint, and 8 cents from quart price, or we shall add seed for difference.~~

COLLARDS.

A variety of Cabbage which does not head, the leaves being used as greens. Cultivated like Cabbage.

Southern Curled. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; 1b. 75c., postpaid.

CRESS.

Sow broadcast from early fall until February and March. Much used for salad.

Water Cress. Can be sown only by the side of running water, or near springs. Not much used here. Oz. 50c.

~~If ordered shipped by Express, deduct 5 cents from pint, and 8 cents from quart price, or we shall add seed for difference.~~

CORN SALAD.

Mache or Doucet (Fr.) *Feld Salad (Ger.)*
Canonigos (Sp.)

Sow broadcast from October to February, and used as a salad. Very often, when heavy frost kills the Lettuce, this little plant furnishes the only salad in the market. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; 1b. 80c., postpaid.

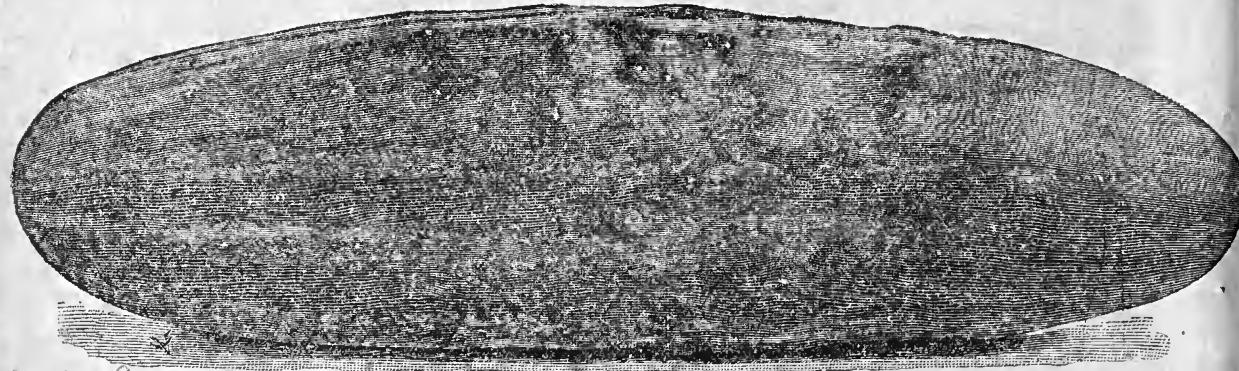
CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE (Fr.)

GURKE (Ger.)

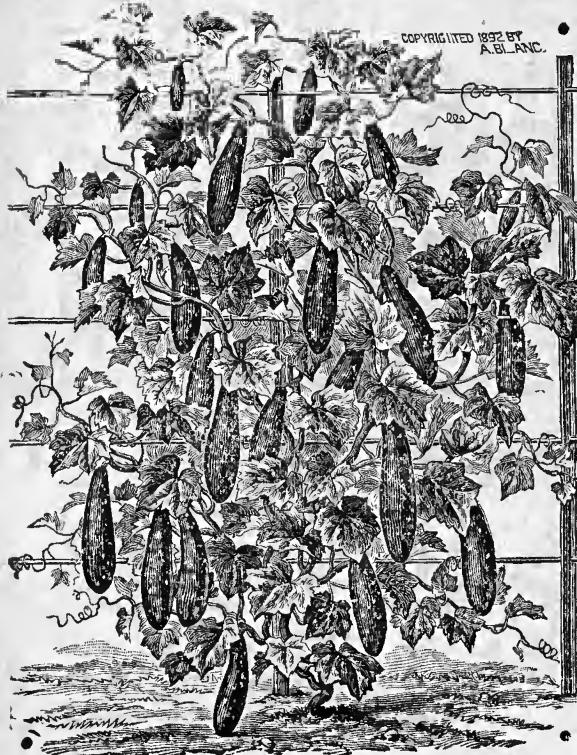
COHOMBRO (Sp.)

CULTURE—In the open field plant in hills four feet apart; dig in plenty of well-rotted manure; put eight to ten seeds in each hill, and when well up thin out to four. Cover not more than one-half inch deep. The ground should be frequently worked until the vines cover the ground. Sow from March till July in the open ground. For a very early crop they may be sown in small pots under a sash during December and January, and afterwards transplanted in hills, or even cultivated under glass. They may also be sown in hills in the open ground in February, and protected by boxes with a pane of glass fitting in the top, removing the glass in day-time during fine weather.



Eichling's Long Green Prolific Cucumber.

Eichling's Long Green Prolific Cucumber. An improvement on the New Orleans Market both as regards uniformity of shape and dark green color, as well as bearing, bringing almost twice the number of beautiful long green cucumbers which retain their color, when shipped, longer than any other variety. I had this variety tested near Bayou des Allemands and in Florida, both places reporting excellent results and recommending this variety above any other for shipping. *The Earliest, Finest Formed and most salable Variety to grow for Shipping.* Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c.; 1b. \$1.00, postpaid.



CUCUMBERS FOR TRUCKERS.

N. O. Market or Long Green Improved. This is an improvement on the old White Spine being longer and producing less seed; it is planted with preference by truckfarmers and all that can be desired for a first-class shipping variety. Oz 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c; 1b 60c; postpaid.

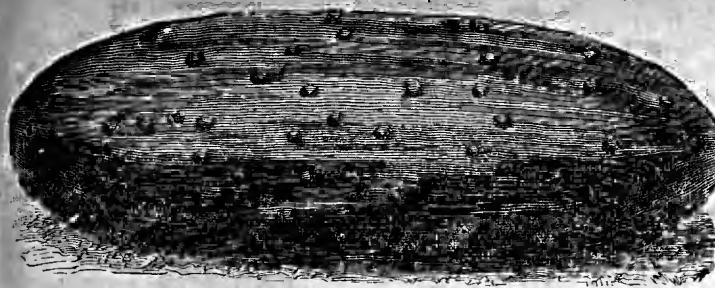
Green Prolific. One of the best picklings sorts. Its characteristics are its very uniform growth, hardly ever yielding cucumbers too large for pickling, and its immense productiveness. Pkt, 5c.; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 15c; 1b 50c.

Evergreen Early White Spine. This is a selection made from Early White Spine, noted for its beautiful green color in all stages of its growth. It is of good size, handsome form, crisp and tender, a good shipping variety. Oz 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c; 1b 60c; postpaid.

Boston Pickling. Largely used about Boston by market gardeners. A very productive kind of superior quality. Pkt, 5c, oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 15c; 1b, 50c.

Fancy Varieties of Cucumbers for forcing under glass have been tested over and over again, but have not proved preferable to our standard shipping sorts.

Gherkin, or Burr, or West India Gherkin, is exclusively grown for pickling; it is the smallest of all varieties, and should be picked while young and tender, and put in salt water until required for pickling. Oz 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c; 1b \$1.00, postpaid.

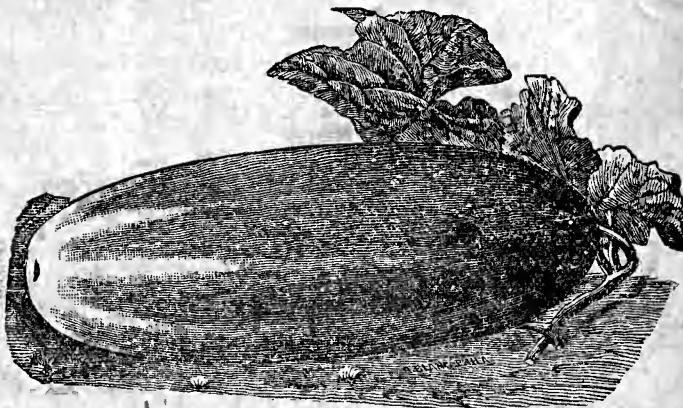


Evergreen Early White Spine

Japanese Climbing Cucumber. This new Cucumber has created unparalleled sensation on the Continent, and has proved to be a valuable novelty. It climbs vigorously to a height of six or seven feet on poles, and is prized for its prolific and hardy qualities, a single vine bearing 50 to 75 well formed fruits, about 10 inches in length, of a dark green color, and of delicious flavor. Oz 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c., 1 lb \$1.00, postpaid.

Recipe for Pickling Cucumbers.

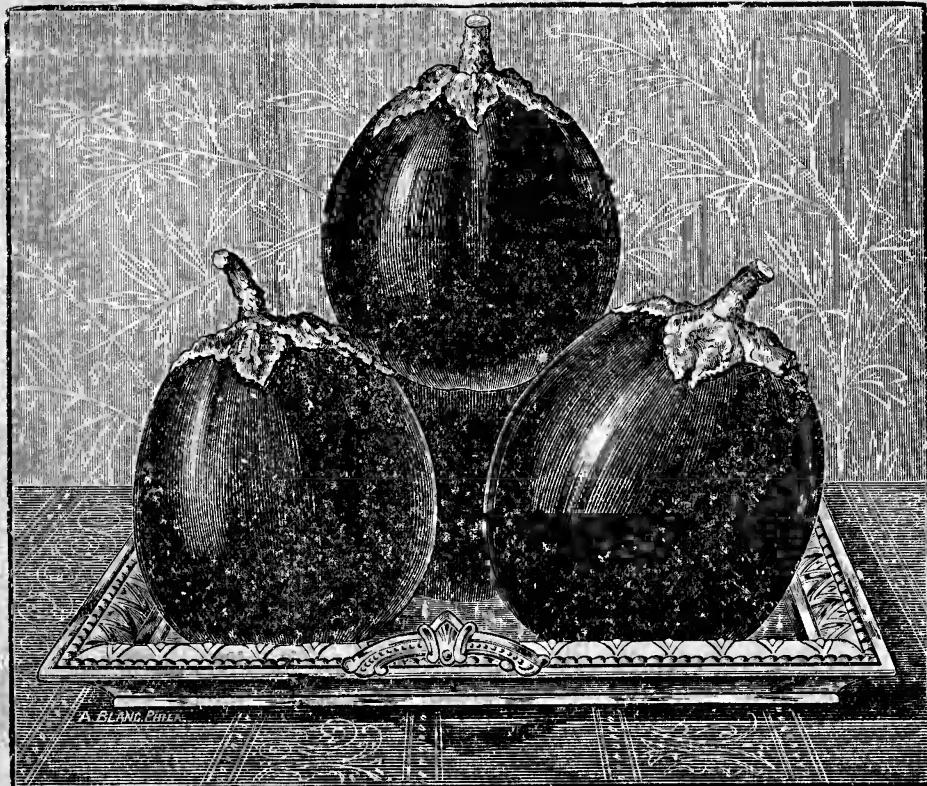
Make a brine of one-third of a pint of salt, and four pints of water. Drop as many cucumbers in the brine as it will cover, in which let them remain forty-eight hours; drain the brine off, place them in a porcelain kettle, cover with vinegar (good cider vinegar, only moderately strong). Let the vinegar come to the boiling point very slowly; then pack the pickles in glass jars, put in each an onion stuck full of cloves, pour the hot vinegar over them, and seal up air-tight.



N. O. Market

EGG PLANT.

CULTURE—Sow in a well-prepared hot-bed during January and February; some may even be sown in December for first crop. Protect from cold or heavy rains. When well up give plenty of air in fine weather to make the plants as hardy as possible. About the end of March they may be transplanted into the open ground about three feet apart. The seed may be sown in the open ground during March, April and May for a succession of crops.



Eichling's Early Purple Egg-Plant. This Egg-plant is an improvement on the New Orleans market, inasmuch as it is entirely thornless, of good size, dark purple in color, and very prolific; when cooked it is milder and of superior flavor to New Orleans Market, more round in shape, form and size, and is much earlier in maturing. Pkt. 10.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00. 1b. \$3.50.

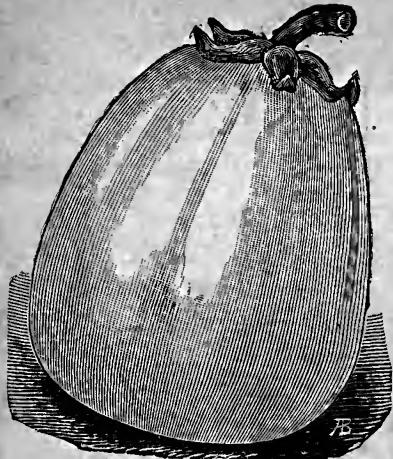
EGG PLANT. (CONTINUED.)

New Orleans Market. Truckfarmers knowing the great difference between this and the Northern or New York purple Egg Plant are very particular to get the genuine Southern grown seed of this great producer. Beautiful rich purple in color and oblong in shape. It is much more productive than the New York purple and withstands the heat when the New York droops.

My seed of the New Orleans Market Egg Plants is grown by a truckfarmer whose crop always commands the highest price in our French Market. He selects for me the first and largest fruits for seeds and my customers are always sure to get the very best Egg Plant seed obtainable.

For the last fifteen years I have supplied the largest truckers in the South with this seed. Oz. 30.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

New York Improved Spineless. A very popular variety in the North, but only used here in case of scarcity of seed of the New Orleans Market. It grows to an enormous size; skin deep purple. Oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.



White Egg Plant. The Pearl.



N. Y. Improved Spineless.

The Pearl. A new white variety on the style of the New York Purple. Oz. 50cts.



Endive.

CHICOREE ENDIVE (Fr.)**ENDIVIEN (Ger.)****ENDIVIA (Sp.)**

Sow Broadcast and thin out to 10 inches or transplant in rows one foot apart. When the leaves attain a good size tie them up to bleach. As Endive stands the heat well, it can be sown from the first of April to the end of October.

Green Curled. (Frisee de Meaux). The most popular variety among the market gardeners. Beautifully curled leaves; bleaching very easily; very crisp and tender. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Broad-leaved Escarolle. Of the same good qualities as the forgoing. Leaves broader and less curled. It does not stand the heat as well as the curled, and is therefore more used for fall and winter. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

The Best is None Too Good for my Patrons. I know there is not a firm in the world who are more particular regarding the purity of their seeds than I am, but still like all other seedsmen I do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and if the purchaser does not accept them on these conditions they must be returned at once. I cannot warrant them, as too much depends on the season, soil and care given them, and every person of judgment can see this as well as myself. I always test the seeds as soon as received from my growers, so that nothing can possibly be sent out that is not thoroughly first-class in every particular.

GARLIC.

A bulbous rooted plant, with a strong, penetrating odor, but much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We frequently receive orders for garlic seed, but can only supply bulbs. Prepare the ground the same as for onions, plant the bulbs in drills eight inches apart, four inches apart in the rows, and cover two inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the bulbs dry in the shade, and lay them up in a dry loft, as you would onions. Bulbs, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c., postpaid.



GARLIC.

HORSE RADISH.

Horse Radish.

Horse Radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the roots. CULTURE—Mark off rows two and one-half feet apart in rich, moist, well prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots eighteen inches apart in rows, vertically, the small end down, and the top one to three inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds. Small Roots, 25c. per dozen, postpaid. By freight or express at purchaser's expense, \$1.50 per 100.

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.



SWEET BASIL SAGE SWEET MAYORAM SUMMER SAVORY THYME
any period. Sow the seeds early in spring. Thyme and Sage may be sown in fall to have strong plants in spring.

Anise (*Pimpinella anisum*).
Balm (*Melissa officinalis*).
Basil, Sweet (*Ocimum basilicum*).
Bene (*Sesamum orientale*).
Borage (*Borago officinalis*).
Caraway (*Carum carvi*).

Summer Savory (*Satureja hortensis*). Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*).

Price, 5 Cents Per Packet; 15 for 50 Cents.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*).
Dill (*Anethum graveolens*).
Fennel, Sweet (*Anethum foeniculum*).
Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*).
Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*).
Lavender (*Lavendula vera*).

Majoram, Sweet (*Origanum majoranum*).
Pot Marigold (*Calendula officinalis*).
Rosemary (*Rosemarinus officinalis*).
Rue (*Ruta graveolens*).
Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*).
Sage (*Salvia officinalis*).



Early White Vienna

KOHLRABI.

CHOU NAVET (Fr.)

KOHLRABI [Germ.]

Sow either broadcast or in drills, afterwards thin out to one foot apart or transplant to the same distance. Sow in August and September, and again from January till April.

Early White Vienna. The only variety planted in the South; excellent for the table. It makes a large light green head and short leaves. Under this name some dealers sell a Kohlrabi which makes a high stalk and no bulb whatever; therefore care should be taken in the purchase of the *true Vienna*. Oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75c., lb \$2.50, postpaid.

Early Purple Vienna. Nearly identical with the last, except in color, which is a bright purple, with the leaf stems tinged with purple. Pkt 5c., oz 25c., 2 oz 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75c., lb \$2.25.

LEEK.

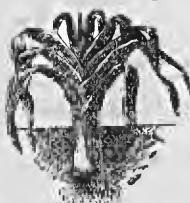
POIREAU (Fr.)

LAUCH (GER.)

PUERRO (Sp.)

It succeeds best in light but well enriched soil. Sow broadcast from September to February; when six inches high transplant to about six inches apart. Put the plants four inches in the ground to make them white and tender.

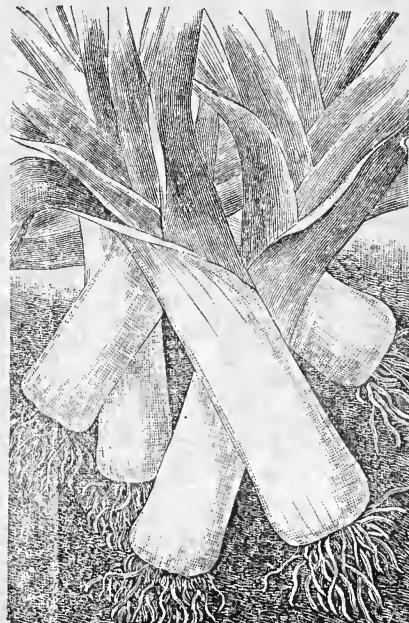
Large London Flag. A very popular variety grows to a large size and is of fine quality. Oz 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c., lb \$1.50, postpaid.



Large London Flag

Large Carentan. An imported variety which surpasses the former in size, but is a much slower grower. Used by market gardeners on a large scale. Oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 65c., lb \$2.00, postpaid.

Truckfarmers, send in your lists of Seeds, get my prices and save money.



Carentan Leek

I Want the Names of Buyers.

For without an increased list each year I could not extend my business. To every one sending in an order I ask as a favor that they give the names and addresses of any of their friends whom they know to be buyers of anything in my line. See Premium list.

Remember: Prices include postage on quantities up to one quart. On larger quantities by Express or Freight charges must be paid by receiver.



LAITUE (Fr.)

KOPF-SALAT (Ger.)

LECHUGA (Sp.)

CULTURE.—Lettuce should have rich mellow soil. Sow broadcast, and when the plants have four to six leaves, transplant into rows one foot apart each way. Keep the ground clean and in dry weather water frequently. During the hot summer months much trouble is experienced with the sowing of Lettuce seed, and the instructions for sowing as given in the General Remarks on Sowing Seeds, must be strictly observed.



Improved Large Passion.

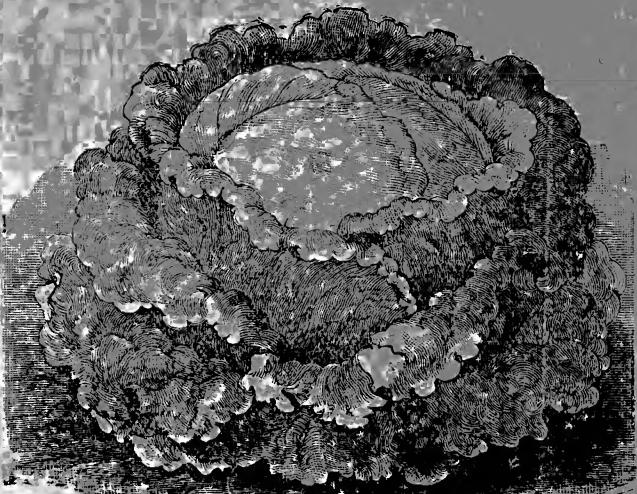
Big Boston. This variety is identical in color, shape and general appearance with the famous Boston Market Lettuce, but is double the size. It is about one week later in maturing, but its solidity and greater size of head will make it a most valuable sort. A most desirable variety either for forcing in cold frames or open-ground planting. The Big Boston is sure to be wanted by market gardeners and truckers, because it always produces large, solid, salable heads; it is very crisp and tender. Packet 5c., oz 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c., lb \$1.50 postpaid.

Trocadero. A new Cabbage Lettuce from France, recommended for winter planting and used to some extent for shipping. The quality of this Early Large heading Lettuce is excellent, though not quite as hardy as the N. O. Passion. Oz 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c., lb \$1.50, postpaid.

Brown Dutch Cabbage. Is one of the hardest varieties; it forms a very fine head, and withstands the heat and cold. Oz 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c., lb \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Large Passion. This is the standard Lettuce for the truck farmer. It attains a large size and heads very hard. Outer leaves dark green, mottled very lightly with brown. Inside bright yellow. Exceedingly crisp and of fine flavor. The best variety for fall and winter. Sow from September till February. Not recommended for summer. Oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Eichling's Early Market Lettuce. An all-the-year-round Lettuce, especially valuable for mid-summer when no other variety will make a salable head. It grows to a large size, and forms very hard heads of a light green color, changing to a golden yellow towards the centre. It is "The Lettuce" for the market gardener, for summer planting. Oz 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c., lb \$1.50, postpaid.



Big Boston

White Paris Cos, or Romaine. Large, narrow, light green leaves; does not make a head like any of the previous varieties, and should be tied up to bleach a week or ten days before using. It stands the heat better than the cold. Sow in the spring and again in August and September. Oz 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c., lb \$1.75, postpaid.

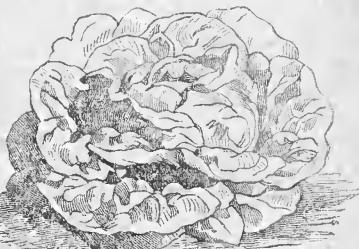


White Paris Cos

Improved Royal Cabbage makes well-sized solid heads, close and a little flattened; very tender and of a light green color on the outer leaves, changing to a golden yellow towards the centre. It stands the heat better than any other variety, and is therefore used by all market gardeners. For shipping it is rather tender. Oz 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c., lb \$1.25, postpaid.

I can also supply the following well-known Lettuces: ST. LOUIS HEAD, DENVER MARKET, PRIZE HEAD, SALAMANDER and PHILADELPHIA BUTTER. Prize of each : Packet 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

GEO. F. STONE, Gentilly Road, La., "I never had such heads of Lettuce as I am shipping from your N. O. Passion, eighty heads fill a barrel, and they are as hard as Cabbage. Smith, Cordes & Co., in Chicago, say they never had any finer."



Improved Royal Cabbage

MUSK MELON.

MELON FRANCAIS (Fr.) ZUCKER MELONE (Ger.) MELON (Sp.)

CULTURE.—Sow in hills five feet apart; dig into each hill one or two shovels full of well-rotted manure; plant ten to a dozen seeds in each hill, but do not allow more than four plants to grow. They should be worked the same as Cucumbers, until the vines cover the ground. Never plant them near Cucumbers, Squash or Pumpkins, as they hybridize very easily and lose their flavor.

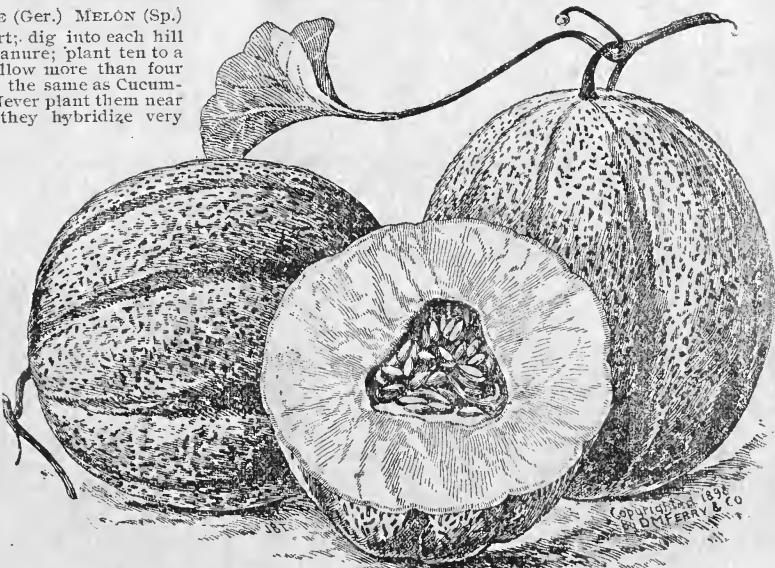
NEW MUSK MELON.

"Paul Rose." In the PAUL ROSE we are offering the Best Musk Melon introduced for many years. It is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem, and combines the *sweetness* of the former with the *fine netting* of the Gem. It also has a firmness of rind and "cheesy" structure of flesh peculiarly its own, and superior in these respects to any Melon in existence.

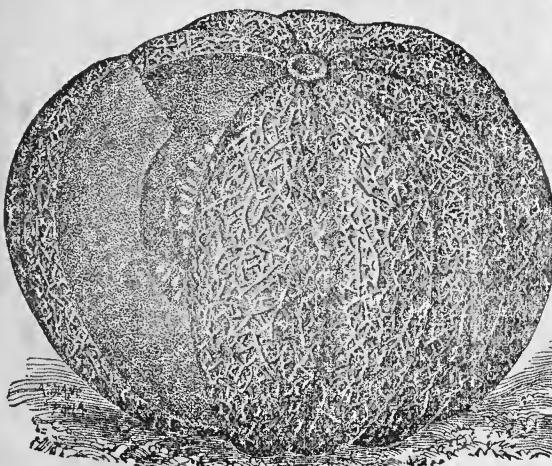
It surpasses all Melons as a shipper and long keeper, and no other Melon equals it in smallness of seed cavity.

With such ideals in view, Mr. Paul Rose, one of the most extensive and successful growers in the United States, has produced this as a result of six year's critical selection for a basket Melon of perfect quality for the shipping trade.

In time of glut the PAUL ROSE was eagerly called for and quickly sold at prices four to five times higher than any other Melons on the market. Price: Oz 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c., lb \$1.00, postpaid, 5 lbs \$4.00.



Paul Rose



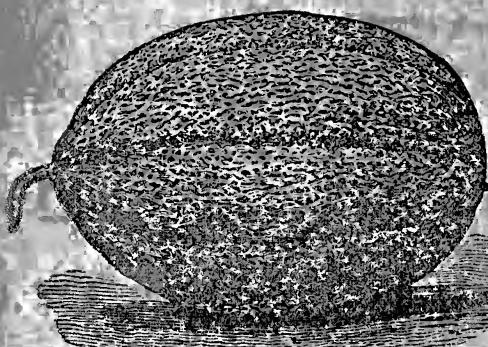
New Orleans Market.

New Orleans Market or Creole. This is a very popular variety in the New Orleans Market, and is about the only variety that can be sold here, as it has a great reputation for its fine qualities; it is beautifully formed, roughly netted, of large size, and of delicious quality; it is so richly fragrant that a single melon will almost perfume an entire house. Oz 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Netted Green Citron. This variety is cultivated to a greater extent for market than any other sort north of New Orleans, and for this purpose it has no superior. When grown from seed that has been well selected, it is of very fine flavor; fruit round; flattened at both ends, roughly netted, and of a pale yellow green, when ripe. Oz. 10c.; 4 oz. 25c.; lb. 75c., postpaid.

New Early Hackensack. The Hackensack has long been the leading variety of Cantaloupe Melon grown in New Jersey, for the Philadelphia and New York markets. This new variety has all the features of the old sort, but is from eight to ten days earlier, a very important advantage when growing for market. The Melons are of good size, averaging from five to ten pounds each, and of delicious flavor. Oz. 10c.; 4 oz. 25c.; lb. 75c., postpaid.

MUSK MELONS (CONTINUED.)



Rocky Ford Canteloupe.

Rocky Ford Canteloupe. In many markets our very superior New Orleans Market Canteloupe is considered too large for table use. This grand little Melon I offer has taken the lead with the large canteloupe growers of Texas. It is well netted, slightly ribbed, oblong in shape, and of very thick flesh; green, very sweet and highly flavored; seed cavity very small, weight from one and a half to three pounds. Packet 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Netted Nutmeg is of an oval shape, roughly netted, but not attaining so large a size as the Netted Citron; it is equally as fine in flavor. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c., postpaid.

Netted Gem. One of the best early Melons grown. Shipped into every market of note. Small sized but of exquisite flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c., postpaid.

Pineapple. A medium-sized, early variety, of an oval shape; delicious flavor, and highly perfumed with the fragrance of pineapple. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c., postpaid.

Chicago Market. A standard green-fleshed nutmeg melon, a favorite on the Chicago market. For many years it has held its own against all comers. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; lb. 50c.

Cannon Ball or Cosmopolitan. Medium-sized, round, with no ribbing, and densely netted. The flesh is green, very thick and highly flavored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c., postpaid.

The Cheap Melon Seed of the Country is saved from the cullings of a crop where the earliest and best are sold, and the balance saved for seed—or what is still worse, seed saved from a crop grown near Cucumbers, Squashes, Pumpkins or Watermelons with which they become impregnated and produce Melons unfit for use.

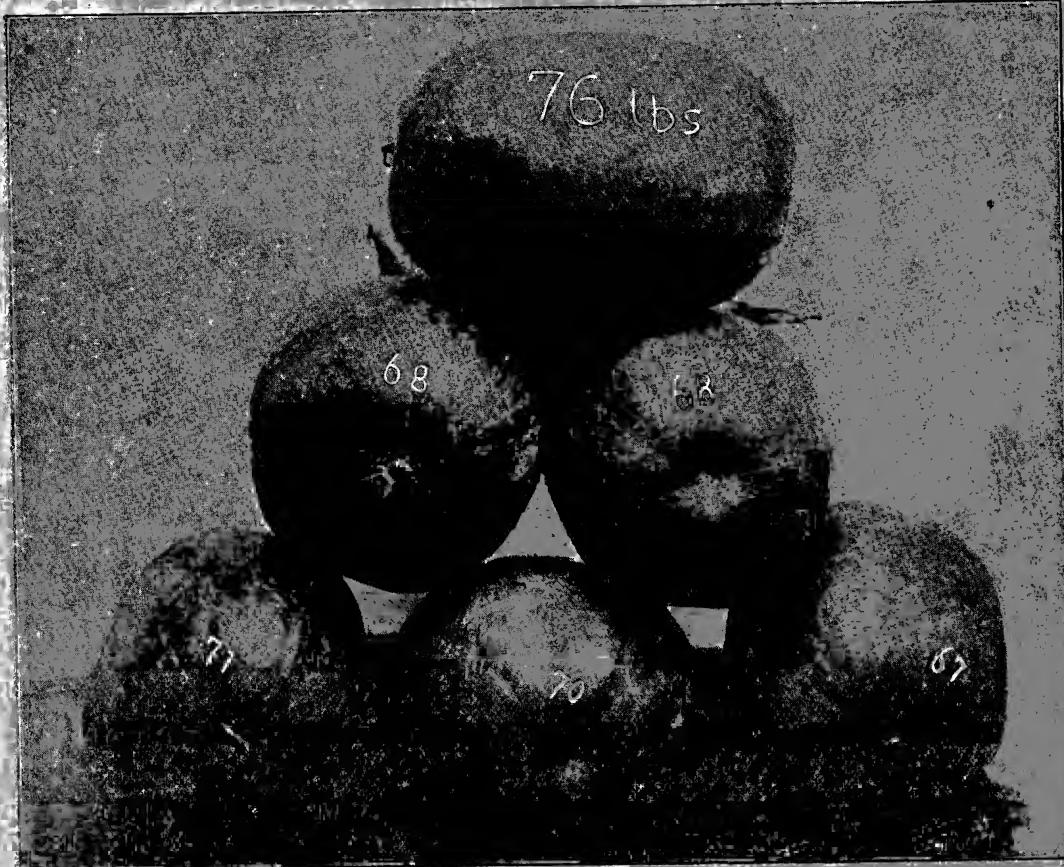
WATER MELON.

MELON D'EAU (Fr.)

WASSER-MELONE (Ger.)

SANDIA (Sp.)

CULTURE—The same as for Musk Melon, except that the hills should not be less than eight feet apart and not over three plants be allowed to remain in each hill. Select light sandy soil. The number of valuable varieties for marketing and shipping is very limited, many old varieties having been dropped as worthless.



"THE TRIUMPH."

This new variety has proved a sensation last year. We had specimens brought to the store weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. while Florida produced Monster Melons from 100 to 148 lbs. each. The Triumph is indeed the largest of all the Melon varieties, its quality being at the same time of the highest standard. It is of deep olive color. Flesh bright scarlet, very solid, juicy and sweet. It brings a high price in the market owing to its magnificent appearance and many good qualities. As a shipping melon it cannot be surpassed. Price per oz. 15cts, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40cts, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65cts, lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

Garden



"The Lone Star."

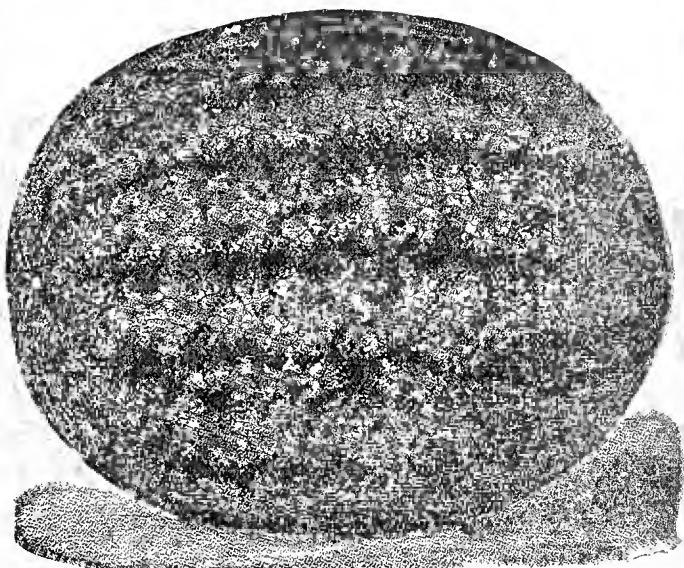
Eichling's Alabama Sweet. A novelty of great promise, larger than the Lone Star, of cylindrical form, irregularly striped. Flesh very sweet and fine grained; rind thin but very tough, making it an excellent shipper. Will be planted for general crop when better known. I have entire genuine stock of this great melon, supply very limited. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Kolb's Gem. The seed from this is saved from large, smooth melons of a darker mottled green than the old Kolb's Gem. The meat is of a richer red and the melons show a yellow blotch on the bottom. It is a very much fresher, better looking melon than the common Kolb, and fully a week earlier in ripening, besides growing much larger and being a heavier yielder. Pkt. 5c., oz., 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20., lb. 50c.

BLACK DIAMOND. A cross between Kolb's Gem and Hoosier King. All that could be said of the Kolb's Gem as to good shipping qualities can be truthfully stated in a higher degree of the Black Diamond. All the praise of high quality bestowed on the Sweetheart as to its "cutting" nicely and peculiarly sweet flavor, can be repeated of this new Melon; but its prominent point of merit is its extreme size—frequently cars being loaded with specimens averaging 30 to 35 pounds each to the whole car. The most distinctive point in its appearance is its color which is a rich, dark green, almost black, and of such a shiny lustre that it produces an effect as if the fruits were varnished. Of uniformly symmetrical shape, roundish to bluntly oval, and this similarity of shape running through the whole field. The habit of the vine is extremely vigorous, and when planted at the same time as the older standard varieties the vine growth is more rapid. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00; by express, 5 lbs., \$4.00.

Are you in need of information on Seeds or Cultivation of Crops? If so, call on me at 129 Camp St.

THE DIXIE-WATERMELON



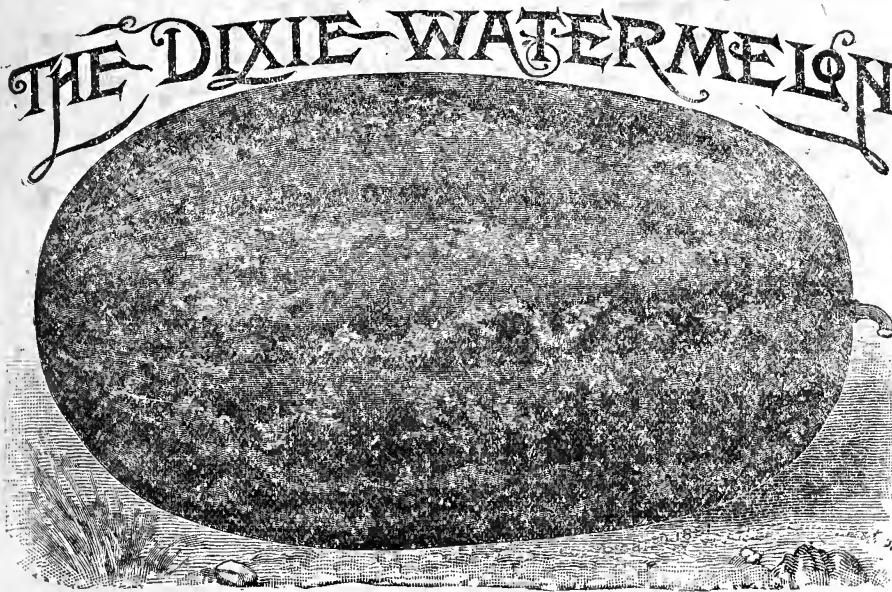
Improved Kolb's Gem

DIXIE. Medium sized, shape oblong; color of skin dark green, striped with lighter shade; flesh bright red or scarlet, of good quality, and not inferior to Florida's Favorite or Lone Star; largely planted where these varieties are not known. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; lb. 50c.

GEORGIA RATTLE SNAKE or STRIPED GYPSY. An old but reliable variety; oblong in shape, growing to a large size and beautifully striped. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c., postpaid.

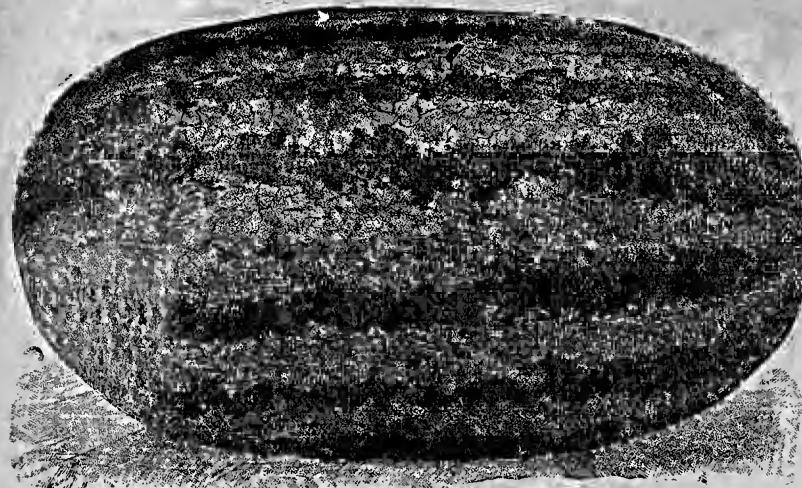
PRIDE OF GEORGIA. This new Water Melon deserves being planted on a large scale. The rind is hard, and consequently excellent for shipping. Melons perfectly round, slightly striped and of fair market size, flesh bright red, very sweet and ripening up well. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c., postpaid.

Truckfarmer will do well to get my special prices on PEAS in large quantities.



Fleckley Sweet.

Watermelon (CONTINUED.)



"Florida's Favorite."

Mammoth Iron Clad. A hard-skinned sort of good quality. An excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; lb. 50c.

Duke Jones. A Southern Melon of great merit. It is of the same shape as the Kolb Gem, but of much finer flavor and of large size. Rind dark green, red flesh, large and early. The seed we offer has been grown of best selected stock by a careful grower of Georgia. It is a good shipper. We recommend it highly. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; lb. 50c.

Everything for the Southern Gardener.

Do not split your orders but save money giving me your complete order for what ever you may need, be it seeds, Fruit Trees, Garden Tools, Roses, Vegetable Plants, Bulbs, Grass Seed, Ornamental trees and Shrubs, in fact anything needed for Garden and Farm.

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE (Fr.)

CULTURE. Sow broadcast from first of August to end of April. Mustard does well in almost any soil, and is much cultivated for the New Orleans market, where it meets with ready sale.

Southern Giant Curled. The only variety grown here; leaves large and finely curled; grows very rapidly. Oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c., postpaid.

White Seeded. For Pickling. lb. 40c., postpaid.

SENF [Ger.]

Chinese. A variety, lately introduced, producing larger foliage, and more succulent stems than the Common White, of a deeper green color, and more desirable for salad. Oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c., postpaid.

OKRA.

GOMBO [Fr.] ESSBARER HIBISCUS [Ger.]

CULTURE—Sow in drills two feet apart and thin out to one foot in the drills. Cultivate the same as corn. Sow from March to June.

Tall Growing. The most popular variety in the South; pods round and tender; very prolific. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c., postpaid.

Dwarf Early. Pods comparatively small and not as tender as the former. Same price.

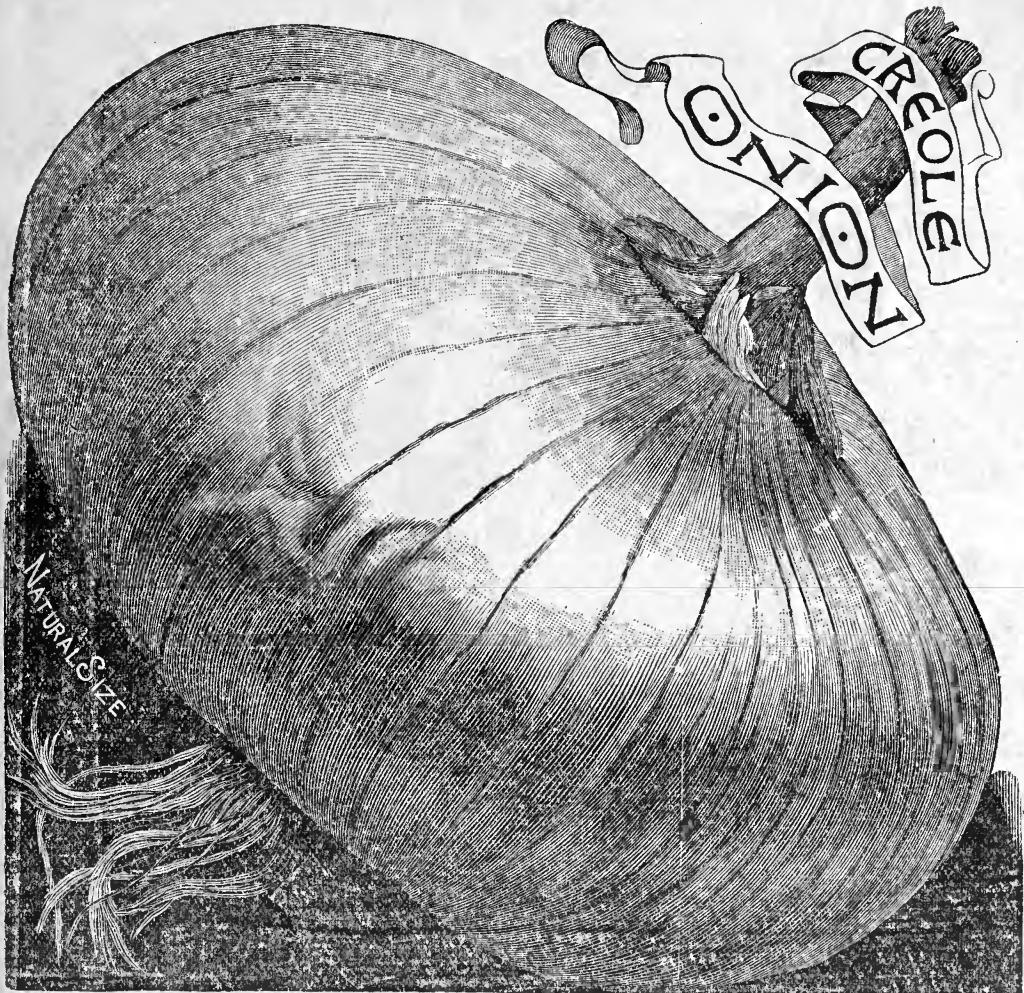
White Velvet. This new variety originated in Georgia and is recommended as the most beautiful, prolific, smooth, round pod Okra known. It is exceedingly tender, well-flavored and the earliest of all varieties. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c., postpaid.



\$100.00 INVESTED IN
SATSUMA Orange Trees
are worth \$1000.00 in five
years.
Can you invest better?

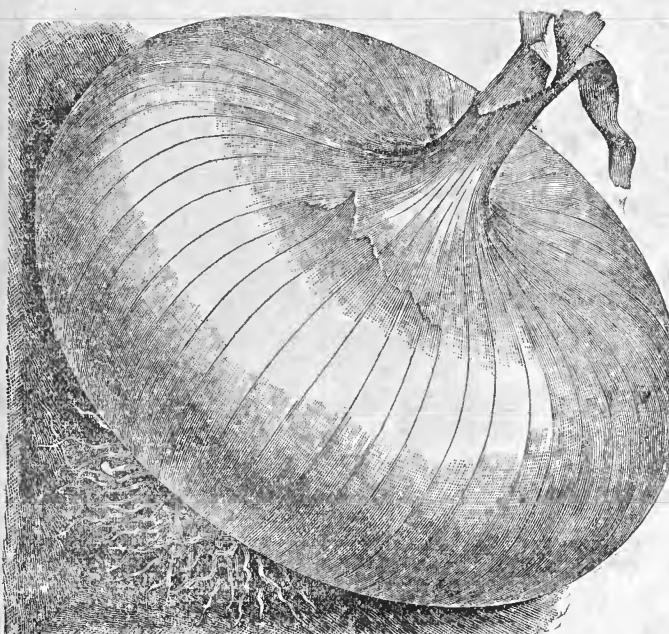


"White Velvet."



Louisiana Creole Onion.

CULTURE—Sow broadcast in September and October, and when about six inches high, transplant in rows one foot apart and five inches in the row; if dry when the seed is sown; water the bed and cover with moss, which must be removed as soon as the seed comes up.



Red Bermuda Onion.

OGNON (Fr.)
ZWITTEL (Ger.)

ONION. **CEBOLA (Sp.)**
Beware of spurious Onion seed. I am growing my seed from fine selected bulbs and I will give you perfect satisfaction. Few vegetables are planted on such a large scale in Louisiana as the Onion, and in several parishes it is almost the only crop made. In Louisiana Onions must be grown from the Creole Seed. Northern seed does not even make a set here. The price of Onion seed varies according to the crop, from two to five dollars per pound. In 1890, after a general failure of the seed crop, some Creole Onion seed was sold at \$10.00 per pound.

Louisiana Creole Onion. The most reliable variety grown in Louisiana; of good size, red color and mild flavor. Price fluctuating; given on application.

The origin of the Creole Onion is not known. It has been planted in Louisiana for generations and is to-day the most valuable of all existing varieties for the Southern States. It is difficult to convince Northern planters and even seed merchants of the peculiarities of Onion culture in the South and the seed boxes in the country stores continue to contain Northern Onion seed which has never yet made an Onion in the extreme South. Wherever Eichling's seeds are sold by merchants they will give you the genuine Creole if you ask for Onion seed.

Red Bermuda Onion. Owing to the frequent failure of the seed crop of the Creole Onion, trials with imported varieties have been made, and the Red Bermuda was found to make a good reliable Onion in our section. It is flat like the Creole, a little lighter in color and much earlier. For a first crop it can be well recommended. It should, however, be allowed to ripen thoroughly before harvesting, to improve its keeping qualities. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

ONIONS.—(CONTINUED)

White Bermuda. Same as the red, only differing in color. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

New Everlasting Onion—The Australian Brown Onion. For description see novelty and specialty sheet. Price oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Eichling's Yellow Queen. This variety has become famous all over the South, not only for its enormous size, but for the beautifully formed and attractive Onions it produces. They are of a rich straw color and exceedingly mild and delicate in flavor; a single Onion will make a dish for a small family; they are crisp and solid; highly recommended. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Onion Sets. For sections where Onions can be grown from sets we recommend the following: *Dark Red, Light Red or Yellow, and White Silver Skin.* Plant from September until February. Price on application.

Creole Onion Sets. These make the earliest and most salable Onions in any part of the South. Headquarters for Onion Sets. Write for prices.

Red Bermuda Onion Sets. Another valuable article for the Southern truckfarmer to grow early Onions both green and dry for the market. The Genuine Bermuda Set is very scarce and we warn our friends against imposters selling common Western Sets for Bermudas. Prices per qt. 40 cts., postpaid; Peck \$1.25; Half Bushel \$2.00.

SHALLOTS.

ECHALLOTTE [Fr.]

SCHALLOTTEN [Ger.]

A small multiplying Onion of very mild flavor; much used in soups and salads. The bulbs are divided in August and planted in rows about one foot apart and four inches in the rows. When the tops are dry in the Spring they must be dug up and dried, to be set out again the following fall. Price on application.

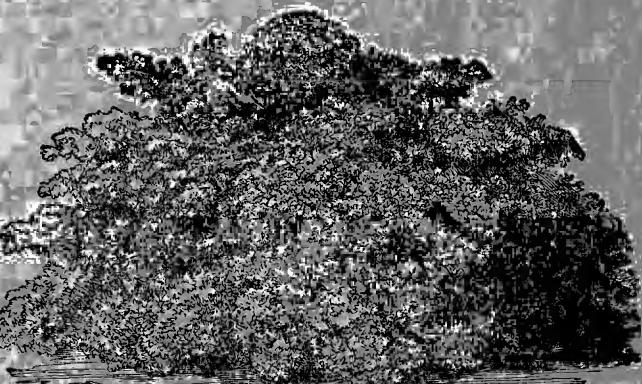


Single or Plain Parsley.

Eichling's Champion Moss Curled. This variety is a general favorite, and is especially recommended for market gardeners, as it stands the winter well; is of strong growth, beautifully curled of an attractive emerald green color; it is the most salable of all varieties. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c., postpaid.

Double or Curled. Leaves beautifully crimped and curled; grown principally for shipping to Northern Markets. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c., postpaid.

Specialties. Seeds for Truckfarmers, Seed Potatoes, Choice Seed Corn, Onion Sets, Fruit Trees, Satsuma Orange Trees budded on Trifoliata, Grafted Papershell Pecans, Roses, Flower and Field Seeds, Vegetable Plants.



Eichling's Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

PARSNIP.

PANAIS [Fr.]

PASTINAKE [Ger.]

CHIRIVIA [Sp.]

CULTURE—The land should be deeply dug or plowed and made rich and mellow. Sow in drills one foot apart and when the plants are well up, thin out to three inches apart in the rows. Sow from September until March.

Hollow Crown or Sugar. Roots very long, white, smooth and free from any side roots; tender and sweet. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c., postpaid.

Improved Guernsey. A greatly improved and wonderfully fine strain of Parsnip. The roots do not grow

so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth; the flesh is fine-grained and of most excellent quality. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c., postpaid.

PEAS.

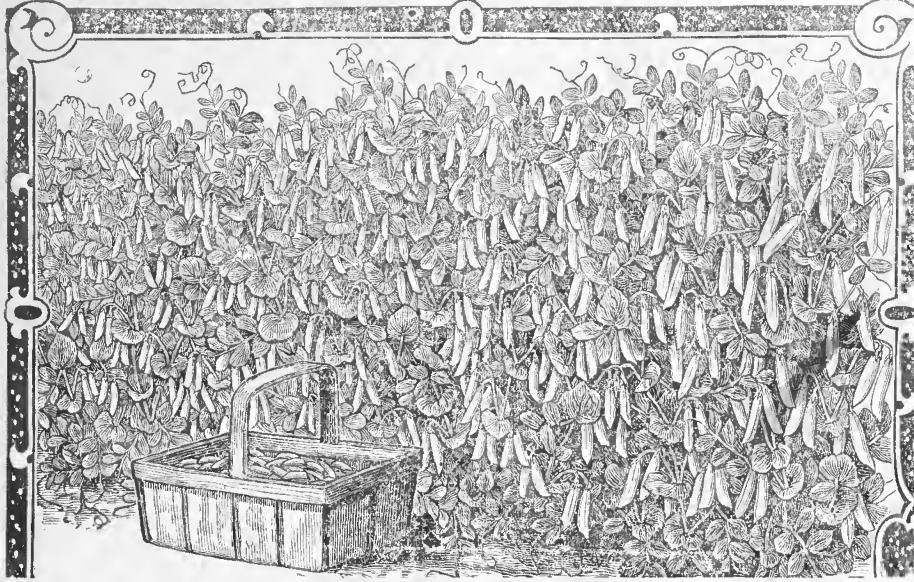
POIS [Fr.]

ERBSE [Ger.]

GUISANTE [Sp.]

The Pea being a very important crop with the market gardener, great care should be exercised in procuring good seed. Do not buy cheap Peas thinking to profit on the price of the seed, the difference in the value of the crop might make you loose ten times more. **The best seeds are always the cheapest.**

CULTURE—Plant the extra early varieties in drills two feet apart and cover about two inches deep. Tall growing varieties should have three feet between the rows, while for the very dwarf kinds, such as Tom Tumb, one foot is all they require. Peas are planted here from August till March, as follows: Extra Early varieties in August, September and the early spring months; Marrowfats from October till February, and wrinkled varieties only in spring. Plant the Dwarf and Extra Early Peas in rich soil: Marrowfats will do better in sandy soil without heavy manuring.



"Eichling's First and Best."

ties, quite productive, tall in growth and of good flavor. Pint 20c.; qt. 35c., postpaid; 4 qts. 60c.; bush. \$3.00.

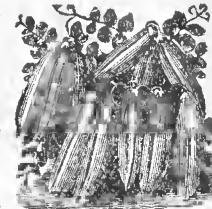
Alaska. Another Extra Early Dwarf Pea of recent introduction. It has been tried here and found profitable for both market and home use. Seeds are of a light green color, pods well filled and of a fine flavor. Pint 20c.; qt. 35c., postpaid, peck \$1.00; bush. \$3.00.

Laxton's Alpha. (Wrinkled). Each year adds still more attractive features to this desirable early wrinkled variety; it produces fine large sized pods, very productive and of exquisite flavor, resembling the old Champion of England. We cannot recommend it too highly. Pint 20c.; qt. 35c., postpaid; 4 qts. 75c.; peck \$1.25; bush. \$4.50.

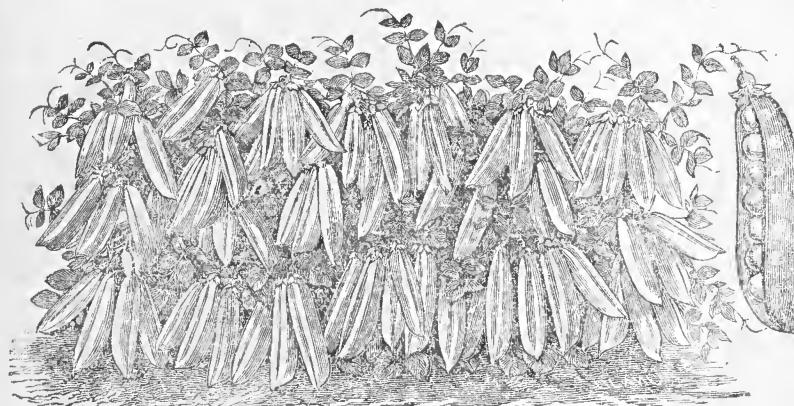
American Wonder. (Wrinkled.) The earliest wrinkled variety in cultivation. Of sweet and delicious flavor, growing from twelve to eighteen inches and very productive. It is later than Buist's Premier Extra Early, but is an excellent variety to plant for a succession. Pint 20c.; qt. 35c., postpaid; 4 qts. \$1.00; peck \$1.50; bush. \$5.00.

Eichling's First and Best. The earliest market variety grown. I especially recommend it to truck farmers and shippers on account of its even growth of pods, which are of good size, well filled and mature at the same time. Vines two to two-and-a-half feet high stocky and vigorous. It is not absolutely necessary to brush this pea, but, when it can be done, the crop is increased enormously. Pint 20c.; qt. 35c., postpaid; peck \$1.00; bush. \$3.00.

Early Washington, Early Frame, Early May. Are second early varie-



"Alaska."



"Blue Beauty."

McLean's Little Gem. A dwarf, wrinkled variety. Vines about eighteen inches high; productive, sweet and delicious. Planted by truckers along the Illinois Central R. R. for shipping to Northern markets. Pint 20c.; qt. 35c., postpaid; peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.00.

Blue Beauty. This is a blue, round Pea, which is nearly as early as the famous American Wonder, but far more productive and a sure cropper; the uniform height of its growth is two feet, so regular is its appearance when growing in rows that it resembles a miniature hedge; its pods are of medium size and well filled, and for quality and flavor cannot be surpassed. Pint 20c.; qt. 35c., postpaid; peck \$1.20; bush. \$3.50.

Give Southern Seed a Trial this Year For the following reasons: Eichling's seeds are planted by Northern markets; if they knew of better seed than Eichling's they would find it to their interest to buy them; after trying Northern seeds they returned to me. Second: Each climate has its peculiarities; I have made a life study of seeds suitable for Southern planting. I offer you the benefit of my experience. Third: Why should you send money to a great distance for seeds which you can have near by of much better quality? That money has no chance to come back.

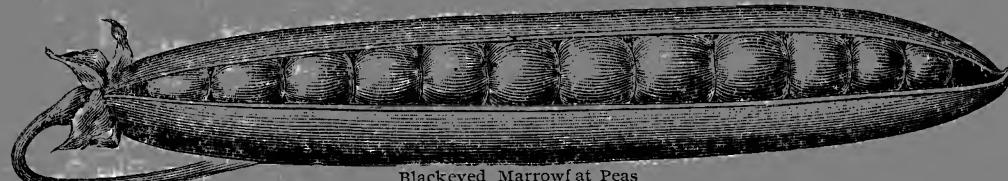
PEAS—(CONTINUED).

Champion of England. (WRINKLED). A green wrinkled variety, famous for its delicious flavor. Consider it one of the finest varieties for family use, and will follow any of the second early varieties in ripening; the germ of this pea is very delicate, and should the weather be wet or damp for several days after planting, it will invariably rot in the ground, and another planting should at once be made. Pint 20c.; qt. 35c., postpaid; 4 qts. 75c.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

Tom Thumb. Height, 8 to 12 inches; very productive, tender and of good flavor. Good for family gardens. Pt. 20c.; qt. 35c., postpaid; peck \$1.00; bu. \$5.00.

Royal Dwarf White Marrowfat. This is regarded as the best stock of Large White Marrowfats, being dwarf in habit, far more productive, and producing pods of much larger size. Pint 20c.; qt. 30c., postpaid; 4 qts. 60c.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.

Dwarf and Tall Sugar. (EDIBLE POD). These varieties can be used either shelled or whole, the pods while young being sweet and tender. Pint 25c.; qt. 40c., postpaid.



Blackeyed Marrowfat Peas

Blackeyed Marrowfat. A well known tall variety. Vines very vigorous; very hardy and a great cropper. I sell very large quantities of this Pea in the parishes of St.

Bernard, Plaquemine and Jefferson. Pint 20c., qt. 30c., postpaid, peck 75c., bushel \$2.50.

Nott's Excelsior. This magnificent new dwarf, extra early, has fully borne out the high praise given it, and has become exceedingly popular. It is a little taller than American wonder, but quite as early, a splendid cropper, with large, curved, handsome pods, which are much larger than the Wonder's. The peas are green, wrinkled and of delicious quality, sweet and juicy. A distinct and valuable introduction. Pint 20c., quart 35c., postpaid, peck \$1.25, bushel \$4.50.

Telephone. (WRINKLED). A marvelous variety, producing pods of prodigious size, and well filled with mammoth peas of exquisite flavor. Growth, five feet; an extraordinary cropper. Pint 20c., qt. 35c., postpaid. Peck \$1.25, bushel \$4.00.

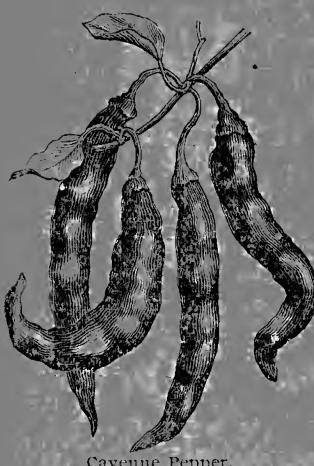
Carter's Stratagem. A wrinkled variety from England. It is very distinct in vine and foliage; growing thick and large, does not need any support. It is the Largest Podded variety ever brought out, pods four to five and a half inches long, which cannot be surpassed in flavor and productiveness. Recommend it highly. Pint 20c., Qt. 35c., postpaid, Peck \$1.50, Bush. \$5.00.

NOTE.—I am not responsible for any seeds sent by mail, if any valuable seeds are ordered to be sent by mail, add eight cents extra for registry charges.

PIMENT (Fr.)
SPANISCHER PFEFFER (Ger.)
PIMENTO (Sp.)
PEPERONE (Ital.)

PEPPER.

Peppers are tender and require to be raised in the hot bed. Seed should be sown in January and when large enough transplanted into the ground in rows from one and half to two feet apart and one foot to one foot and half in the rows. Care should be taken not to grow different kinds close together, as they may mix very readily.



Cayenne Pepper.



Ruby King

Sweet Spanish Monstrous. Of cylindrical form; when ripe the fruit is of a beautiful coral red. Sweet and thick fleshed. Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Long Red Cayenne. Fruit from three to four inches long, very strong; when ripe, a beautiful red. Oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c., postpaid.

Red Cherry. A small, smooth, round variety of dwarf growth; very pungent. Oz. 30c.

Red Chili. Very small bright red, coneshaped hot peppers; the best for pepper sauce. Oz. 30c.

Red Cluster. This pepper is a sport from the Chili, which it resembles. The fruits are curiously crowded together on each branch, making the plant extremely ornamental. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 80c., postpaid.

New Golden Dawn Sweet Pepper. In color this is a bright, golden yellow, and in productiveness it is said to surpass any other variety. It is entirely free from fiery flavor; even the seeds and pulp have not the least smarting taste. Oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c., postpaid.

New Sweet Pepper Columbus. A decided improvement on the Sweet Spanish, which it surpasses in length by one-half. Fruit very sweet and fleshy; a great acquisition. Oz. 30c.

Bird Eye. The smallest and hottest of all. Excellent for sauces. Oz. 40c.

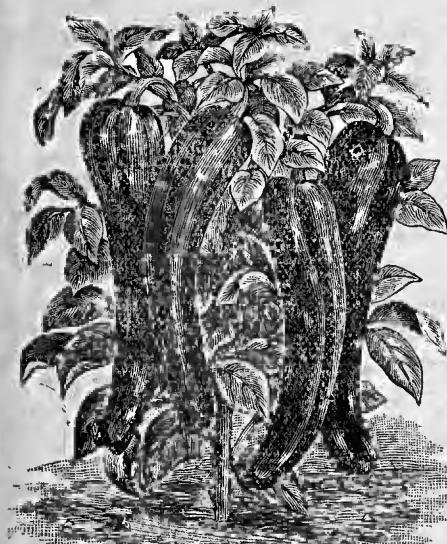
Tabasco Pepper. The celebrated Tabasco Sauce is made of this variety. Its flavor is unsurpassed, and the hot peppers are much sought after. Oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40, postpaid.

The New Martinique.—Crop a failure.



Tabasco Pepper

PEPPER [CONTINUED.]



Elephant's Trunk

Sweet Pepper, Ruby King. This variety grows to a larger size than the Sweet Spanish Mammoth, and is of different shape. The fruit is from five to six inches long by about three to four inches in diameter, and of bright red color. It is remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, and can be sliced and eaten as a salad, the same as the Spanish Mammoth. Single plants ripen from 8 to 10 fruits, making this variety both productive and profitable. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c., lb. \$2.75.

New Sweet Pepper, Elephant's Trunk. Imported from Italy, and said to be the largest Sweet Pepper of all, often measuring ten inches in length; broad-shoulders, tapering to point as indicated by its name. See cut. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c.



Cherry Pepper

Remember:

Prices include postage on quantities up to one quart. On larger quantities by Express or Freight charges must be paid by purchaser.

I Want the Names of Buyers.

For, without an increased list each year I could not extend my business. To every one sending in an order I ask as a favor that they give the names and addresses of any of their friends whom they know to be buyers of anything in my line. See premium list.

POMME DE TERRE [Fr.]
KARTOFFEL [Ger.]

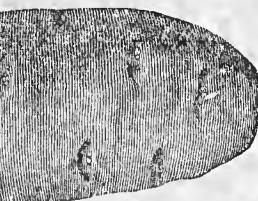


Sweet Spanish Pepper

Improved Beauty of Hebron. One of the earliest and best potatoes in cultivation. It is a hybrid of the Peerless and Beauty of Hebron, and on the trial grounds last season we found the Vaughn Early Northern the same, or so very similar that we could not distinguish a difference; being a seedling of the former it is harder than most of the Early Red varieties. In color and shape it resembles the Old Beauty of Hebron; but is superior in quality and earlier. Recommend same for early market planting, also for family use. Per barrel \$3.25; bushel \$1.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 75c.; peck 45c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 25c.; 10 barrels \$30.00.

POTATOES

PATATAS INGLEZAS (Sp.)
TARTUFO BLANCO (Ital.)

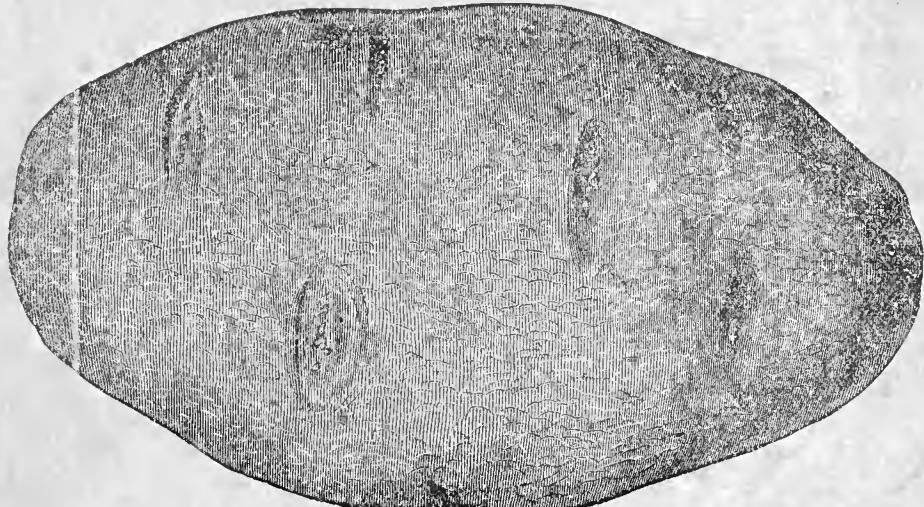


Early Rose

grow to perfection.

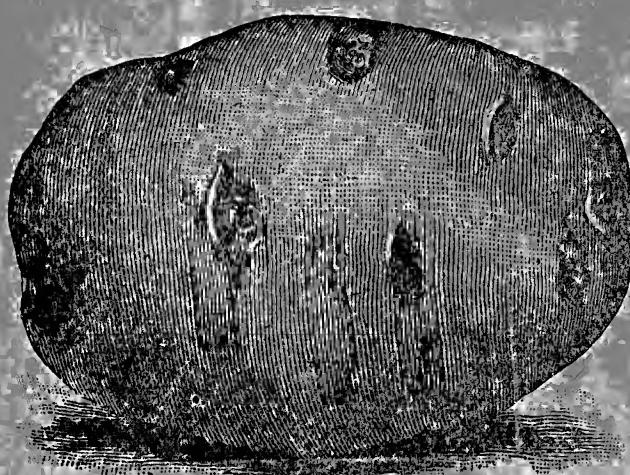
Early Rose. This patato is oval, very shallow-eyed, pink-skinned, very dry, and mealy when boiled. It should not be planted too soon, from the fact that it makes small stalks, and if cut down by frost it suffers more than any other variety; but it wants rich, light soil to

Price same as the Hebron.



Improved Beauty of Hebron.

Potatoes (CONTINUED).



Carman No. 3

THE SWEET POTATO.

CONVOLVULUS BATATAS.

The Sweet Potato is, next to corn, the most important food crop in the South. It is a wholesome and nutritious diet, good for man and beast. Though cultivated to a limited extent on the sandy lands of New Jersey and some of the Middle States, it thrives best on the light rich lands of the South, which bring their red and golden fruit to greatest perfection under the benign rays of a Southern sun. It is a plant of a warm climate, a child of the sun, much more nutritious than the Irish Potato on account of the great amount of saccharine matter it contains, and no Southern table should be found without it from the first day of August till the last day of May. Some plant early in spring the Potato itself in the prepared ridges, and cut the vine from the Potato when large enough, and plant them out; others start the Potatoes in a bed prepared expressly for that purpose, and slip off the sprouts as they come up; and set these out. The latter method will produce the earliest Potatoes; others who set the vines, say they make the largest tubers. In preparing the land the soil should be thoroughly pulverized, the ridges laid off about five feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat on top. If everything is ready, and time for planting has arrived, do not wait for a rain, make a paste of clay and cow manure; in this dip the roots of the slips and press the earth firmly around them. Old slips are more tenacious of life than young ones, and will under favorable circumstances answer best. Watering afterwards, if dry weather continues, of course, will be necessary. Otherwise plant your vines and slips just before or after a rain. Twelve inches apart in rows is considered a good distance. The ridges should never be disturbed by a plow from the time they are made until the Potatoes are ready to be dug. Scrape off the grass and young weeds with a hoe, and pull up the large ones by hand. Crab grass is peculiarly inimical to the Sweet Potato, and should be carefully kept out of the patch. The vine should never be allowed to take root between the rows. Sweet Potatoes should be dug before a heavy frost occurs; a very light one will do no harm. The earth should be dry enough to keep it from sticking to the Potatoes. The old fashioned potato bank is the best arrangement for keeping them, the main points being a dry place and ventilation.

Varieties Generally Cultivated in the South:

The Spanish Yam. Skin and flesh yellow and very sweet. An excellent Potato for family use. $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. \$1.00; bush. \$1.60.
Eichling's Golden Yam. A very superior New Sweet Potato for table use. Shape much like the Pumpkin Yam, but more prolific; color yellow. Skin thin and when baked does not cling to potato; very rich in saccharine matter. Peck 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25; bu. \$2.00.

SOUTHERN QUEEN. Very similar to the former, but smoother, the tubers having no veins or very few; it is earlier. Price same as Spanish Yam.

PUMPKIN YAM. This potato is similar in shape and appearance to the Spanish Yam; but the flesh is red or buff color and has somewhat the appearance of pumpkin. It is very fine when cooked or baked; very prolific; on the market it is always in demand. $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. \$1.15; bush. \$2.00.

SHANGHAI, OR CALIFORNIA YAM. This is the earliest variety we have, frequently, under favorable circumstances, giving good sized tubers two months after planting the vine. Very productive, having given 300 bushels per acre when planted early and on rich land. Skin dull white or yellow, flesh white, dry and mealy, in large specimens frequently stringy. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 75c.; bu. \$1.25.

BUNCH YAM. The New Bunch Yam is very early, hardy and a vigorous grower. Vines do not run but grow erect and are easily cultivated. Peck 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25; bu. \$2.00.

RED-SKINNED NANSEMOND. Very popular in the North, but little planted here. Price on application.

PUMPKIN.

CALBASSE (Fr.)

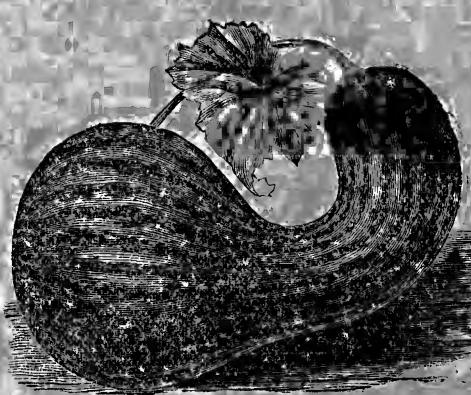
CALABAZA (Sp.)

SPEISE KURDIS (Ger.)

CULTURE.—Cultivate in hills eight or ten feet apart, the same as watermelons. Plant in April, May or June, and as far from Melons and Squashes as possible.

Large Cheese. A very hardy and productive variety. Large, round and flat; flesh yellow and of excellent flavor. Oz 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 20c.; 1b 50c., postpaid.

King of Mammoths. This variety is famous for the size of the Pumpkins it produces, which frequently weigh 150 pounds; is of a grayish yellow color, it is only cultivated for curiosity or exhibition purposes as its flesh is coarse and stringy and only fit for stock feeding. Packet 10c.; oz 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c.; 1b. \$1.00, postpaid.



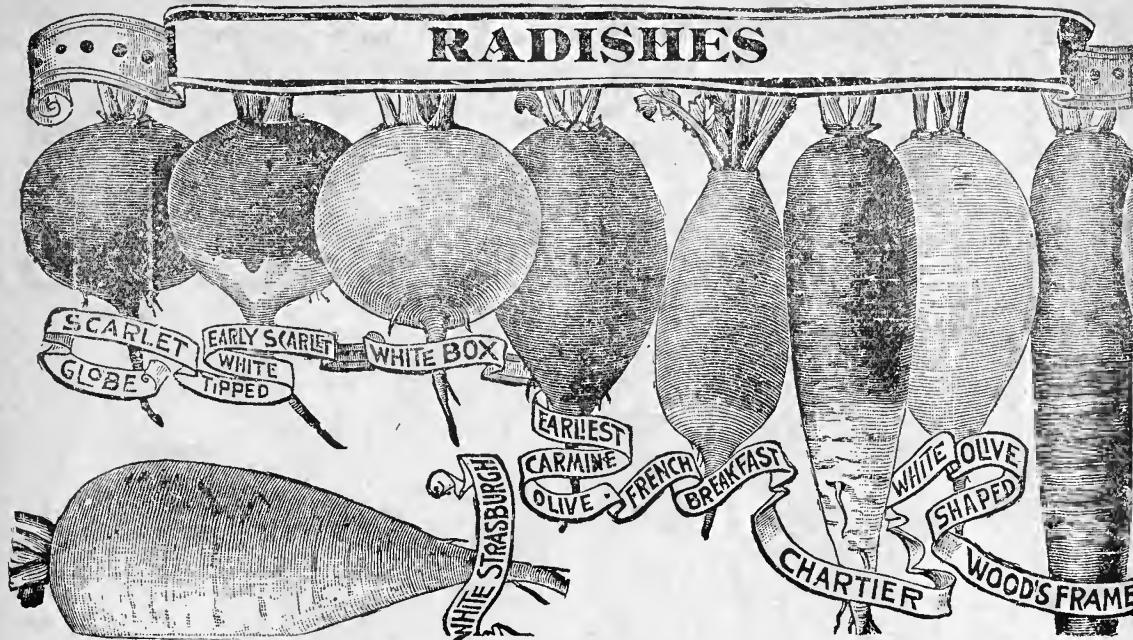
Cashaw Crook-Neck.

Japanese Pie. The flesh is very thick, solid, unusually fine grained, dry and sweet, resembling Sweet Potatoes in taste. They ripen early and keep well. The seeds are curiously marked. Oz 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c.; 1b. 75c., postpaid.

Kentucky Field. A large yellow variety; the best for general field culture. Oz 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c.; 1b 30c., postpaid.

Cashaw Crook-Neck. Large green-striped variety, very popular in the New Orleans market. Oz 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c.; 1b. 75c., postpaid.

RADISHES



RADIS (Fr.)

RETTIG (Ger.)

RABANITO (Sp.)

CULTURE.—Sow broadcast in rich and mellow soil or among other vegetables where they will ripen soon and can be removed to give growing room. The red varieties may be sown every month of the year, but during the summer months they require frequent waterings. The yellow and white radishes are the best for summer sowing, while the black Spanish should be sown in October and November.

White Tipped Scarlet Turnip. This is an early variety of medium size, of excellent flavor, and of very handsome appearance. Color, deep scarlet tipped with white. A great favorite in the Chicago market. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Scarlet Globe. This variety is one of the finest for forcing and market gardening purposes. The shape is roundish oval; skin brilliant red, flesh white, solid, crisp, and very mild. Tops are very small. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Philadelphia White Box. Its points of superiority are short top, rapid growth, perfect turnip shape, extra fine quality, and showing but little disposition to become pithy; especially fitted for growing under glass, in frames, or "boxes," hence its name. Owing to its very few leaves it can be sown thickly. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.

Chartier Radish. A handsome new variety of great merits. It grows to a good size without getting pithy, and gives good results as an early summer radish. The color at the top is a deep crimson, running into pink about the middle, and from thence downward into a waxy white. A very pretty and distinct variety. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c., postpaid.

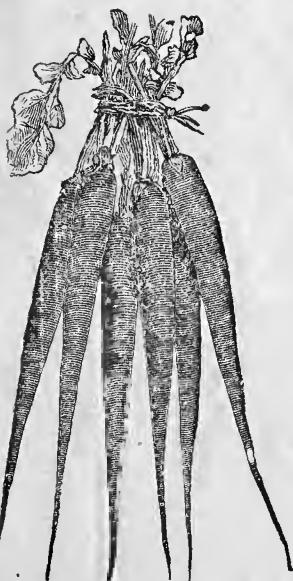
Earliest Carmine Olive. A new distinct and beautiful variety of great forcing value. The roots are crisp and tender, much larger than those of the turnip sorts, while the tops are far smaller. A most valuable variety for the enterprising market gardener. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., 1 lb. 65c., postpaid.

Woods Early Frame. Very fine sort for forcing. Similar to Long Scarlet, but about half the length and 10 days earlier. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c., postpaid.

Half Long Deep Scarlet. This is by far the most planted by market gardeners. It is of French origin, very handsome, of a lively scarlet color. Pointed rooted and about three inches long. It is ready for market in about thirty days after sowing. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c., postpaid.

White Summer Turnip. Same as the foregoing, but of a pure white color. Not so popular as the Strassburg. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., postpaid.

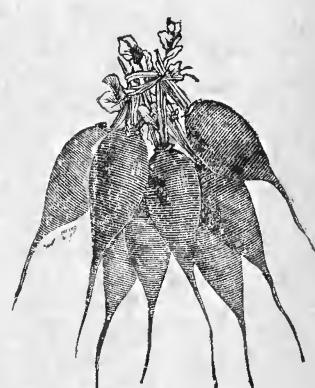
Earley Scarlet Turnip. A small round radish, of good quality but little used here. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c., postpaid.



Early Long Scarlet Short Top

Prices on Beans,
Peas and Corn in-
clude Postage or
Expressage on
Pints and Quarts.

Remember:



Half Long Deep Scarlet

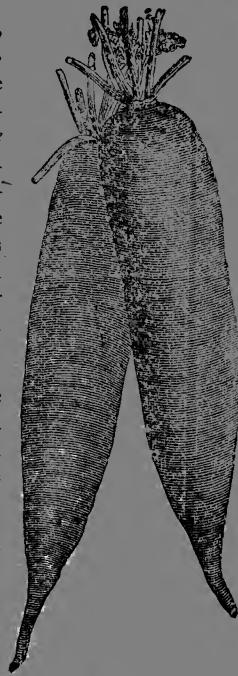
RADISH (CONTINUED).



Radish, Brightest Long Scarlet or Cardinal, The handsomest Long Radish Grown. A New sort of great merit. It resembles the Early Long Scarlet in shape and size; extraordinary early, being fit for use in twenty-five days after sowing. The most remarkable quality, however, is its color, which is the *brightest scarlet*, we have seen in any radish; the ends are tipped white. This sort outsells any other long Radish put in competition with it on the market, it is an extra fine sort for the home garden; quality the very best. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 20c., 1b 60c., postpaid.

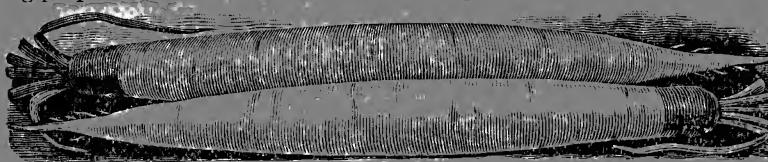
Long Black Spanish Winter. Of very large size and firm texture. I have an improved strain of this winter radish which produced specimens weighing from five to six pounds each. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c., postpaid.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top. A very good shipping variety, from six to eight inches long, of bright scarlet color, very brittle and tender. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c., 1b 50c., postpaid.



French Breakfast. A very popular French variety, of very rapid growth; and one of the best varieties for early forcing; its form is oval; red, tipped white, and small in size; it is also a beautiful variety for garnishing purposes. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 60c., postpaid.

White Strassburg. A new half long summer radish, growing to a good size in about a month after sowing. It stands the heat very well, is brittle and juicy a long time after ripening. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 60c.



Salsify, Sandwich Island Mammoth

SALSIFY.

HAFERWURZEL (Ger.)

SALSIFE BLANCO (Sp.)

SALSIFIS (Fr.)

CULTURE.—Sow in drills one foot apart, and thin out to four inches in the drill. The ground should be deeply dug and well manured. Sow from September to December.

Sandwich Island Mammoth. An improvement on the old variety, growing twice the size in the same time. Oz. 15c.

OSEILLE (Fr.)

CULTURE.—Sow in drills one foot apart, and thin out to four inches in the drill. Sow from August to October, and again in February.



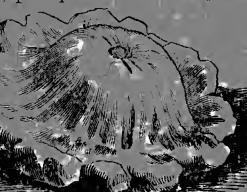
Broad leaved Flanders Spinach

Bloomsdale Savoy. A very succulent curled variety. Recommended for family use only. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c., 1b 40c., postpaid. 10 lbs. \$2.50 by express.

COURGE [Fr.]

SPEISE-KURBISS [Ger.]

Spinach.



Early White Bush Squash

CULTURE.—The same as cucumbers. Sow from February till June, always at a good distance from cucumbers and melons as they easily hybridize and spoil the flavor.

Early White Bush or Patty Pan. The only variety planted here for shipping. Color a light cream; flat scalloped shaped, growing in bush form and very productive. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., 1b. 50c., postpaid.

I also keep on hand a stock of

Hubbard and Summer Crookneck Squashes, which are, however, very little planted here—the Cashaw Pumpkin taking their place in the South. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., postpaid.

Squash.

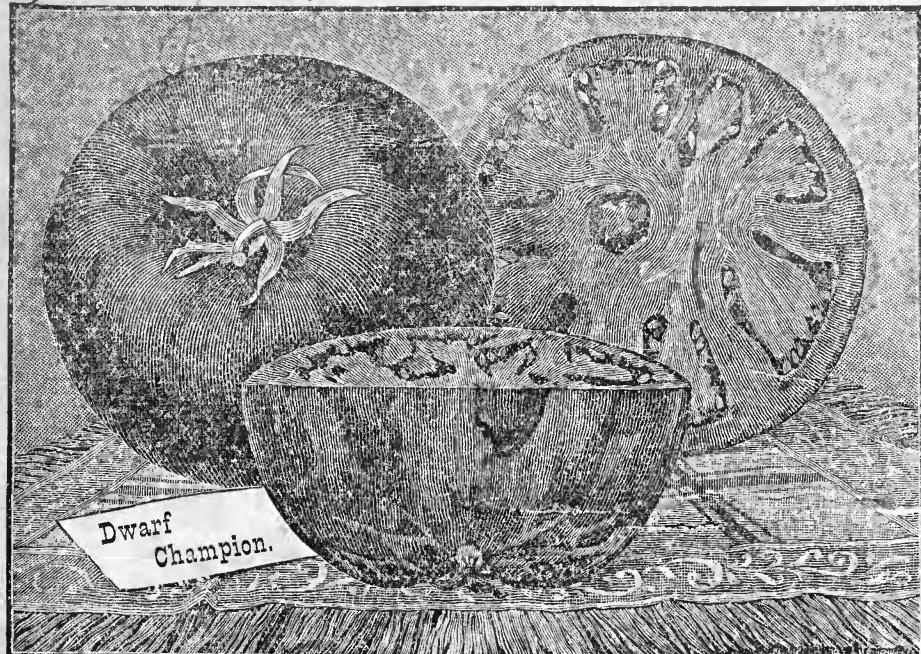
CALBAZA TONTANERA [Sp.]

TOMATE (Fr.)
LIEBESAPFEL (Ger.)
TOMATE (Sp.)

TOMATO.

Early Acme

Beauty. Favorite



qualities. It is of bright-scarlet color, very smooth and ripening evenly to the stem; exceedingly solid and a long keeper, hence its well-deserved name. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

The New Imperial. Without doubt this is one of the best main crop Tomatoes now in cultivation. It is large, solid and smooth; has the right color for the Chicago market, and makes the evenest, handsomest show in the tomato box of any we have. We think it better than Acme, Essex Hybrid or Beauty, and that is as much as we need say of any Tomato. Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Ponderosa. This variety, when conditions are favorable, grows to an immense size and makes the heaviest fruit of any in the list. Our stock is from the original strain. None better. Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Yellow Prince. A Tree Tomato. Color yellow. Early as Champion. Texture solid; flavor sprightly and pleasant. Very ornamental. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 35c.

Livingston's Favorite. One of the largest, perfect shaped Tomatoes in cultivation, smoother than the Paragon, and does not crack. It ripens early and evenly. Recommended for early shipping. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Livingston's Beauty. Similar to the Favorite; also a good shipper. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Acme Prize

Early Champion

HONOR BRIGHT,

NOVELTY OF 1899.

One of the best for shipping, excelling all others in this respect, owing to its beautiful bright scarlet color and solid flesh. Very few seeds, imbedded in the hard juicy center, almost without cavity. Its table qualities are superb. Oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$2.50.

Prepare and send in your seed list for spring seeds. Have your friends write for C. W. EICHLING'S Illustrated Catalogue and Garden Manual. It costs you nothing and contains much valuable information.

HONOR BRIGHT TOMATO.

I Supply the following well-known kinds at the uniform price of 5c. per pkt.; 20 c. per oz.:
PARAGON VOLUNTEER, RED PEAR, OPTIMUS, PRELUDE, YELLOW PLUM, RED CHERRY.

TOMATO. (CONTINUED.)



GUARANTEE.

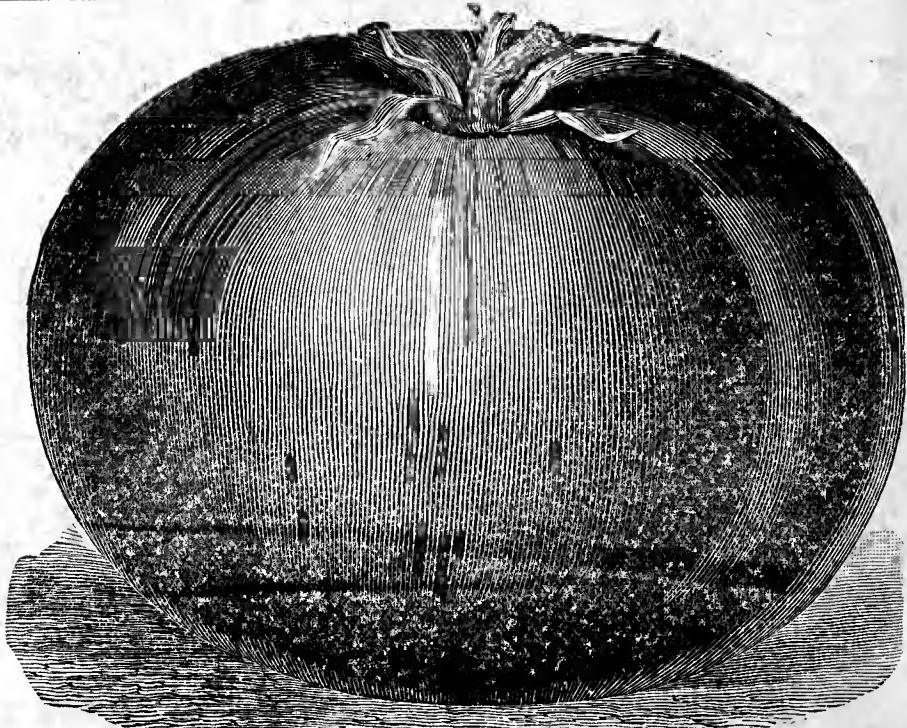
Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all description destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds, induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances.

Eichling's Excelsior
is among the purple Tomatoes what the Honor Bright is among the bright red. The fruit is very large, born in clusters, of a beautiful glossy dark purple red. The seed cavities are so small that the fruit is nearly solid; the skin is tough, and retains its firmness several days longer than any other purple variety. Where purple Tomatoes are preferred, the Excelsior will fill the bill.

My stock is grown by the originator, and seed of this variety offered this season has its parentage from one 18-ounce Tomato grown in 1897. Packet 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Selected Trophy. The popularity of the Trophy is equal to that of any other variety, and will always be regarded with great favor by all growers. The seed we offer is saved from selected specimens, and cannot fail in producing handsome, well-formed and desirable fruit; this variety is noted for its solidity and beauty. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Ignotum. A novelty of great merit. Very early and large, similar to Favorite. Same price as above.



Eichling's Excelsior

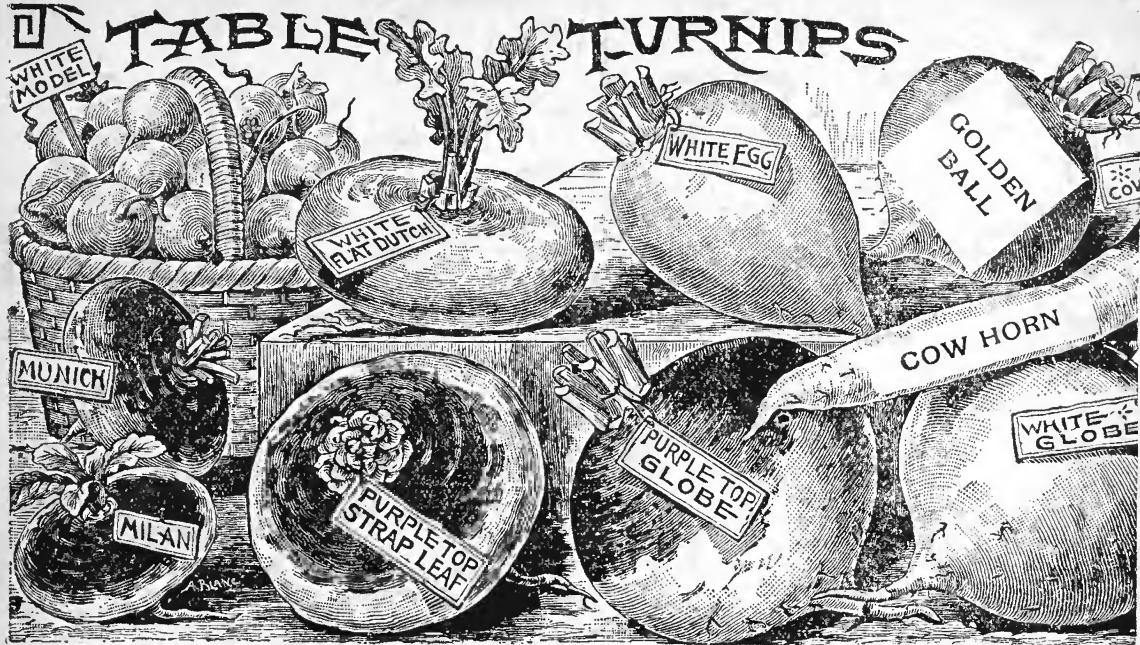
Dwarf Champion. One of the most distinct and valuable Tomatoes of recent introduction. Dwarf, stiff habit, scarcely needing any support. It is very early and wonderfully prolific. Color same as Acme. Is perfectly round and smooth and of medium size. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

King of the Earliest. A new dwarf variety, claimed to be the earliest of all. Upright in growth and very productive. Fruit of medium size; bright red and quite solid. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Volunteer. An early Tomato, of attractive color and good size, averaging six to eight ounces. Of perfect form, a continuous and productive bearer, ripens well to the stem, and is entirely free from hard core. It has been tested thoroughly. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Early Acme. One of the earliest, and produces an abundance of medium sized fruit, of a dark red color, slightly tinged with purple. Of a delicious flavor. A good shipping variety. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Paragon. A second early. Fruit large, color bright crimson; smooth, solid and of excellent flavor. Bears shipping to long distances very well and is much planted for this purpose. Oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



NAVET (Fr.)

CULTURE—The ground should be deeply plowed and thoroughly broken; they do best in new land. Ground that has been used for any length of time should be manured the previous season. Usually sown broadcast, but the Rutabaga and large yellow should be sown in drills one foot apart, so as to admit of being thinned out and worked like Kohlrabi. Sow from July till February.

Early Red or Purple Top. Strap leaved, the most popular variety; flat with deep purple top; very early and of delicious flavor. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 50c., postpaid. By express, 5 lbs \$1.75; 10 lbs \$3.00.

Early White Flat Dutch. This variety has the shape and same good qualities as the purple top, and is a little earlier. It is used for first sowing. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 50c., postpaid. By express, 5 lbs \$1.75; 10 lbs \$3.00.

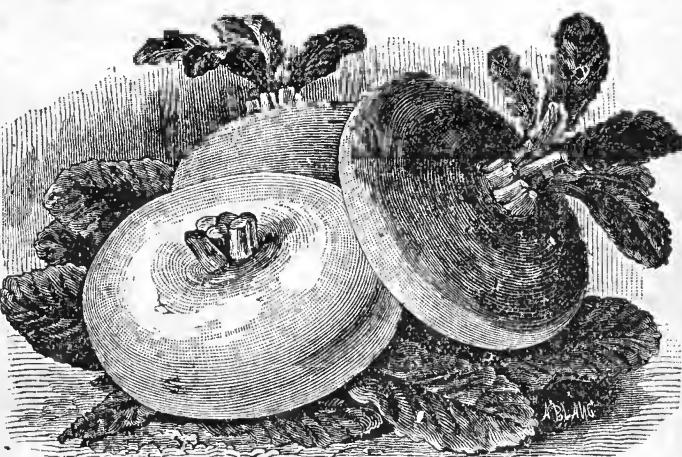
Extra Early Purple Top Munich. A very distinct and very early Turnip, with a bright purplish red top and fine root. It has proved to be fully two weeks earlier than any other variety. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; 1b. 60c., postpaid.

Improved Red Top Globe. Of Globular shape, very handsome and of superior quality either for the table or for stock. An excellent keeper and a valuable market variety. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 50c., postpaid.

Improved Purple Top Rutabaga. Roots finely formed; of beautiful orange color, with purple top. Sow in drills during September and October. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 50c., postpaid. By express, 5 lbs \$2.00; 10 lbs \$3.00; 25 lbs \$7.00.

WEISSE RUERE (Ger.)

NABO (Sp.)



Early Purple Top and White Flat Dutch Turnip;

Pomeranean White Globe. This is a very handsome and popular variety, selected from the White Globe, from which it differs only in the size and beauty of its roots. It is especially adapted for the Southern States. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 50c., postpaid.

Amber Globe. This is a very beautifully formed variety, quite productive, solid flesh, and attractive color; it keeps well, and is desirable for either table use or for Stock feeding. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 50c., postpaid.

Golden Ball is the best of the yellows for a fall crop; is very solid and of good flavor; flesh bright orange, of a globe form, and keeps well; an excellent table variety. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 50c., postpaid.

Early White Egg. An egg shaped variety for spring or fall sowing; flesh white, firm fine grained, mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 50c.

Large White Globe. A variety grown exclusively for stock feeding; should be used in the Fall or early Winter, as it becomes pithy before Spring; is one of the most productive kinds; in good rich soils the bulbs will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight; it is of a globe shape, flesh and skin white, the tops or leaves are inclined to make a strong growth. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 50c., postpaid.

Extra Early Red Top Milan. The earliest in cultivation, two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaf. The bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth with a Purple top. Flesh white, hard and of finest quality; it is an extra good keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 50c.



Improved Red Top Globe.

Leaf. The bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth with a Purple top. Flesh white, hard and of finest quality; it is an extra good keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 50c.



Improved Purple Top Rutabaga.

TURNIPS (CONTINUED.)

Extra Early White Milan Turnip The Purple Top Milan is one of our most popular turnips for spring sowing, but in this new sort I have a splendid extra turnip in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan is united with clear white skin and flesh. It will undoubtedly find a welcome in our markets, as, in addition to the heavy crop assured by its adaptability for close planting, it will be found to be fit for use at least a week earlier than any other pure white variety in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1 lb. 25c.; 1b. 75c.

The Home Vegetable Garden.

Soil. For the general purposes of a home garden, a rich, well-drained loam, neither sandy nor clay, is the ideal type of soil. If possible, it is well to select a square (which is the most convenient form), sheltered on the north and west by woodland. Land with a southerly slope will afford some protection to plants from cold winds, which, even when there is no frost, is very injurious to young plants.

Manuring depends entirely on the condition of the soil. Stable manure, where it is obtainable in a partly decayed condition, is the most reliable. In heavy soil, horse manure is preferable, while in light and sandy soil, cow manure will answer well. For special purposes Peruvian Guano, Raw Bone, Superphosphate, Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, Cotton Seed Meal and other commercial fertilizers may be used with advantage. Our truck farmers have of late used cowpeas as a cheap and very effective fertilizer, with excellent results. One and one-half bushels is the usual quantity sown on an acre of land, and when large enough they are plowed under. In very sandy land Cotton Seed Meal may be added to the Cow Peas as an adjutant, or it may be used alone on quick-growing crops, such as Melons, Cucumbers or Squashes, etc. On Celery, soapsuds or dishwater, if used as a fertilizer, have a wonderful effect, and it is astonishing to perceive the difference in size of stalks which were watered every few days with the suds, and others on the same ground which were not. Wood ashes, either used as a top dressing or worked in the ground before planting, are best for Peas, and coarse salt or salt brine for Asparagus. A place exposed to the east is desirable, but if this cannot be had any other exposure will answer. One or more large trees in the garden or near the fence, not enough to render the place too shady to grow anything in, are of advantage, as their shade can be used to sow Celery, Cabbage and Cauliflower during the summer months. The seed beds for this purpose could be arranged so as to receive only the morning and part of the evening sun and be partly shaded during the middle of the day. It is of the greatest importance that the ground should be well drained, or it will be impossible to raise good vegetables.

Drainage and Cultivation go hand in hand, and perhaps there is no investment made for improvement of the farm and garden which will return richer reward than that which is expended to secure a good, thorough, comprehensive system of underground tile drainage.

When completed you at once have a permanent improvement, the advantage of which is more apparent by age, because the water, finding its way down, opens the pores of the earth, relieving it of its compactness and stifled condition. It takes away all stagnant water which is so injurious to plant life, and which is the cause of much blight and disease, and by allowing the air to penetrate, makes the land from 5 to 10 degrees warmer, and much looser than surface drained lands, allowing nature to do its part in transforming sour, heavy alluvial soil into loose mellow gardens, which readily respond to the toil bestowed upon them.

Underground drainage does away with all foul weed-breeding ditch banks, and turns rows in the middle of the field, which are such a nuisance when land is drained by open surface drains, and the necessity of bridges is done away with. There is, perhaps, no cheaper nor more practical means of increasing the fertility of wet lands than by deep under-drainage. Instead of carrying all waste which would float into the rivers and lakes after heavy rains, it distributes vegetable-producing matter from

the earth and from the air along the course the water takes on its way to the tile, inviting plant roots to follow, which they do readily, placing them in a position to take up any matter within their reach for which they crave. In fact, making the whole stratum of soil above the level of the tile available for plant growth.

Experience has also proved that during periods of drought plants suffer less on well-drained lands. The soil being looser, the moisture is retained longer than on lands which become packed during wet weather baked and cracked by the hot sun of summer, debarring the roots from reaching down for moisture.

Good cultivation is as essential in growing crops as fertilizing. Few plants will thrive if not properly handled. This is especially true of the finer strains of the different varieties of vegetables. Several successive deep ploughings should be given to the land in all cases before planting, and if a strata of clay underlies the surface soil, sub-soil ploughing to get gradually a part of that clay intermingled with the top soil is especially beneficial. Heavy soil is best broken up after harvesting the late spring crops when the soil is dry enough, and left lay in clods exposed to the action of the sun and subsequent rains, when it soon becomes friable and mellow.

Under no circumstances should the soil be worked when wet, as this is more injurious than beneficial. While occupied by growing crops, the land should be frequently worked, the surface stirred up as often as necessary, and should never be allowed to become baked or crusty. Frequent stirring up of the soil, even during dry spells, not only destroy the weeds which are apt to spring up, but also causes the soil to absorb more moisture from our damp atmosphere and retains it much longer than un-worked land. The cracking of the soil during dry spells is the result of bad cultivation, or the land having been water-soaked.

Raising Vegetables for Shipping. Truck growing cannot be made to pay without frequent and easy means of shipment to good markets.

Therefore, the land selected for growing truck (which includes all perishable vegetables), must be fertile, well drained and convenient to railroads and steamboats.

The only exception is where lands are so located that crops can be grown when the climate prevents their maturity elsewhere, except under glass.

The truckfarmer must carefully plan his crops to mature at a time when the demand is good and the supply scanty.

The most money is to be made out of crops which can be shipped to Northern markets, when and where they are scarce and in demand.

"Hitting the market" is simply a phrase attributing to luck, that which is nearly always the result of a carefully planned campaign for the farm work. Crops of vegetables cannot be grown in any locality without competition, but if the work is well planned, and economically executed, there will be a margin of profit to the grower.

Large profits must not be expected from a small patch. In this day of large enterprises, profits increase more than proportionately to the size of the crops. More than ten times as much money is made on a ten-acre lot of a well planned crop than on one acre equally well tilled. The economy of cultivation and plaiting; the saving in freight; the necessity of selecting the best markets; the preparation for proper packages and shipments; all tend to increase the profits and to secure a more active demand among the buyers, and higher selling price for the crops produced.

To secure these the following precautions must be observed:

1. All goods to be sold as first-class must be rigorously culled. Culls rarely pay freights, while choice goods are in active demand. Mark first-class goods with your name and trade-mark. Ship culled separately or to a different market, as such goods lower the price of even goods of first quality by glutting the market. Culls will not pay freights for long distances, as a rule.

2. First-class prices can never be realized unless the goods are packed in the standard package for those goods, for the market selected. The receivers are the best judges of the style of package required.

Ask your merchants how goods should be packed for their markets.

3. If for long shipment, select the varieties which have proven to be good shippers. As a rule, the package demanded assures the arrival of the goods in better condition.

Lastly, keep the land occupied by some crop all the time. That man will be most successful who plants best for the proper rotation of profitable crops, and alternates with crops which fertilize and enrich the land. Of these, Cow Peas and Velvet Beans are probably the most valuable during the summer months.

General Remarks on Sowing Seed.

Seeds of the best quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from want of proper knowledge of conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of the seeds themselves. These conditions are: A proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition and present no physical obstacles to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, etc., germinate readily at a temperature of 45°, but if Melons, Cucumbers, Bush Beans and other seeds of sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay; as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. From this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. I mention here a few more rules for the safe growing of seeds, which, if strictly observed, will lead to success. Have your ground well prepared before sowing, neither too dry nor too wet, as in the latter case the ground is sure to cake and the seeds cannot come up. *Never work the ground when too wet.*

Soak Beet Seed over night in liquid manure before sowing. They sprout quicker.

Lettuce Seed must be sprouted in summer time before sowing. Soak for half an hour in water, then wrap the seed in a piece of cloth and put in a cool place for one or two days until the germs appear. Then sow and keep wet. If sown without sprouting, the seed will never come up, as the ants have too much time to carry it off before it sprouts.

Do not Cover too Deep. There is a rule to the effect that seeds should not be covered deeper than twice their size, while very small seeds need no covering at all. A light pressure with the back of the hand, pressing the seed in the ground, is sufficient. Keep moist after sowing.

Water with Care. Too much water is as injurious as none at all. Use a very fine rose on your watering can, in order not to flood the seeds out of the ground, exposing them to the sun. Water regularly; as soon as the tender sprout is above the ground, it is most liable to be killed by the hot sun if not kept moist. Very often young plants are killed or eaten up by insects before they are noticed by the planter. *Water either early in the morning or after sunset,* the latter being the more preferable, as the long hours of the night allow the water to penetrate the ground to the roots and strengthen the plant for the coming day.

Give Your Boys a Garden!

Provide a means of healthy exercise and delightful recreation, and plant in their young minds the love for nature. What health and what lessons in care, order and patience in their playwork; what enthusiasm is aroused by the wonderful revelations from the sowing of the seed to the plucking of the fruit? To encourage gardening for the young, I offer at reduced rates the collection detailed here, composed of varieties sure to please, and at the same time most likely to succeed with indifferent care.

Just the Thing for Ladies and Children!

To meet the request of hundreds of my customers for a durable and serviceable set of CHILDREN'S TOOLS, I have had *especially made*, from the best steel obtainable, this unsurpassed set,

COMPRISING SPADE, HOE AND RAKE.

which I feel sure will meet the views of the most exacting purchaser. Price (shipping weight 5 lbs.), only \$1.00. Shipping charges to be paid by purchaser.

Boys' Star Collection.

Prepaid by Mail for 25c.

Comprising liberal packages of the following
Ten Varieties of Vegetable Seeds:

This collection cannot be broken.

Beet, The Eclipse.

Corn, Southern Express.

Cucumber, White Spine.

Lettuce, Early Cabbage.

Melon, Musk.

Melon, Water, Ice Cream.

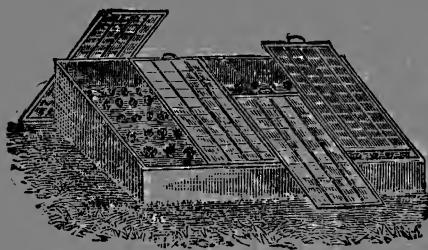
Parsley, Plain.

Radish, New Scarlet.

Spinach, Flanders.

Tomato, Favorite.





THE HOT BED.

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is necessary. For this purpose nothing is better than a good hot-bed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so light, that every garden should have one. A hot-bed proper not only protects the plants from cold, but supplies *bottom heat*.

Fresh horse manure mixed with dried leaves makes the best heating material. This must be forked over and thrown in a loose pile; let it remain for a few days, and then fork it over again, allowing it to heat a second time; this will then fit it for use. Make a frame of sound lumber, back twenty inches high, front twelve inches, and have sash to cover same. Spread your manure evenly, and tramp it well together till your bed is a foot or more deep; then fill in six inches of good earth, and cover with frame. Put a thermometer in the ground, and begin planting after the soil has cooled down to 80 degrees.

RELIABLE VEGETABLE SEEDS,

FRESH, PURE AND
TRUE TO NAME.

Such I have supplied to our market gardener customers for the past 19 years, and such are the varieties I name and describe in the preceding pages. To satisfy the most critical demands of those who want **the best, and nothing but the best**, has been and is my aim. I supply seeds that grow, and that will produce a crop of the desired kind. My seeds are grown under favorable climatic conditions—in the North when earlier maturity is desirable; in a warmer average temperature when size is necessary and slower development the nature of the kind. In short, they are grown where the weather, soil and season in America or Europe brings them forth **PERFECT OF THEIR KIND**. Experienced seed growers, competent and willing, are employed to make selections of stock seeds under my personal instruction and supervision,

and I thus secure seeds that are **true to type** and of a quality much superior to that where loose cultural methods prevail. Gardeners, who through the sowing of seeds and their successful cultivation earn a livelihood, can only use such as **are reliable in every respect**. My trade increases with them from year to year, and this same **HIGH GRADE SEED** I supply to my customers who garden for pleasure, but surely find no pleasure in it without seeds that can be depended on—and such seeds they will get from me. At the same time so much depends upon careful planting, the weather and cultivation that I do not guarantee or assume responsibility for the crop in any way, beyond the amount paid for the seed. See Order Sheet.

ONIONS.

The most peculiar thing about the Onion in the South is the fact that only Louisiana grown or Creole seed produces a good sized marketable Onion.

Repeated trials with Northern, California and imported seeds have always resulted in failures, with the exception of the genuine Bermuda seed, which is used in case of scarcity of the Creole, and which makes a large early Onion of mild flavor, but lacking in keeping qualities. Even the Western sets do not make an Onion in the extreme South, and were sowings have been neglected Creole sets should be procured for an early crop. My Creole Onion seed is grown by one of the largest Onion growers on the banks of the Bayou Lafourche, where the best Onions and seed are produced. In 1890, after a general failure of the seed crop, some Creole Onion seed was sold at \$10.00 per pound, when Northern seed went begging at \$1.00 per pound.

CULTURE.—Sow in well-prepared seed beds end of September and during October. Cover the seed bed with moss to retain a steady moisture and to protect against heavy rains until the seed comes up. Then remove cover and keep wet. When about six inches high, which is towards end of November, transplant in rows one foot apart and five inches between the plants. Sandy loam, well manured, produces the best results. If sown in time and properly cultivated, Onions will ripen by end of April. They are shipped in ventilated barrels or half-barrel sacks, barrels being preferable.

Give Southern Seeds a Trial This Year,

for the following reasons: Eichling's seeds are planted by thousands of professional Truckfarmers who ship to Northern markets; if they knew of better seeds than Eichling's they would find it in their interest to buy them; after trying Northern seeds they returned to me. Second: Each climate has its peculiarities. I have made a life study of seeds suitable for Southern planting. I offer you the benefit of my experience. Third: Why should you send money to a great distance for seeds which you can have near by of much better quality? That money has no chance to come back.

• I pay all Postage and Expressage on Seeds quoted by the package, ounce, one-fourth pound, and pound; also pints and quarts, except when otherwise noted. But I positively do not pay charges on pecks or bushels.

Seeds Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow a Given Amount of Ground.

| | Quantity per acre. | | Quantity per acre. |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants. | 1/2 lb | Hemp..... | 1/2 bu |
| Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants. | 5 lbs | Kale, 1 oz. to 3000 plants..... | 4 oz |
| Barley..... | 2 1/2 bu | Kohl-Rabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill..... | 1 1/2 lbs |
| Beans, Dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill..... | 1 1/4 bu | Leek, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill..... | 4 lbs |
| Beans, Pole, 1 quart to 200 hills..... | 1/2 bu | Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill..... | 3 lbs |
| Beet, Garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 10 lbs | Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills..... | 1 1/4 lbs |
| Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill..... | 6 lbs | “ Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills..... | 1 1/2 lbs |
| Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3000 plants..... | 5 oz | Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill..... | 10 lbs |
| Broom Corn..... | 10 lbs | Oats..... | 2 1/2 bu |
| Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3000 plants..... | 5 oz | Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill..... | 10 lbs |
| Buckwheat..... | 1/2 bu | Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill..... | 4 lbs |
| *Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3000 plants..... | 5 oz | Onion Seed for transplanting..... | 2 lbs |
| Carrot, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill..... | 2 1/2 lbs | “ for sets..... | 30 lbs |
| *Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3000 plants..... | 5 oz | “ Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill..... | 8 bu |
| *Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants..... | 4 oz | Parsnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill..... | 5 lbs |
| Clover, Alsike and White Dutch..... | 6 lbs | Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill..... | 8 lbs |
| “ Lucerne, Large, Red and Crimson Trefoil. 8 lbs | 10 lbs | Peas, Garden, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill..... | 1 1/2 bu |
| “ Medium..... | 10 lbs | “ Field..... | 2 1/2 bu |
| *Collards, 1 oz. to 2500 plants..... | 6 oz | Pepper, 1 oz. to 1500 plants..... | 4 oz |
| Corn, Sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills..... | 8 qts | Potatoes..... | 10 bu |
| Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill..... | 8 lbs | Pumpkin, 1 quart to 300 hills..... | 4 qts |
| Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills..... | 1 1/4 lbs | Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill..... | 8 lbs |
| Eggplant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants..... | 3 oz | Rye..... | 1 1/2 bu |
| Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill..... | 3 lbs | Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill..... | 8 lbs |
| Flax, Broadcast..... | 1/2 bu | Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill..... | 10 lbs |
| Gourd, 1 oz. to 25 hills..... | 2 1/2 lbs | Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 feet of drill..... | 2 lbs |
| Grass, Blue Kentucky..... | 2 bu | Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills..... | 2 lbs |
| “ Blue English..... | 1 bu | “ Winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills..... | 3 lbs |
| “ Hungarian and Millet..... | 1/2 bu | Tomato, 1 oz. to 3000 plants..... | 3 oz |
| “ Mixed Lawn..... | 3 bu | Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5000 plants..... | 2 oz |
| “ Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Tall Meadow and Wood Meadow..... | 2 bu | Turnip, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill..... | 1 1/2 lbs |
| Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb to 10 feet of drill..... | | Vetches..... | 2 bu |

*The above calculations are made for sowing in the Spring; during the Summer it requires double the quantity to give the same amount of plants.

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances.

| Distance apart. | No. plants | Distance apart | No. plants | Distance apart | No. plants |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| 1/2 foot..... | 174,240 | 4 feet by 1 foot..... | 10,888 | 9 feet..... | 573 |
| 1 foot..... | 43,560 | 4 feet by 2 feet..... | 5,444 | 10 feet..... | 435 |
| 1 1/2 feet..... | 19,360 | 4 feet by 3 feet..... | 3,629 | 11 feet..... | 360 |
| 2 feet..... | 10,890 | 4 feet by 4 feet..... | 2,722 | 12 feet..... | 302 |
| 2 1/2 feet..... | 6,969 | 5 feet by 5 feet..... | 1,742 | 15 feet..... | 193 |
| 3 feet by 1 foot..... | 14,520 | 6 feet..... | 1,210 | 18 feet..... | 134 |
| 3 feet by 2 feet..... | 7,260 | 7 feet..... | 889 | 20 feet..... | 108 |
| 3 feet by 3 feet..... | 4,840 | 8 feet..... | 680 | 25 feet..... | 69 |
| | | | | 30 feet..... | 49 |

Standard Weight of Seed.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|--------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------|
| Alfalfa Clover..... | per bushel | 60 lbs | Grass Seed, Johnson..... | per bushel | 25 lbs |
| Alsike Clover..... | “ | 60 “ | “ Meadow Oat..... | “ | 14 “ |
| Barley..... | “ | 48 “ | “ Rescue..... | “ | 14 “ |
| Beans..... | “ | 60 “ | Hemp Seed..... | “ | 44 “ |
| Broom Corn..... | “ | 46 “ | Irish Potatoes, heaped measure..... | “ | 60 “ |
| Buckwheat..... | “ | 48 “ | Millet, German and Italian..... | “ | 50 “ |
| Canary Seed..... | “ | 60 “ | Mustard..... | “ | 58 “ |
| Castor Beans..... | “ | 46 “ | Oats..... | “ | 32 “ |
| Clover Seed, Red..... | “ | 60 “ | Osage Orange..... | “ | 33 “ |
| “ White..... | “ | 60 “ | Onions..... | “ | 54 “ |
| “ Crimson..... | “ | 60 “ | Onion Sets..... | “ | 32 “ |
| “ Japan..... | “ | 25 “ | Peas, Cow..... | “ | 60 “ |
| “ Burr, measured..... | “ | 8 “ | “ English, smooth seed..... | “ | 60 “ |
| Corn, shelled, Adams..... | “ | 50 “ | “ wrinkled..... | “ | 56 “ |
| “ Sugar..... | “ | 46 “ | Rape Seed..... | “ | 50 “ |
| “ Field..... | “ | 56 “ | Rye..... | “ | 56 “ |
| “ on ear..... | “ | 70 “ | Radish Seed..... | “ | 50 “ |
| Flax Seed..... | “ | 56 “ | Sweet Potatoes..... | “ | 56 “ |
| Grass Seed, English Rye..... | “ | 20 “ | Sorghum..... | “ | 50 “ |
| “ Italian Rye..... | “ | 20 “ | Sunflower, Russian..... | “ | 24 “ |
| “ Meadow Fescue..... | “ | 15 “ | Tevsinthe..... | “ | 50 “ |
| “ Orchard..... | “ | 14 “ | Turnip..... | “ | 58 “ |
| “ Kentucky Blue..... | “ | 14 “ | Vetch..... | “ | 60 “ |
| “ Timothy..... | “ | 45 “ | Wheat..... | “ | 60 “ |
| “ Hungarian..... | “ | 48 “ | | | |

Monthly Memoranda for Planting.

JANUARY.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | | |
|--------------------|------|------------------|
| New Moon..... | 1d. | 7h. 52m. Mor. |
| First Quarter..... | 7d. | 11h. 40m. After. |
| Full Moon..... | 15d. | 7h. 7m. After. |
| Last Quarter..... | 23d. | 5h. 53m. After. |
| New Moon..... | 30d. | 7h. 22m. After. |

| D. of M. W. | D. of M. W. | PHENOMENA, ETC. | M. Pl. c. | Sun rises. H. M. | Sun sets. H. M. | Moon sets. H. M. |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 M | 1st. | Circumcision | 6 | 56 | 5 | 11 |
| 2 Tu | ♀ gr. hel. lat. S. | 6 | 56 | 5 | 12 | |
| 3 W | ♂ ♀ C: in perigee | 6 | 56 | 5 | 13 | |
| 4 Th | ♂ ♀ B scorpii | 6 | 57 | 5 | 14 | |
| 5 Fr | Venus sets, 7.12 A. | 6 | 57 | 5 | 14 | |
| 6 Sa | Epiphany | 6 | 57 | 5 | 15 | |

1. 1st Sunday after Epiphany. Day's Length, 10h. 18m.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|---|----|---|----|------|
| 7 S | 7th. ♂ ♀ h | 6 | 57 | 5 | 15 | morn |
| 8 M | ♀ in ♀ | 6 | 57 | 5 | 17 | 0 16 |
| 9 Tu | Algenib s. 4.52 A. | 6 | 57 | 5 | 17 | 1 19 |
| 10 W | gr. libration W. | 6 | 57 | 5 | 18 | 2 21 |
| 11 Th | Mars sets, 5.11 A. | 6 | 57 | 5 | 19 | 3 20 |
| 12 Fr | ♂ ♀ C: in ♀ | 6 | 57 | 5 | 20 | 4 17 |
| 13 Sa | Polaris s. 5.51 A. | 6 | 57 | 5 | 21 | 5 10 |

2. 2d Sunday after Epiphany. Day's Length, 10h. 25m.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|---|----|---|----|-------|
| 14 S | Jupiter rises, 3.28 M. | 6 | 57 | 5 | 22 | 5 58 |
| 15 M | 15th. ♂ ♂ | 6 | 57 | 5 | 23 | rises |
| 16 Tu | Acher. s. 5.50 A. | 6 | 57 | 5 | 23 | 6 29 |
| 17 W | Hamel s. 6.14 A. | 6 | 57 | 5 | 24 | 7 23 |
| 18 Th | Algol s. 7.10 A. | 6 | 57 | 5 | 25 | 8 15 |
| 19 Fr | ♀ in apog. | 6 | 56 | 5 | 26 | 9 8 |
| 20 Sa | Aldebaran s. 8.30 A. | 6 | 56 | 5 | 27 | 9 59 |

3. 3d Sunday after Epiphany. Day's Length, 10h. 32m.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|---|----|---|----|-------|
| 21 S | Saturn rises, 5.2 M. | 6 | 56 | 5 | 28 | 10 52 |
| 22 M | Capella s. 9.1 A. | 6 | 55 | 5 | 28 | 11 46 |
| 23 Tu | 23d. | 6 | 55 | 5 | 29 | morn |
| 24 W | Uran. r. 3.26 M. | 6 | 55 | 5 | 30 | 0 43 |
| 25 Th | Conversion of St. Paul | 6 | 54 | 5 | 31 | 1 41 |
| 26 Fr | ♂ ♀: ♂ ♀ | 6 | 54 | 5 | 32 | 2 39 |
| 27 Sa | ♂ ♀ C: in ♀ | 6 | 53 | 5 | 33 | 3 39 |

4. 4th Sunday after Epiphany. Day's Length, 10h. 41m.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------------|---|----|---|----|------|
| 28 S | Canopus s. 9.50 A. | 6 | 53 | 5 | 34 | 4 36 |
| 29 M | Neptune sets, 4.7 M. | 6 | 52 | 5 | 35 | 5 29 |
| 30 Tu | 30th. ♂ ♀ C | 6 | 52 | 5 | 36 | sets |
| 31 W | in perigee | 6 | 52 | 5 | 36 | 6 40 |

Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Sorrel, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas of all kinds, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Roquette, Tomatoes, White and Red Top Turnips.

LETUCE.—Sow the Improved Royal Cabbage, and some New Orleans Passion, for last crop.

PEAS and POTATOES.—Plant for a general crop, including the early varieties.

CABBAGE.—Sow only early varieties—Early Spring, York, Early Flat Dutch, Oxheart and savoy Cabbage.

BEANS.—The first planting of Mohawk, Yellow Six Weeks and Best of All Bush Beans, can be made in the beginning of the month. Risk a sowing of Bush Wax Beans. Towards the 15th plant Best of All for a general crop, and follow with Wax and Refugee.

CORN.—Plant Adams' Early and St. Charles for the market, and some Sugar Corn for family use.

CUCUMBERS, Melons and Squash may be risked in the open ground, towards the end of the month, but will require protection in cold weather.

TURNIPS.—White and Red Top, strap-leaved, for Spring and Summer.

TOMATOES, Pepper and Egg-Plants continue to sow in frames. Some Early Cauliflower may still be sown. Snowball is the best.

SWEET POTATOES should be planted now in bed for slips. Plant Fruit Trees of all kinds.

HOT-BEDS NEED prompt attention; give air on sunny days, and look out for cold nights.

In the Field

Continue to plant Potatoes for a general crop. February may be considered the best month, they will do better and yield more if planted in this than in any other month. Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets for stock food may yet be sown.

Sweet Potatoes can be laid in a bed for sprouting so as to have early slips.

In the Orchard

Set out Fruit Trees of all kinds, especially Orange and Pecan Trees. Sow yet Pecan nuts and Citrus trifoliata seeds to raise stock.

In the Flower Garden

Sow Flower seeds for late Spring and early Summer blooming under glass, such as Zinnias, Balsams, Torenia, the different varieties of Amaranths and Gomphrenas, etc.

Sweet Pea "Belle Creole" may yet be sown.

Sow Artichokes and Asparagus and set out the plants. Sow Beets of all kinds, Cabbage for summer crop, Carrots, Chervil, Cress, Corn-Salad, Cauliflower, latest crop, Cucumbers, Egg-Plants, Peppers, and Tomatoes in hot-beds; Endive, Spinach, Sorrel; divide and set out Shallots; sow Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, the early varieties, towards the end of the month; Radish, Roquette, Turnip, Ruta Baga and Spinach.

POTATOES.—Plant for early crop.

PEAS.—Plant the *First and Best*, towards the end of the month for shipping; Black-eyed Marrowfat Peas for a late crop.

ONIONS.—Sets may be raised from seed sown this month. Northern sets produce no onions here, except the true Bermuda.

CABBAGE—Sow early varieties, especially Early Spring and Wakefield, Eichling's Extra Early, Oxheart and Sugarloaf. Large Brunswick sown in this month often makes the finest heads in April and May. Cabbage plants, from seed sown in November and December, should be set out this month.

CAULIFLOWER should be sown in frames, to transplant in February and March. The Snowball, Half Early Paris, Lenormands and Early Erfurt are recommended.

CUCUMBERS, Tomatoes, Egg-Plants, Peppers and Herb seed should be sown in frames or hot-beds. See Shipping Departments.

TURNIPS and Ruta Baga can be sown for family use; for shipping purposes it would be too late. Sow flower seeds and plant out bulbs.

In the Field

Sow Texas Red and Turf Oats, also Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets for stock food.

In the Orchard

Fruit Trees of all kinds, such as Pear, Plum, Peach, Apple, Pecan and Orange Trees may be set out. Citrus trifoliata and Pecans for stools to bud upon should be sown now. The sooner the Pecan nuts are sown the better they come up.

In the Flower Garden

Trim your Rose Bushes, strong branches to one or two feet, thin wood to a few eyes. Continue to sow Flower Seeds for Spring and early Summer blooming. See Flower Seed List.

FEBRUARY.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| First Quarter..... | 6d. 10h. 23m. Mor. |
| Full Moon..... | 14d. 7h. 50m. Mor. |
| Last Quarter..... | 22d. 10h. 44m. Mor. |

| D. of M. W. | PHENOMENA, ETC. | M. Pl. c. | Sun rises. H. M. | Sun sets. H. M. | Moon sets. H. M. |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Th | Algol s. 6.15 A. | 6 | 51 | 5 | 37 |
| 2 Fr | ♂ ♀ C. Purification | 6 | 50 | 5 | 38 |
| 3 Sa | ♂ ♀ ♂ | 6 | 50 | 5 | 39 |

5. 5th Sunday after Epiphany. Day's Length, 10h. 51m.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---|----|---|----|
| 4 S | Venus sets, 8.12 A. | 6 | 49 | 5 | 40 |
| 5 M | Aldebaran s. 7.27 A. | 6 | 49 | 5 | 40 |
| 6 Tu | 6th. | 6 | 48 | 5 | 41 |
| 7 W | gr. libration W. | 6 | 47 | 5 | 42 |
| 8 Th | in ♀ | 6 | 46 | 5 | 43 |
| 9 Fr | ♂ ♀ C: ♂ ♀ ♂ superior | 6 | 46 | 5 | 44 |
| 10 Sa | Rigel s. 7.47 A. | 6 | 45 | 5 | 45 |

6. Septuagesima Sunday. Day's Length, 11h. 1m.

| | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|---|----|---|----|
| 11 S | Mars rises, 6.37 M. | 6 | 44 | 5 | 45 |
| 12 M | Canopus s. 8.51 A. | 6 | 43 | 5 | 46 |
| 13 Tu | Jupiter rises, 1.51 M. | 6 | 42 | 5 | 47 |
| 14 W | 14. St. Valentine | 6 | 41 | 5 | 48 |
| 15 Th | in apogee | 6 | 41 | 5 | 49 |
| 16 Fr | Castor s. 9.42 A. | 6 | 40 | 5 | 49 |
| 17 Sa | Saturn rises, 3.26 M. | 6 | 39 | 5 | 50 |

7. Sexagesima Sunday. Day's Length, 11h. 13m.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---|----|---|----|
| 18 S | Procyon s. 9.40 A. | 6 | 38 | 5 | 51 |
| 19 M | Pollux s. 9.41 A. | 6 | 37 | 5 | 52 |
| 20 Tu | Uranus rises, 1.44 M. | 6 | 36 | 5 | 53 |
| 21 W | gr. hel. lat. S. | 6 | 35 | 5 | 53 |
| 22 Th | 22d. ♂ ♀ C | 6 | 34 | 5 | 54 |
| 23 Fr | ♂ ♀ C in ♀ | 6 | 33 | 5 | 55 |
| 24 Sa | ♂ ♀ C. St. Matthias | 6 | 32 | 5 | 55 |

8. Quinquagesima Sunday. Day's Length, 11h. 26m.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---|----|---|----|
| 25 S | Regulus s. 11.41 A. | 6 | 31 | 5 | 56 |
| 26 M | Neptune sets, 2.16 M. | 6 | 30 | 5 | 57 |
| 27 Tu | ♀ in ♀: ♀ in ♀ | 6 | 29 | 5 | 58 |
| 28 W | Ash Wednesday | 6 | 28 | 5 | 58 |

MARCH.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | | |
|--------------------|------|------------------|
| New Moon..... | id. | 5h. 25m. Mor. |
| First Quarter..... | 7d. | 11h. 34m. After. |
| Full Moon..... | 16d. | 2h. 12m. Mor. |
| Last Quarter..... | 23d. | 11h. 36m. After. |
| New Moon..... | 30d. | 2h. 30m. After. |

| D. of M. | D. of W. | PHENOMENA, ETC. | M. Pl. c. | Sun. H. M. | Sun. sets. H. M. | Moon H. M. |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Th | 1st. St. David | A | 6 27 | 5 59 | 6 33 |
| 2 | Fr | ♂ ♀ ☽ | A | 6 26 | 5 59 | 7 42 |
| 3 | Sa | □ ☽ ☽: ☽ ♀ ☽ | A | 6 25 | 6 0 | 8 51 |

9. 1st Sunday in Lent. Day's Length, 11h. 37m.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|---------------------|---|------|------|------|
| 4 | S | ♂ in perihelion | A | 6 24 | 6 1 | 9 58 |
| 5 | M | Ψ stationary | A | 6 22 | 6 11 | 3 |
| 6 | Tu | Venus sets, 9.6 A. | A | 6 21 | 6 2 | morn |
| 7 | W | 7th. ☽ in ♀ | A | 6 20 | 6 3 | 0 4 |
| 8 | Th | ♂Ψ | A | 6 19 | 6 4 | 1 1 |
| 9 | Fr | Sirius s. 7.32 A. | A | 6 18 | 6 4 | 1 52 |
| 10 | Sa | Mars rises, 5.52 M. | A | 6 17 | 6 5 | 2 39 |

10. 2d Sunday in Lent. Day's Length, 11h. 50m.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------|---|------|-----|-------|
| 11 | S | Castor s. 8.11 A. | A | 6 15 | 6 6 | 3 19 |
| 12 | M | Procyon s. 8.13 A. | A | 6 14 | 6 6 | 3 56 |
| 13 | Tu | Jupiter rises, 9.12 M. | A | 6 13 | 6 7 | 4 29 |
| 14 | W | ♀ gr. hel. lat. N. | A | 6 12 | 6 7 | 5 0 |
| 15 | Th | Pollux s. 8.7 A. | A | 6 11 | 6 8 | 5 31 |
| 16 | Fr | 16th. | A | 6 10 | 6 9 | rises |
| 17 | Sa | St. Patrick | A | 6 9 | 6 9 | 7 35 |

11. 3d Sunday in Lent. Day's Length, 12h. 3m.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------------------|---|-----|------|-------|
| 18 | S | ♂ in perihelion | A | 6 7 | 6 10 | 8 30 |
| 19 | M | Saturn rises, 1.35 M. | A | 6 6 | 6 11 | 9 26 |
| 20 | Tu | Spring begins | A | 6 5 | 6 11 | 10 21 |
| 21 | W | Denebola s. 11.47 A. | A | 6 4 | 6 12 | 11 16 |
| 22 | Th | ♂ ☽: ☽ in ♀ | A | 6 3 | 6 12 | morn |
| 23 | Fr | 23d. ♂ h ☽ | A | 6 1 | 6 13 | 0 12 |
| 24 | Sa | ♂ ☽ ☽ inferior | A | 6 0 | 6 14 | 1 4 |

12. 4th Sunday in Lent. Day's Length, 12h. 16m.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------|---|------|------|------|
| 25 | S | Annunciation | A | 5 58 | 6 14 | 1 54 |
| 26 | M | Uranus rises, 11.29 A. | A | 5 57 | 6 15 | 2 40 |
| 27 | Tu | Ψ stationary | A | 5 56 | 6 15 | 3 24 |
| 28 | W | Spica s. 0.59 M. | A | 5 55 | 6 16 | 4 5 |
| 29 | Th | ♂ ☽: ☽ ☽ | A | 5 54 | 6 17 | 4 45 |
| 30 | Fr | 30th. | A | 5 52 | 6 17 | sets |
| 31 | Sa | Nept. s. 0.7 M. | A | 5 51 | 6 18 | 7 35 |

Cauliflower, make a sowing of late Italian Giant.

Set out Sweet Potatoe slips.

Sow German Millet this month, it is the best of all forage crops, three pecks to the acre.

In latitudes North of New Orleans, all that is recommended for March will apply to this month.

Take care of your small potatoes, put them in thin layers on a dry airy floor to save them for August planting.

In the Field

Plant Sweet potato Slips for an early crop: dig Irish Potatoes planted early and prepare the land well to plant Corn either for the market or for stock food.

Plant Cashaw, Cheese and Field Pumpkins especially our new variety, Green Cashaw Pumpkins, for size, firmness of flesh, etc., cannot be excelled.

German Millet should be sown this month: also all varieties of Sorghum, Kaffir and Dhouro Corn, Milo Maize and Giant Beggar Weed for stock food.

German Millet is an excellent forage plant, and should be planted by every farmer and planter. Before sowing, the ground should be well prepared, that is, well plowed and harrowed, so as to get the surface fine and mellow.

Three pecks of seed is the quantity required to sow an acre.

The ground, after sowing the seed, should be well rolled and the seeds require no further covering; but if no roller is handy, some brush tied together, and passed over the newly sown field will cover the seed effectively. For Hay, Millet should be cut when in bloom.

The Flower Garden

Requires close attention. Plants, such as Zinnias, Balsams, Toreniyas, Amaurathas and Dahlias, sown last month, should be transplanted now and others sown for later blooming. Set out Chrysanthemums yet for Fall blooming: plant Dahlia Bulbs, Gladiolus and Tuberoses.

Every Trucker should plant the Rocky Ford and Paul Rose Canteloupe and Triumph Water Melon for shipping.

Notice my list of new Sweet Potatoes.

Sow Artichokes, Beets, Bush and Pole Beans, Carrots, Celery for cutting, Chervil, Corn, Cress, Corn Salad, Cucumbers, Endive, Egg Plants, Herbs, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Parsley, Peas, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Roquette, Tomatoes, White and Red Top Turnips. Eichling's Long Green Prolific Cucumber plant in open ground for shipping. Plant Corn of all varieties, except the Adams' Extra. South. Give the Rockdale a trial, best field corn for the South. Sorghum, Milo Maize and Kaffir Corn may be sown at end of this month.

BEANS.—Plant a general crop of Bush and Pole Beans. All the Wax varieties, especially the Kidney Wax, should be planted this month. Plant some Rust-proof and a large patch of Flageolet Pole Wax for shipping.

PEAS.—It is getting late for them; only Extra Early Peas may be planted, which ripen before the heat comes.

POTATOES and CORN—Continue to plant; Sugar Corn for table use.

TURNIP.—Red Top and White Dutch, the last sowing.

TOMATOES, Egg Plants, Pepper, etc., must be sown for a succession. Do not plant Lima (Butter) Beans and Okra until the end of the month.

LETUCE.—Improved Royal Cabbage is the best for this month and all summer. Sow some Paris White Cos or Romaine Salad.

WEEDS.—Keep your garden clean from Weeds.

In the Field

In the first half of the month Potatoes may still be planted and will yield well if the weather is favorable. In fact, we have seen the finest crop raised from Potatoes planted on the 15th of this month.

Sow Lespedeza at the beginning of March, and toward the end Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, Giant Beggar Weed, Teosinte and Milo Maize for stock food. Plant Sweet Potatoes to grow slips for the general crop.

In the Orchard

Little can be done during this month beyond keeping the grass off and mulching newly planted trees. Sometimes when the season is retarded, trees may be set out the first half of the month.

In the Flower Garden

All summer bloomers may be sown during March. Plant Dahlia, Gladiolus and Tuberose Bulbs and set out Crysanthemums for Fall Blooming.

APRIL.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | | |
|--------------------|------|------------------|
| First Quarter..... | 6d. | 2h. 54m. After. |
| Full Moon..... | 14d. | 7h. 2m. After. |
| Last Quarter..... | 22d. | 8h. 33m. Mor. |
| New Moon..... | 28d. | 11h. 23m. After. |

| D. of M. W. | PHENOMENA, ETC. | M. Pl. c. | Sun. H. M. | Sun. sets. H. M. | Moon H. M. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 13. 5th Sunday in Lent. | | | | | Day's Length, 12h. 28m. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|---------------------|---|------|------|-------|
| 1 | S | ♀ in perihelion | A | 5 50 | 6 18 | 8 43 |
| 2 | M | ♂ ♀ ☽ | A | 5 49 | 6 19 | 9 47 |
| 3 | Tu | ♀ ☽: ☽ in ♀ | A | 5 48 | 6 20 | 10 48 |
| 4 | W | ♂Ψ | A | 5 47 | 6 20 | 11 43 |
| 5 | Th | Venus sets, 9.58 A. | A | 5 46 | 6 21 | morn |
| 6 | Fr | 6th. ♀ in ♀ | A | 5 44 | 6 21 | 0 33 |
| 7 | Sa | Regulus s. 9.0 A. | A | 5 43 | 6 22 | 1 17 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|------------------------|---|------|-------------------------|
| 14. Palm Sunday. | | | | | Day's Length, 12h. 47m. |
| 8 | S | Denebola s. 10.36 A. | A | 5 42 | 6 23 |
| 9 | M | Spica s. 0.12 M. | A | 5 41 | 6 23 |
| 10 | Tu | Mars rises, 4:53 M. | A | 5 39 | 6 24 |
| 11 | W | ☽ in apogee | A | 5 38 | 6 24 |
| 12 | Th | Jupiter rises, 10.9 A. | A | 5 37 | 6 25 |
| 13 | Fr | Good Friday | A | 5 36 | 6 26 |
| 14 | Sa | 14th. | A | 5 35 | 6 26 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|-------------------------|---|------|-------------------------|
| 15. Easter Sunday. | | | | | Day's Length, 12h. 53m. |
| 15 | S | Alphacca s. 1.59 M. | A | 5 34 | 6 27 |
| 16 | M | Saturn rises, 11.43 A. | A | 5 33 | 6 27 |
| 17 | Tu | ♀ in aphelion | A | 5 32 | 6 28 |
| 18 | W | ♂ ☽: ☽ in ♀ | A | 5 31 | 6 29 |
| 19 | Th | ☽ gr. libration E. | A | 5 30 | 6 29 |
| 20 | Fr | ♂ h ☽ | A | 5 29 | 6 30 |
| 21 | Sa | ♀ gr. elong. W. 27° 19' | A | 5 27 | 6 30 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|--------------------|---|------|------------------------|
| 16. Low Sunday. | | | | | Day's Length, 13h. 5m. |
| 22 | S | 22d. | A | 5 26 | 6 31 |
| 23 | M | St. George | A | 5 25 | 6 32 |
| 24 | Tu | ♀ gr. hel. lat. N. | A | 5 24 | 6 32 |
| 25 | W | St. Mark | A | 5 23 | 6 33 |
| 26 | Th | ☽ in perigee | A | 5 22 | 6 34 |
| 27 | Fr | ♂ ☽: ☽ ☽ 28th. | A | 5 22 | 6 34 |
| 28 | Sa | 28th. | A | 5 21 | 6 35 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|---|------|-------------------------|
| 17. 2d Sunday after Easter. | | | | | Day's Length, 13h. 15m. |
| 29 | S | Neptune sets, 10.12 A. | A | 5 20 | 6 35 |
| 30 | M | ♂ ♀Ψ | A | 5 19 | 6 36 |

MAY.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | | |
|--------------------|------|-----------------|
| First Quarter..... | 6d. | 7h. 39m. Mor. |
| Full Moon..... | 14d. | 9h. 36m. Mor. |
| Last Quarter..... | 22d. | 2h. 31m. After. |
| New Moon..... | 28d. | 8h. 50m. Mor. |

| D. of M. | D. of W. | PHENOMENA, ETC. | M. | Sun Pl. rises. c. | Sun sets. H.M. | Moon sets. H.M. |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Tu | St. Philip, St. James | 5 | 18 | 6 36 | 9 30 |
| 2 | W | ♂Ψ♣: ♂♀♣ | 5 | 17 | 6 37 | 10 23 |
| 3 | Th | ♂♀♂ | 5 | 16 | 6 38 | 11 11 |
| 4 | Fr | Denebola s. 8.54 A. | 5 | 15 | 6 38 | 11 52 |
| 5 | Sa | Venus sets, 10.29 A. | 5 | 14 | 6 39 | morn |

18. 3d Sunday after Easter. Day's Length, 13h. 27m.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|----------------------|---|----|------|------|
| 6 | S | 6th. | 5 | 13 | 6 40 | 0 29 |
| 7 | M | ♀ gr. hel. lat. S. | 5 | 12 | 6 40 | 1 2 |
| 8 | Tu | ○ in apogee | 5 | 11 | 6 41 | 1 33 |
| 9 | W | Arcturus s. 11.11 A. | 5 | 11 | 6 42 | 2 4 |
| 10 | Th | Mars rises, 3.56 M. | 5 | 10 | 6 42 | 2 34 |
| 11 | Fr | Alphacca s. 0.16 M. | 5 | 10 | 6 43 | 3 5 |
| 12 | Sa | Antares s. 1.5 M. | 5 | 9 | 6 44 | 3 39 |

19. 4th Sunday after Easter. Day's Length, 13h. 36m.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------------------|---|---|------|-------|
| 13 | S | Vega s. 3.11 M. | 5 | 8 | 6 44 | 4 16 |
| 14 | M | ♀ 4th. | 5 | 7 | 6 45 | rises |
| 15 | Tu | ♂Ψ♣: ♀ in ♀ | 5 | 7 | 6 46 | 8 1 |
| 16 | W | ♀ gr. libration E. | 5 | 6 | 6 46 | 8 56 |
| 17 | Th | ♂ h ♀ | 5 | 5 | 6 47 | 9 49 |
| 18 | Fr | Altair s. 4.4 M. | 5 | 5 | 6 47 | 10 36 |
| 19 | Sa | Saturn rises, 9.29 A. | 5 | 5 | 6 48 | 11 19 |

20. Rogation Sunday. Day's Length, 13h. 45m.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------------------|---|---|------|-------|
| 20 | S | Denebola s. 7.51 A. | 5 | 4 | 6 49 | 11 58 |
| 21 | M | 1st. | 5 | 4 | 6 49 | morn |
| 22 | Tu | Spica s. 9.19 A. | 5 | 3 | 6 50 | 0 37 |
| 23 | W | Arcturus s. 10.6 A. | 5 | 3 | 6 51 | 1 15 |
| 24 | Th | Ascension Day | 5 | 2 | 6 51 | 1 53 |
| 25 | Fr | Neptune sets, 8.33 A. | 5 | 2 | 6 52 | 2 32 |
| 26 | Sa | ♂Ψ♣: ♀ in ♀ | 5 | 2 | 6 52 | 3 15 |

21. Sunday after Ascension. Day's Length, 13h. 52m.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------------|---|---|------|------|
| 27 | S | 8 4 ○ | 5 | 1 | 6 53 | 4 2 |
| 28 | M | 28th. ♂♀♣ | 5 | 1 | 6 53 | sets |
| 29 | Tu | ♂Ψ♣ | 5 | 0 | 6 54 | 8 11 |
| 30 | W | ♀ in perihelion | 5 | 0 | 6 54 | 9 2 |
| 31 | Th | ♂♀♣ | 5 | 0 | 6 55 | 9 46 |

Continue with the Half Long Scarlet, but make also a sowing of White Strassburg and Yellow Summer Radish, the best varieties for the month.

LETTUCE.—Sow the Improved Royal, and observe directions for sprouting before sowing. Lettuce seed must be sprouted during the months of May, June, July and August. As soon as cooler weather sets in, it comes up without any trouble.

Sow Endive, as it stands the heat well, and makes a salable salad.

In the Field

Continue to sow Velvet Beans and Cow Peas for fertilizing, and plant Sweet Potato slips.

In the Orchard

Keep down the weeds around the young trees, and pay particular attention to scales and other insect pests. Start in budding Orange and other fruit trees.

In the Flower Garden

Little sowing can be done this month, except perhaps Zinnias, Balsams, Gomphrenas, Cockscombs and Vincas.

Sow Pole Beans, Celery, Corn, Cauliflower, Cucumbers, Endive, Lettuce, Melons, Squash, Pumpkins, Radish and Tomatoes.

CELERY.—This is the proper month to begin sowing Celery; use the Large White Solid, keep shady, well aired and watered.

CAULIFLOWER.—Sow the Late Italian.

Set out Sweet Potato slips. Plant the first Cow Peas, one bushel per acre, and plow under when Peas are in blossoms.

In the Field

Plant Corn yet for a late crop. The Yellow Creole variety is one of the hardest and best. Sow Millet and Sorghum for stock feed, especially Sorghum, which, as it resists considerable drought, will do fairly well. Plant Sweet Potato slips for late crop.

Between the Corn, Crowders and other Field Peas may be planted, or Crowders may be planted in rows for green use.

Sow Velvet Beans and Cow Peas for fertilizing purposes; one bushel per acre should be used and ploughed under when the ground is well covered with vines. They may also be allowed to remain in the field until they are ripe and begin to decay and then turn under. However, it is the most advantageous to plow them down when they have the most foliage—that is, while they are blooming—as they then contain the most fertilizing properties.

Velvet Beans and Cow Peas may be considered the cheapest and most beneficial fertilizer for worn out land.

In the Orchard

Very little can be done during this month. If ripe wood can be obtained and the stools have sufficient sap, budding may be attempted in the nursery, but it is best to wait until next month.

In the Flower Garden

Keep on sowing summer blooming annuals to replace those which have done blooming.

—I WANT YOUR ORDER THIS YEAR, and I believe my prices are as low as those of any other Reliable Seedsman.

JUNE.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | | |
|--------------------|------|-----------------|
| First Quarter..... | 5d. | oh. 59m. Mor. |
| Full Moon..... | 12d. | 9h. 38m. After. |
| Last Quarter..... | 19d. | 6h. 57m. After. |
| New Moon..... | 26d. | 7h. 27m. After. |

| D. of M. W. | PHENOMENA, ETC. | M. | Sun Pl. rises. c. | Sun sets. H.M. | Moon sets. H.M. |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Fr | ♀ gr. brilliancy; 8 6 ○ | 5 | 59 | 6 55 |
| 2 | Sa | Venus sets, 9.57 A. | 5 | 59 | 6 56 |

22. Pentecost—Whit Sunday. Day's Length, 13h. 58m.

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|---------------------|---|----|------|-------|
| 3 | S | Spica s. 8.32 A. | 5 | 59 | 6 57 | 11 32 |
| 4 | M | Arcturus s. 9.19 A. | 5 | 59 | 6 57 | morn |
| 5 | Tu | 5th. ♀ in apogee | 5 | 59 | 6 58 | 0 3 |
| 6 | W | Alph. s. 10.30 A. | 5 | 59 | 6 58 | 0 35 |
| 7 | Th | ♂Ψ | 5 | 58 | 6 59 | 1 5 |
| 8 | Fr | Mars rises, 3.5 M. | 5 | 58 | 6 59 | 1 37 |
| 9 | Sa | Antares s. 11.11 A. | 5 | 58 | 7 | 2 13 |

23. Trinity Sunday. Day's Length, 14h. 2m.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------------------|---|----|---|--------|
| 10 | S | ♀ gr. hel. lat. N. | 5 | 58 | 7 | 0 2 52 |
| 11 | M | ♂Ψ♣: St. Barnabas | 5 | 58 | 7 | 1 37 |
| 12 | Tu | 12th. ♀ in ♀ | 5 | 58 | 7 | 1 4 28 |
| 13 | W | ♂ h ♀ | 5 | 58 | 7 | rises |
| 14 | Th | Corpus Christi | 5 | 58 | 7 | 2 8 32 |
| 15 | Fr | ♀ stationary | 5 | 58 | 7 | 2 9 17 |
| 16 | Sa | Jupiter sets, 3.36 M. | 5 | 58 | 7 | 2 9 59 |

24. 1st Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 14h. 5m.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|-------------------|---|----|---|---------|
| 17 | S | Altair s. 2.6 M. | 5 | 58 | 7 | 3 10 39 |
| 18 | M | ♂Ψ♣: ♀ in perigee | 5 | 58 | 7 | 3 11 16 |
| 19 | Tu | 19th. ♀ in ♀ | 5 | 59 | 7 | 3 11 54 |
| 20 | W | Saturn r. 7.13 A. | 5 | 59 | 7 | 3 morn |
| 21 | Th | Summer begins | 5 | 59 | 7 | 3 0 33 |
| 22 | Fr | ♂ ♀ ♀ | 5 | 59 | 7 | 4 1 12 |
| 23 | Sa | 8 6 ○: ♂Ψ♣ | 5 | 59 | 7 | 4 1 56 |

25. 2d Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 14h. 5m.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------|---|---|---|--------|
| 24 | S | St. John, Baptist | 5 | 0 | 7 | 4 2 47 |
| 25 | M | ♀ in ♀ | 5 | 0 | 7 | 4 3 40 |
| 26 | Tu | 26th. ♂Ψ♣ | 5 | 0 | 7 | 4 4 36 |
| 27 | W | Uranus s. 3.12 M. | 5 | 1 | 7 | 4 sets |
| 28 | Th | ♂Ψ♣: ♂Ψ♣ | 5 | 1 | 7 | 5 8 20 |
| 29 | Fr | St. Peter and St. Paul | 5 | 1 | 7 | 5 8 59 |
| 30 | Sa | Neptune rises, 4.10 M. | 5 | 1 | 7 | 5 9 32 |

For General Collection Roses, see Rose List.

For information on Flowers, Roses, Bulbs, and their cultivation, write to or call on MR. EICHLING; he is the best informed man on these subjects, and will cheerfully answer all questions.

JULY.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------|-----------|--------|
| First Quarter..... | 4d. | 6h. 13m. | After. |
| Full Moon..... | 12d. | 7h. 22m. | Mor. |
| Last Quarter..... | 19d. | 11h. 31m. | After. |
| New Moon..... | 26d. | 7h. 43m. | Mor. |

| D. of M. | D. of W. | PHENOMENA, ETC. | M. Pl. c. | Sun rises. H. M. | Sun sets. H. M. | Moon sets. H. M. |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|------------------------|---|----|---|-------|
| 26. 3d Sunday after Trinity. | | Day's Length, 14h. 3m. | | | | |
| 1 | S | Alphacca s. 8.52 A. | 5 | 27 | 5 | 10 3 |
| 2 | M | ⊕ in aphelion | 5 | 27 | 5 | 10 35 |
| 3 | Tu | ⊗ in ♀: ⊕ in apogee | 5 | 37 | 5 | 11 4 |
| 4 | W | ⊕ 4th. | 5 | 37 | 5 | 11 36 |
| 5 | Th | Venus s. 7.13 A. | 5 | 47 | 5 | morn |
| 6 | Fr | Antares s. 9.25 A. | 5 | 47 | 5 | 0 10 |
| 7 | Sa | Vega s. 11.31 A. | 5 | 47 | 4 | 0 46 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------|---|----|---|-------|
| 27. 4th Sunday after Trinity. | | Day's Length, 13h. 59m. | | | | |
| 8 | S | ⊗ ♀ ⊕ inf.: ⊕ ♀ ⊕ | 5 | 57 | 4 | 1 27 |
| 9 | M | ⊗ ♀ ⊕: ⊕ in ♀ | 5 | 57 | 4 | 2 16 |
| 10 | Tu | ⊗ h ⊕ | 5 | 67 | 4 | 3 10 |
| 11 | W | Altair s. 0.31 M. | 5 | 67 | 4 | 4 8 |
| 12 | Th | ⊕ 12th. | 5 | 77 | 4 | rises |
| 13 | Fr | ⊗/Fomal. s. 3.29 M. | 5 | 77 | 3 | 7 56 |
| 14 | Sa | ⊗ in aphelion | 5 | 87 | 3 | 8 37 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------|---|-----|---|-------|
| 28. 5th Sunday after Trinity. | | Day's Length, 13h. 54m. | | | | |
| 15 | S | ⊗ in perigee | 5 | 87 | 2 | 9 16 |
| 16 | M | Jupiter sets, 1.29 M. | 5 | 97 | 2 | 9 56 |
| 17 | Tu | ⊗ stationary | 5 | 107 | 2 | 10 33 |
| 18 | W | Markab s. 3.17 M. | 5 | 107 | 1 | 11 13 |
| 19 | Th | ⊕ 19th. ⊕ in ♀ | 5 | 117 | 1 | 11 56 |
| 20 | Fr | Algen. s. 4.17 M. | 5 | 117 | 1 | morn |
| 21 | Sa | Saturn sets, 3.3 M. | 5 | 127 | 0 | 0 42 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------|---|-----|----|------|
| 29. 6th Sunday after Trinity. | | Day's Length, 13h. 47m. | | | | |
| 22 | S | ⊗ ♀ ⊕: ⊕ in ♀ | 5 | 126 | 59 | 1 34 |
| 23 | M | ⊗Ψ ⊕: ⊕ in aphelion | 5 | 136 | 59 | 2 29 |
| 24 | Tu | ⊗ ♀ ⊕ | 5 | 136 | 59 | 3 25 |
| 25 | W | St. James | 5 | 146 | 58 | 4 22 |
| 26 | Th | ⊕ 26th. ⊕ ♀ ⊕ | 5 | 146 | 57 | sets |
| 27 | Fr | Uranus s. 1.8 M. | 5 | 156 | 57 | 7 30 |
| 28 | Sa | ⊗ stationary | 5 | 166 | 56 | 8 3 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------|---|-----|----|------|
| 30. 7th Sunday after Trinity. | | Day's Length, 13h. 40m. | | | | |
| 29 | S | ⊗ stationary | 5 | 166 | 56 | 8 34 |
| 30 | M | Neptune rises, 2.18 M. | 5 | 176 | 55 | 9 6 |
| 31 | Tu | ⊗ ♀ inf.: ⊕ in apogee | 5 | 176 | 54 | 9 36 |

dish and Early Peas.

Use your Spray Pump on all crops against insects and fungous diseases.

Cow Peas can be plowed under to prepare land for Cabbage and Cauliflower.

CELERY.—This is the best month for sowing Dwarf Celery for bleaching; be sure to try some New Giant Pascal and Golden Self-bleaching Celery.

Sow Early Italian, Algiers, Early Erfurt and Half Early Paris Cauliflower.

Most planters prefer the Algiers as a sure header.

Plant Early Rose and Peerless Patatoes, using whole tubers kept from Spring.

CARROTS towards the end of the month. Mustard and Parsley. Set out

Shallots and Creole Onion sets.

BUSH BEANS, especially Mohawk, Refugee and Yellow Six Weeks are planted, also Creaseback Pole Beans. Some Wax Bush Beans may still be planted.

In the Field

Plant Potatoes for an early winter crop. Only small ones saved from spring crops should be selected for that purpose and must not be cut, but planted whole. Begin to plow under some Cow Peas, so as to get land ready to set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants. If troubled by insects use Sulphur, Tobacco, Soap, or Kerosene Emulsion. See Spray Pumps.

In the Orchard

Continue to bud, if the weather is not too hot and dry and the stools remain in sap.

In the Flower Garden

Sow flower seeds for late blooming, such as Balsams, Zinnias, Cockscombs, etc. Towards the end of the month sow Eichlings New Sweet Pea La Belle Creole, for All Saints day Flowers.

It is my determination to sell only such seeds as have increased my business to its present large proportions.

Prices include postage on quantities up to one quart. On larger quantities by Express or Freight charges must be paid by receiver.

CABBAGE.—Towards the end of July begin to sow Eichling's Extra Early Flat Dutch, Stein's Early and the Late Flat Dutch. If you succeed in raising plants from July and August sowings, set out in September, you will make a splendid cabbage, as it will be headed by the time heavy frost sets in. Beware of September sowings of late varieties. Your cabbage will be just about half headed when the January frosts will ruin it. Cabbage, when headed, resists the cold very well, but when half grown it is the most subject to be killed by the frost. The best quality of seed sown in September results in failure nine times out of ten. October and November sowings of Brunswick, Succession and Early Summer are almost sure to make a splendid Spring Cabbage for shipping during April and May. On the Frenier Coast, where only Brunswick and Succession Cabbage is planted, they sow the seed between the 1st and 20th of October. For culture see chapter on cabbage and shipping department.

CABBAGE FLIES AND WORMS.—An effective remedy against these pests is tobacco water. Boil tobacco stems to make strong, dark brown extract, with which sprinkle your plants whenever the insects appear. Tobacco water is not injurious to the growth of the Cabbage plants. See chapter on Insecticides and Spray Pumps.

Sow this month Pole Beans, Corn, Cauliflower, Cucumbers, Endive, Lettuce, Radish, Tomatoes, Turnips and Ruta Baga. Bush Beans may be planted about the end of this month. Corn can still be planted for roasting ears.

Sow Tomatoes for a late crop. Sprout Lettuce seed before sowing. The Early Italian Cauliflower is the best adapted for this month.

TURNIPS.—Be sure to make a sowing of White Dutch and Red Top. Sow Balsams, Zinnias, Cosmos, Cockscombs for All Saints' Day blooming.

In the Field

Velvet Beans and Cow Peas may still be sown for fertilizing purposes, and Sweet Potatoe slips can be planted for the latest crop. Sometimes, if the weather is not too dry, Corn may be planted for stock food, but cannot always be relied upon.

In the Orchard

Continue to bud Orange and other fruit trees. Young trees which have been set out in January and February, and are not sufficiently well established, must be watered during dry weather and the ground around them should be heavily mulched to prevent its drying out.

In the Flower Garden

Sow Zinnias, Cockscombs, Globe Amaranths and Balsams for Fall blooming.

AUGUST.

Sow Beet, Bush Beans, Pole Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery, Chervil, Cress, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Roquette, Shallots, Swiss Chard, Sorrel, all kinds of Turnips and Ruta Baga.

CABBAGE.—A Sowing of Late Flat Dutch, and Brunswick should be made in case the plants of the first sowing are destroyed by the weather.

Put your vacant ground in Turnips, Beets and Ruta Baga.

Sow Red and Yellow Ra-

MOON'S PHASES.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------|-----------|--------|
| First Quarter..... | 3d. | 10h. 45m. | Mor. |
| Full Moon..... | 10d. | 3h. 30m. | After. |
| Last Quarter..... | 17d. | 5h. 46m. | Mor. |
| New Moon..... | 24d. | 9h. 52m. | After. |

| D. of M. W. | D. of W. | PHENOMENA, ETC. | M. Pl. c. | Sun rises. H. M. | Sun sets. H. M. | Moon sets. H. M. |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | W | Vega s. 9.53 A. | 5 | 186 | 54 | 10 8 |
| 2 | Th | Venus rises, 3.1 M. | 5 | 196 | 53 | 10 43 |
| 3 | Fr | 3d. | 5 | 196 | 52 | 11 22 |
| 4 | Sa | ⊕ 24 | 5 | 206 | 51 | morn |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 31. 8th Sunday after Trinity. | Day's Length, 13h. 31m. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|---------------------|---|-----|----|--------|
| 5 | S | ⊗ ⊕ ⊕: ⊕ in ♀ | 5 | 206 | 51 | 0 7 |
| 6 | M | ⊕ libration E. | 5 | 216 | 50 | 0 57 |
| 7 | Tu | ⊗ h ⊕: ⊕ ⊕ | 5 | 226 | 49 | 1 52 |
| 8 | W | Mars rises, 1.40 M. | 5 | 226 | 48 | 2 53 |
| 9 | Th | Altair s. 10.33 A. | 5 | 236 | 47 | 3 57 |
| 10 | Fr | ⊕ 26th. ⊕ stat. | 5 | 246 | 46 | rises. |
| 11 | Sa | Fom. s. 1.35 M. | 5 | 246 | 45 | 7 12 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 32. 9th Sunday after Trinity. | Day's Length, 13h. 20m. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------------------|---|-----|----|-------|
| 12 | S | ⊗ in perigee | 5 | 256 | 44 | 7 52 |
| 13 | M | Jupiter sets, 1.36 A. | 5 | 266 | 43 | 8 31 |
| 14 | Tu | ⊗ gr. brilliancy | 5 | 266 | 43 | 9 12 |
| 15 | W | ⊗ gr. hel. lat. S. | 5 | 276 | 42 | 9 55 |
| 16 | Th | Saturn sets, 1.15 M. | 5 | 276 | 41 | 10 41 |
| 17 | Fr | ⊕ 26th. ⊕ stat. | 5 | 286 | 40 | 11 32 |
| 18 | Sa | ⊕ in ♀ | 5 | 286 | 39 | morn |

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|-------------------------|---|-----|----|------|
| 19 | S | ⊗ gr. elong. W. 18° 32' | 5 | 296 | 38 | 0 25 |
| 20 | M | ⊕ 3d. | 5 | 306 | 37 | 1 20 |
| 21 | Tu | ⊗ ♀ ⊕ | 5 | 306 | 36 | 2 17 |
| 22 | W | ⊗ in ♀ | 5 | 316 | 34 | 3 13 |
| 23 | Th | ⊗ ♀ ⊕ | 5 | 316 | 33 | 4 9 |
| 24 | Fr | ⊕ 24th. St. Barthol. | 5 | 326 | 32 | 5 5 |
| 25 | Sa | ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ | 5 | 336 | 31 | sets |

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 33. 10th Sunday after Trinity. | Day's Length, 13h. 9m. |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|---------------------------|---|-----|----|------|
| 26 | S | Uranus sets, 11.8 A. | 5 | 336 | 30 | 7 8 |
| 27 | M | ⊗ in perihel.: ⊕ in apog. | 5 | 346 | 29 | 7 38 |
| 28 | Tu | Algenib s. 1.44 M. | 5 | 346 | 28 | 8 10 |
| 29 | W | Polaris s. 2.54 M. | 5 | 356 | 27 | 8 44 |
| 30 | Th | Neptune rises, 0.19 M. | 5 | 356 | 26 | 9 21 |
| 31 | Fr | Achernar s. 2.58 M. | 5 | 366 | 24 | 10 2 |

Remember:

SEPTEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------|-----|------|--------|
| First Quarter..... | 2d. | rh. | 56m. | Mor. |
| Full Moon..... | 8d. | rh. | 6m. | After. |
| Last Quarter..... | 15d. | rh. | 57m. | After. |
| New Moon..... | 23d. | rh. | 57m. | After. |

| D. of M. W. | PHENOMENA, ETC. | M. Pl. c. | Sun. rises. H. M. | Sun. sets. H. M. | Moon sets. H. M. |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 Sa | □ 8 0 : 6 4 C : C in Ω | 4 | 5 36 | 6 23 | 10 48 |

35. 12th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 12h. 45m.

| | | | | | |
|------|---------------------|---|------|------|-------|
| 2 S | 2d. ♀ stat. | 4 | 5 37 | 6 22 | 11 39 |
| 3 M | 3d. ♀ | 4 | 5 37 | 6 21 | morn |
| 4 Tu | Venus rises, 2.7 M. | 4 | 5 38 | 6 20 | 0 36 |
| 5 W | Altair s. 8.47 A. | 4 | 5 38 | 6 18 | 1 36 |
| 6 Th | 8 gr. hel. lat. N. | 4 | 5 39 | 6 17 | 2 42 |
| 7 Fr | Fomal. s. 11.45 A. | 4 | 5 40 | 6 16 | 3 50 |
| 8 Sa | 8th. Mars r. 1.8M. | 4 | 5 40 | 6 15 | 4 57 |

36. 13th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 12h. 32m.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---|------|------|-------|
| 9 S | 4 in perigee | 4 | 5 41 | 6 13 | rises |
| 10 M | Markab s. 11.41 A. | 4 | 5 41 | 6 12 | 7 6 |
| 11 Tu | Algenib s. 0.49 M. | 4 | 5 42 | 6 11 | 7 49 |
| 12 W | Jupiter sets, 9.46 A. | 4 | 5 42 | 6 10 | 8 35 |
| 13 Th | 3 ♂ superior | 4 | 5 43 | 6 9 | 9 27 |
| 14 Fr | 4 in U | 4 | 5 43 | 6 7 | 10 21 |
| 15 Sa | 15th. ♀ | 4 | 5 44 | 6 6 | 11 16 |

37. 14th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 12h. 20m.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---|------|------|------|
| 16 S | ♀ gr. elong. W. 46° | 4 | 5 44 | 6 5 | morn |
| 17 M | Polaris s. 1.40 M. | 4 | 5 45 | 6 4 | 0 12 |
| 18 Tu | ♂ ♀ | 4 | 5 45 | 6 2 | 1 9 |
| 19 W | ♂ ♀ | 4 | 5 46 | 6 1 | 2 5 |
| 20 Th | Saturn sets, 10.54 A. | 4 | 5 46 | 6 0 | 2 59 |
| 21 Fr | □ 2 0 : St. Matthew | 4 | 5 47 | 5 59 | 3 53 |
| 22 Sa | □ 0 0 | 4 | 5 48 | 5 58 | 4 46 |

38. 15th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 12h. 8m.

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|---|------|------|------|
| 23 S | 23d. Autumn beg. | 4 | 5 48 | 5 56 | 5 37 |
| 24 M | ♂ ♀ | 4 | 5 49 | 5 55 | sets |
| 25 Tu | Achernar s. 1.20 M. | 4 | 5 49 | 5 54 | 6 47 |
| 26 W | Uranus sets, 9.9 A. | 4 | 5 50 | 5 53 | 7 22 |
| 27 Th | Nepiurus rises, 10.27 A. | 4 | 5 50 | 5 51 | 8 0 |
| 28 Fr | ♂ ♀ : C in Ω | 4 | 5 51 | 5 50 | 8 44 |
| 29 Sa | Michaelmas Day | 4 | 5 52 | 5 49 | 9 33 |

39. 16th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 11h. 56m.

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|---|------|------|-------|
| 30 S | ♂ ♀ | 4 | 5 52 | 5 48 | 10 27 |
|------|-----|---|------|------|-------|

Divide and transplant Shallots. Hill your Celery. Sow Grass and Clover Seed.

ONIONS.—Sow main crop of both Creole and Bermuda Onions.

BLACK-EYE MARROWFAT PEAS generally do well if planted at end of October. Divide Shallots and set out.

STRAWBERRIES.—Take up your plants, clean them from runners, and set out again. Of valuable varieties, the runners may be planted close together to form strong plants the following year.

PANSY, ASTER, PINKS and many other Flower seeds should be sown this month. See Flower Seeds. Plant bulbs for early bloom.

Sow Sweet Peas.

In the Field

Begin sowing Rye, Barley, Wheat and Red Oats for stock food; also Orchard, English and Italian Rye, Kentucky Blue, Red Top and Rescue Grass, Crimson, Red, White, Alsike, Burf and Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover.

In the Orchard

Pay attention to Scale and other insects, and prepare land to set out more trees during the winter. Some years when the weather is favorable and the trees are in sap, orange trees may be budded on sour stock, but not on trifoliata.

Transplant Strawberry plants: the young plants should be used for that purpose, as old plants will not take well. Strawberry plants must be transplanted every year and the ground renewed. They cannot be left for two years in the same ground.

In the Flower Garden

Considerable work has to be done during this month. For early blooming Hyacinths, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Anemones, Ranunculus and Tulips may be planted from now on in succession, during the following months up to the end of January.

Sow all Winter and Spring blooming annuals in shallow boxes or Seed pans, to be transplanted when large enough. The following are the principal varieties for sowing: Pausies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Columbine, Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, in fact all winter and spring bloom varieties may be sown now. See Flower Seed lists.

In sowing the flower seeds, especially the finer varieties, do not cover them too deep: twice the thickness of the seed is sufficient: have your soil fine and mellow, never allow the seed to become too dry, but never overwater them. One is as bad as the other: the little grains of seed, especially while they are germinating, are easily destroyed, and, as a common occurrence, the blame will be laid at the seedman's door when they fail to come up.

Sow Sweet Peas, especially "The Belle Creole."

Sow Beets, Bush Beans, Cauliflower, Carrots, Celery, Chervil, Cress, Corn Salad, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onions, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Roquette, Salsify, Shallots, Sorrel, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips and Ruta Baga.

CABBAGE PLANTS should be set out this month. Chances are against September sowings of Cabbage: only in case former sowings have been destroyed, another bed may be sown, but by all means followed by another sowing in October and November. See directions for July.

Set out Celery in ditches; Sow Spinach if the weather is cool.

ONIONS.—End of this month sow Bermuda and Creole Onion Seed. By no means use Onion Seed from the North, at least not in the vicinity of New Orleans: it will never make an Onion. Sow in seed beds not before the 25th, cover with moss and keep moist. When the young plants appear, remove the moss and water regularly. Set out, if strong enough, in November and December.

Sow Passion and Trocadero Lettuce for shipping, and Royal Cabbage for house use and home market.

In the Field

keep on preparing land to set out Cabbage and plant Potatoes yet: they will come up well if we have no early frosts of any consequence.

Land should be broken up now so as to sow during the next month Forage plants, such as Rye, Oats, Wheat and Barley.

In the Orchard

Requires little attention during this month, as beyond budding Orange trees no work can be done.

In the Flower Garden

The sowing of flower seeds for Winter and early Spring blooming may be begun with. Sow such varieties as Pansies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Phlox, Asters, Chinese, Japanese and Marguerite Carnation Pinks, Daisies, Petunias, Verbenas, etc.

Sow Eichling's new Sweet Pea "Belle Creole" for All Saints' Day flowers.

OCTOBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------|-----|------|--------|
| First Quarter..... | 1d. | 3h. | 10m. | After. |
| Full Moon..... | 8d. | 7h. | 18m. | Mor. |
| Last Quarter..... | 15d. | 3h. | 51m. | Mor. |
| New Moon..... | 23d. | 7h. | 27m. | Mor. |
| First Quarter..... | 31d. | 2h. | 17m. | Mor. |

| D. of M. W. | PHENOMENA, ETC. | M. Pl. c. | Sun. rises. H. M. | Sun. sets. H. M. | Moon sets. H. M. |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 M | 1st. | 4 | 5 53 | 5 46 | 11 24 |
| 2 Tu | W stationary | 4 | 5 53 | 5 45 | morn |
| 3 W | Fomalhaut s. 10.3 A. | 4 | 5 53 | 5 44 | 0 24 |
| 4 Th | Markab s. 10.6 A. | 4 | 5 54 | 5 43 | 1 28 |
| 5 Fr | Venus rises, 2.25 M. | 4 | 5 55 | 5 42 | 2 34 |
| 6 Sa | Algenib s. 11.7 A. | 4 | 5 56 | 5 40 | 3 42 |

40. 17th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 11h. 49m.

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|---|------|------|---------|
| 7 S | Pol. s. 0.21 M. | 4 | 5 56 | 5 39 | 4 50 |
| 8 M | 8th. ♀ in perigee | 4 | 5 57 | 5 38 | rises |
| 9 Tu | ♀ in aphelion | 4 | 5 57 | 5 37 | 6 25 |
| 10 W | ♀ in Ω | 4 | 5 58 | 5 36 | 7 15 |
| 11 Th | ♀ in U | 4 | 5 59 | 5 34 | 8 10 |
| 12 Fr | Mars r. 0.21 M. | 4 | 5 59 | 5 33 | 9 6 |
| 13 Sa | ♀ gr. libration W. | 4 | 6 | 0 5 | 32 10 5 |

41. 18th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 11h. 30m.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------------|---|---|---|------|---------|
| 14 S | Acher. s. 0.5 M. | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 31 | 11 3 |
| 15 M | 15th. | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 30 | 11 59 |
| 16 Tu | ♂ ♀ | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 29 morn |
| 17 W | Hamel s. 0.20 M. | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 28 0 54 |
| 18 Th | St. Luke, Evangelist | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 27 1 49 |
| 19 Fr | ♂ ♀ : ♂ 4 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 26 2 43 |
| 20 Sa | Saturn sets, 9.2 A. | 4 | 6 | 5 | 25 | 3 32 |

42. 19th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 11h. 19m.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------------|---|---|----|----|---------|
| 21 S | ♀ in apogee | 4 | 6 | 5 | 24 | 4 24 |
| 22 M | Aldebaran s. 2.29 M. | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 23 5 16 |
| 23 Tu | 23d. | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 22 6 10 |
| 24 W | Uranus s. 7.23 A. | 4 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 21 morn |
| 25 Th | ♂ ♀ : C in Ω | 4 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 20 6 44 |
| 26 Fr | ♂ ♀ : ♂ 4 6 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 19 7 31 |
| 27 Sa | Neptune r. 8.28 A. | 4 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 18 8 22 |

43. 20th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 11h. 7m.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|---|---|----|---|----------|
| 28 S | St. Simon and St. Jude | 4 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 17 9 17 |
| 29 M | ♂ gr. elong. E. 23° 44' | 4 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 16 10 16 |
| 30 Tu | ♂ gr. hel. lat. S. | 4 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 15 11 16 |
| 31 W | 31st. Hallowe'en | 4 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 14 sets |

NOVEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|--------|
| Full Moon..... | 6d. | 5h. | om. | After. |
| Last Quarter..... | 13d. | 8h. | 37m. | After. |
| New Moon..... | 22d. | 1h. | 17m. | Mor. |
| First Quarter..... | 29d. | 11h. | 35m. | Mor. |

| D. of M. W. | D. of M. W. | PHENOMENA, ETC. | M. Pl. c. | Sun H. M. | Sun H. M. | Moon sets. H. M. |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Th | All Saints' Day | 6 | 13 | 5 | 14 |
| 2 | Fr | Venus rises, 3.4 M. | 6 | 14 | 5 | 13 |
| 3 | Sa | Algenib s. 9.17 A. | 6 | 15 | 5 | 12 |

44. 21st Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 10h. 56m.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------|---|----|---|----|-------|----|
| 4 | S | Polaris s. 10.27 A. | 6 | 15 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 35 |
| 5 | M | in perigee | 6 | 17 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 43 |
| 6 | Tu | 6th. ♀ ♀ virg. | 6 | 17 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 53 |
| 7 | W | 7th. ♀ in ♀ | 6 | 18 | 5 | 9 | rises | |
| 8 | Th | Mars rises, 11.50 A. ▲ | 6 | 19 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 50 |
| 9 | Fr | ψ ♀: ♀ stationary | 6 | 20 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 50 |
| 10 | Sa | Hamel s. 10.42 A. | 6 | 20 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 49 |

45. 22d Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 10h. 46m.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----------------------|---|----|---|---|------|----|
| 11 | S | gr. libration W. | 6 | 21 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 49 |
| 12 | M | in perihelion | 6 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 46 |
| 13 | Tu | 13th. | 6 | 23 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 41 |
| 14 | W | 14th. ♀ ♀ | 6 | 24 | 5 | 5 | morn | |
| 15 | Th | Algol s. 11.22 A. | 6 | 25 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 35 |
| 16 | Fr | Aldebaran s. 0.51 M. | 6 | 25 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 28 |
| 17 | Sa | in apogee | 6 | 26 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 19 |

46. 23d Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 10h. 36m.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----------------------|---|----|---|---|------|----|
| 18 | S | ♀ in ♀: ♀ ♀ | 6 | 27 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 12 |
| 19 | M | Saturn sets, 7.16 A. | 6 | 28 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 20 | Tu | ♂ ♀ inferior | 6 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 58 |
| 21 | W | ♂ ♀: □ ♀ | 6 | 30 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 53 |
| 22 | Th | 22d. ♀ ♀: in ♀ | 6 | 31 | 5 | 2 | sets | |
| 23 | Fr | ψ ♀ | 6 | 31 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 18 |
| 24 | Sa | ♂ ♀ | 6 | 32 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 13 |

47. 24th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 10h. 28m.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------|---|----|---|---|------|----|
| 25 | S | Uranus sets, 5.25 A. | 6 | 33 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 11 |
| 26 | M | gr. libration E. | 6 | 34 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 11 |
| 27 | Tu | Capella s. 0.46 M. | 6 | 35 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 13 |
| 28 | W | Neptune rises, 6.19 A. | 6 | 36 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 15 |
| 29 | Th | 29th. ♀ stat. | 6 | 36 | 5 | 0 | morn | |
| 30 | Fr | St. Andrew | 6 | 37 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 17 |

Early Peas can be risked.

CABBAGE.—Late Flat Dutch, Succession and Brunswick, in frames, to protect during cold weather.

CUCUMBERS, Peppers and Egg Plants in hot-beds. Together with one hill of Cucumbers under each sash, fill out the space with Passion Lettuce, and remove as the Cucumbers demand more space.

Also sow in frames Early Paris, Snowball and Early Erfurt Cauliflower.

Transplant Creole and Bermuda Onions.

Watch your hot-beds on sunny days, give plenty of air, but do it gradually as the temperature rises; cover at 2 p. m.

In the Field

Sow yet, if not done during the previous month, Alfalfa, Red, White and Crimson Clover, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Rye, Barley, Wheat and Rust proof Oats for stock food; although it is late, under favorable conditions it will do well yet.

In the Orchard

Set out fruit trees of all kinds, prune, work and fertilize those already established and attend to all necessities to be done. Sow Pecans to grow trees from. Plant Shade Trees.

In the Flower Garden

Not a great deal can be done this month. Roses may be trimmed and set out if the weather permits. Plant Hyacinths and other spring blooming bulbs for late blooming.

Sow flower seeds yet in a cold frame, and pay attention to all necessary work. Do not neglect plants in frames out of doors, give plenty of air when the weather permits and cover well during cold nights. Make another sowing of Sweet Peas.

Sow Beets, Cabbage, Carrot, Chervil, Cress, Corn Salad, Endive, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Roquette, Spinach, Salsify, Shallots and Turnips.

Plant late Peas, especially Blackeyed Marrowfat, they stand frost and produce well if planted now.

Sow Spinach, red and black Spanish Radish, Brunswick and Early Summer Cabbage, in frames or a sheltered place where they can be protected against severe frost. These plants set out at end of January, make sure heads and in time for shipping.

Artichokes may be cleaned, divided and planted during this and the following two months.

Prepare hot-beds and frames for Cucumbers, Peppers and Egg Plants.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies and other Bulbs are planted from October to the end of January. See list of Bulbs.

In the Field

Set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants and work those transplanted before. If fertilizer is required, Cotton Seed Meal may be applied in laying by.

Oats, Rye, Wheat, Barley, and the different varieties of grass seed, such as Rescue, Orchard, Red Top, Meadow Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat, Red, White, and Crimson Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne and Alsike can still be sown during this month, either for green food or hay.

In the Orchard

Prepare ground for setting out fruit trees, and if trees are dormant, which is indicated by their shedding the leaves, some may be transplanted.

Strawberry plants can still be set out; in fact, if during the previous month the weather was not extremely favorable, we have to rely principally on this month's planting.

In the Flower Garden

MOON'S PHASES.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------|-----|------|--------|
| Full Moon..... | 6d. | 4h. | 38m. | Mor. |
| Last Quarter..... | 13d. | 4h. | 42m. | After. |
| New Moon..... | 21d. | 6h. | 1m. | After. |
| First Quarter..... | 28d. | 7h. | 48m. | After. |

| D. of M. W. | D. of M. W. | PHENOMENA, ETC. | M. Pl. c. | Sun H. M. | Sun H. M. | Moon sets. H. M. | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|---|----|
| 1 | Sa | Algenib s. 7.26 A. | 6 | 38 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 20 |

48. 1st Sunday in Advent. Day's Length, 10h. 21m.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----------------------|---|----|---|---|-------|----|
| 2 | S | Venus rises, 3.56 M. | 6 | 39 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 25 |
| 3 | M | ♀ gr. hel. lat. N. | 6 | 40 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 32 |
| 4 | Tu | ♀ gr. hel. lat. N. | 6 | 41 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 39 |
| 5 | W | in ♀ | 6 | 41 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 46 |
| 6 | Th | 6th. St. Nicholas | 6 | 42 | 5 | 1 | rises | |
| 7 | Fr | ψ ♀ | 6 | 43 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 30 |
| 8 | Sa | Achernar s. 8.25 A. | 6 | 44 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 31 |

49. 2d Sunday in Advent. Day's Length, 10h. 17m.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------|---|----|---|---|------|----|
| 9 | S | gr. libration W. | 6 | 44 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 31 |
| 10 | M | Uranus rises, 10.47 A. | 6 | 45 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 28 |
| 11 | Tu | Hamel s. 8.40 A. | 6 | 46 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 24 |
| 12 | W | ♂ ♀ | 6 | 46 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 19 |
| 13 | Th | 13th. | 6 | 47 | 5 | 2 | morn | |
| 14 | Fr | ψ ♀ | 6 | 48 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 11 |
| 15 | Sa | in apogee | 6 | 48 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

50. 3d Sunday in Advent. Day's Length, 10h. 14m.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------|---|----|---|---|------|----|
| 16 | S | Aldebaran s. 10.49 A. | 6 | 49 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 55 |
| 17 | M | Jupiter rises, 6.48 M. | 6 | 50 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 49 |
| 18 | Tu | ♂ ♀ | 6 | 50 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 44 |
| 19 | W | 8ψθ: ♀ in ♀ | 6 | 51 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 39 |
| 20 | Th | 8ψθ: ♀: ♂ ♀ | 6 | 51 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 32 |
| 21 | Fr | 21st. Winter beg. | 6 | 52 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 25 |
| 22 | Sa | ♂ h: ♀: ♂ ♀ | 6 | 52 | 5 | 5 | sets | |

51. 4th Sunday in Advent. Day's Length, 10h. 14m.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------------------|---|----|---|---|------|----|
| 23 | S | Saturn sets, 5.19 A. | 6 | 52 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| 24 | M | Uranus rises, 5.42 M. | 6 | 53 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 5 |
| 25 | Tu | Christmas Day | 6 | 54 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| 26 | W | ♂ in ♀. St. Stephen | 6 | 54 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 11 |
| 27 | Th | St. John, Evangelist | 6 | 54 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 13 |
| 28 | Fr | 28th. Innocents | 6 | 55 | 5 | 9 | morn | |
| 29 | Sa | ♂ h: ♀ | 6 | 55 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 17 |

52. Sunday after Christmas. Day's Length, 10h. 15m.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| 30 | S | ♂ ♀: ♀ in perigee | 6 | 55 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 21 |
| 31 | M | Neptune sets, 6.16 M. | 6 | 56 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 26 |

Grasses and Forage Plants.

Farming must of necessity go hand in hand with stock raising, and in order to be successful our farmers must pay more attention to Forage Plants, and not rely too much on our native Grasses. It is true our prairies and meadows show almost the entire year a luxuriant growth of grasses and weeds, some of which are valuable, while the greater portion is valueless, as it does not always afford sufficient nourishing stock food, and is entirely unfit for hay.

In Winter time, when the few good varieties have become hard and tough, it is impossible for stock to find any good digestible food, and it is, therefore to the farmer's interest to provide good winter pasture.

Often the question is asked what kind of Grass Seed is the best and most suitable for this latitude.

For pasturing, experience has taught us that none of the Northern and Western varieties will form a permanent sod, and that none but the Bermuda and our native grasses will stand the hot rays of our summer sun.

Barley, Rye, Wheat, Oats, Rescue, Orchard, Red Top, Kentucky Blue and Fescue Grass make excellent winter Pasturage in our climate, but will die out at the approach of warm weather.

Of late years the Lespedeza Striata, or Japan Clover has been largely sown here and has given entire satisfaction in poor and sandy soil, also the Burr Clover, but we doubt whether our rich and heavy alluvial soil would suit them.

Perhaps the best and certainly the only grass for permanent pasturage would be the Bermuda, as it is very good for hay. But it grows rather short, unless land is fertile, in our climate, where our summers are long and hot, and other varieties, with the exception of our native grasses and obnoxious weeds, are scarce. Bermuda is of great value, especially as it stands drought as well as wet weather, and our coldest winters as well as the summer heat.

In regard to sowing and covering Grass Seed, we would say that a harrow is not the proper implement to do this with. Grass and Clover Seeds are small and fine seeds, especially some varieties, as for instance Timothy, and have no chance to come up if buried deeper than a quarter or half an inch in fine soil and even less in our heavy alluvial.

RYE, OATS, WHEAT AND BARLEY

Are largely planted for winter pasturage in our Southern States. Their great value for winter pasturage cannot be too highly recommended: they come in, if sown at the proper time, when our native grasses begin to dry up and green stock food becomes scarce. All should be sown from the middle of September, in succession, up to the beginning of December, at the rate of about one and one-half bushels to the acre on well-prepared land, and covered immediately after sowing to prevent the sparrows from picking them up. Of Barley, two and one-half to three bushels should be sown per acre. Oats, if it is allowed to grow until the heads are formed and begin to turn yellow, dried and tied up into bundles, will make an excellent winter food for working horses, milk cows and pigs.



Red Clover.

ALFALFA—French Lucerne or Chili Clover—Medicago Sativa.

An excellent forage plant, it requires a deep and dry soil. When Alfalfa has once taken hold in the ground it will last from ten to fifteen years, and it is even said that in some places where the soil is deep and not very wet it has been known to grow over thirty years, without showing any signs of decay. Sow twenty pounds per acre broadcast, and not later than December, as the young plants, if sown in January or even later, will not make sufficient of roots to stand our hot and dry summers. Per lb. 15c. Bushel price on application. If by mail add 10c. per lb.



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover.

BURR CLOVER—Medicago Maculata.

A variety brought from Chili to California, and thence to the States, under the name of California Clover. It is often taken for Lucerne, to which it bears some resemblance, but this name is improperly applied. The Burr Clover has only two or three yellow blossoms in each cluster, while the Lucerne has many blue flowers in an elongated head. It furnishes good grazing from February till April or May, and is also suitable for hay. As there is no way of removing the seeds from the pods of Spotted Medick, it is necessary to sow the burrs like pods, about one-half bushel per acre. The sowing should be done early in the fall, so the pods may have time to rot and release the seed. Cover very lightly. Measured per quart 10c. bu. \$2.00 By mail add 10c. per qt.



Crimson Clover.

CRIMSON CLOVER.—*Trifolium Incarnatum.*

Crimson Clover, an annual variety, which is a native of a warm climate, has not been grown here as extensively as it deserves to be. It has been highly praised as a forage plant, and to be equally as good for pasture as for mowing, and to do better in poor, worn-out soil than any other variety. My experience, though, has taught me that in poor, sandy soil it will not thrive.

As a forage plant it may be mowed twice and then ploughed under, thereby acting as a fertilizer and renovating the exhausted soil.

In the Southern States, Crimson Clover should be sown in the months of October and November. However, it may be sown with good results as late as January or February, and will produce a fine crop. The demand for this variety of Clover has increased considerably the past few years. From twelve to twenty pounds should be sown per acre. Price, 1 lb. 10c. If by mail add 10c. per lb.

JAPAN CLOVER—*Lespedeza Striata.*

Ever since its introduction, this valuable forage plant has been steadily growing in demand. It commenced its westward invasion simultaneously extending its conquests Northward and Southward, firmly holding all conquered territory, until at the present date it has invaded almost the entire of the Southern and Middle States. From the Atlantic seacoast, across the Mississippi river, into the interior of Texas it has spread, and it is but a question of time when it may be found over the entire Southern territory.

Lespedeza will grow almost on any soil from the poorest sand, in which it retains its dwarfish habit, to our rich alluvial bottoms, where it attains a great

magnitude; on cultivated as well as on uncultivated soil it will take hold, often even holding equal contest with our almost indestructible Bermuda Grass.

Japan Clover has proven to be one of the most valuable plants for stock food, giving good, nourishing pasture from the beginning of May until the first frost makes its appearance, and although cattle may not take kindly to it at first, but tasting it a few times they relish it and become very fond of it for grazing and hay.

Lespedeza should be sown not sooner than the end of February, and not later than the middle of March, at the rate of a measured half bushel to the acre. Per lb. 20c.; bushel \$4.00. By mail add 10c. per lb.

THE GIANT BEGARWEED.

A valuable forage plant and a wonderful restorer of the land; far more valuable as a fertilizer than either Cow Peas or Clover, and superior to either for forage. Besides, when once established in the soil, it comes up annually without any further attention. It interferes with no crop being easily kept under cultivation, and can easily be eradicated from soil by two years successive pasturing. The plant has deep feeding roots, and brings up from the sub-soil the dormant fertilizing elements. It is astonishing to what extent it enriches the land; poor soil which would

not yield even eight bushels of corn per acre, yielded, after being sown in Beggarweed readily from twenty to twenty-five bushels, with never an ounce of fertilizer being used. For forage it has no equal. Hogs, cows, horses and mules fatten on it when nothing else will bring them out. Old worn-out horses and mules, when turned into a Beggarweed pasture, will get fat and sleek without any attention. About 5 pounds will plant an acre. Per lb. 40c. postpaid; 10 lbs. \$3.00 by express.

RED TOP GRASS.

It grows well on hill tops and sides, in ditches, gullies and in marshes, but delights in moist bottom land. It is not injured by overflows, though somewhat prolonged. In marshy land it produces a very dense, strong network of roots capable of sustaining the weight of men and animals walking over it. It furnishes considerable grazing during warm "spells" in winter, and in spring and summer an abundant supply of nutrition. It has a tendency, being very hardy, to increase in density of growth and extent of surface, and will continue indefinitely, though easily subdued by the plow.

Cut before maturing seeds, it makes a good hay and large quantity. It seems to grow taller in the Southern States than it does North, and to make more and better hay and grazing.

Sow about two bushels (28 lbs.) per acre, if alone, in September, October, February or March, if with Timothy, for hay, from six to ten pounds: if with other grasses for pasture, three to five pounds. It is an excellent pasture grass, and will grow on almost any kind of soil. Per lb. 15c.; bushel \$1.10. By mail add 10c. per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—*Poa Pratensis.*

Is especially valuable as a winter and spring grass for the South. To secure the best winter results, it should be allowed a good growth in early fall, so that the end of the leaves, being killed by the frost, afford an ample covering for the under part, which continues to grow all winter, and afford a good bite whenever required by sheep, cattle, hogs and horses. In prolonged summer droughts it dries completely, so that, if fired, it would burn off clean.

Blue Grass grows well on hill tops, or bottom land, if not too wet and too poor. It may be sown any time from September to April, preferable perhaps in the latter half of February or early in March. The surface of the land should be cleaned of trash of all kinds, smooth, even; and if recently plowed and har-

rowed, it should be rolled also. The last proceeding is for compacting the surface in order to prevent the seed from sinking to deep in the ground. Without harrowing or brushing in, many of them get in too deep to come up, even when the surface of the land has had the roller over it. The first rain after seeding will put them in deep enough, as the seeds are very minute, and the spears of grass small as fine needles, and therefore unable to get out from under heavy cover. One year here gives a finer growth and show than two in Kentucky, or any other State so far North. Sown alone, twenty to twenty-six pounds—that is, two bushels—should be used; in mixtures, four to six pounds. Price, 1 lb. 20c.; bushel \$2.10. By mail add 10c. per lb.

BERMUDA GRASS.—*Cynodon Dactylon.*

Almost everybody living in this section of the country knows this grass; it is planted as a Lawn Grass, and nothing will stand the sun better, or will make a prettier carpet when kept short, than this grass. It is also very valuable as a pasture and hay grass. Six pounds will sow an acre. It should be planted in the spring, but can also be sown later. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes from twenty to twenty-five days to sprout; it requires damp weather and hot sun, but when once up it grows very rapidly.

As a pasture grass, Bermuda cannot be excelled by

any other known variety. Not only that it will afford, during hot and dry months, sufficient of nourishing fodder for our stock, but it will also stand our most severe Southern winters, and although dry and yellow looking during that time, contains more nutriment than other grass and will keep stock in fine condition.

For hay it is unequaled when grown on fertile soil. The plant, even during the driest summer, has never been destroyed by excessive grazing. Lb. \$1.25, post-paid; 5 lbs. \$5.00 by Express.

ORCHARD GRASS.—*Dactylis Glomerata.*

Of all the grasses this is one of the most widely diffused, growing in Africa, Asia and every other country in Europe, and all our States. It is more highly esteemed and commended than any other grass, by a large number of farmers in most countries—a most decided proof of its great value and wonderful adaptation to many soils, climates and treatments. Yet, strange to say, though growing in England for many centuries, it was not appreciated in that country till carried there from Virginia in 1764. Nor is this strange when its many advantages and points of excellence are considered. It will grow well on any soil containing sufficient clay and not holding too much water. If the land be too tenacious, drainage will remedy the soil; if worn out, a top dressing of stable manure will give it a good send-off, and it will furnish several good mowings the first year. It grows well between 29 and 48 degrees latitude. It may be mowed from two to four times a year, according to the latitude, season and treatment; yielding from one to three tons of excellent hay per acre on poor to medium land. In grazing and as hay, most animals select it in preference among mixtures in other grasses. In lower latitudes it furnishes good winter grazing, as well as for spring, summer and fall. After grazing, or mowing, few grasses grow so rapidly (three to six inches per week), and are soon ready again for tooth or blade. It is easily cured and handled. It is readily seeded and catches with certainty. Its long, deeply penetrating fibrous roots enable it to sustain itself and grow vigorously during droughts that dry up other grasses, except tall Oat Grass which has similar roots and characteristics. The hay is of high quality, and the young

grass contains a larger percentage of nutritive digestible matter than any other grass. It thrives well, without any renewal, on the same ground for thirty-five, nay forty years; how much longer I am not able to say. Lb. 20c.; bushel \$2.00. If by mail add 10c. per lb.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS.—*Lolium Perenne.*

This is the first grass cultivated in England over two centuries ago, and at a still more remote period in France. It was more widely known and cultivated than any other grass; became adapted to a great variety of soils and conditions, and a vast number (seventy or more) of varieties produced, some of which were greatly improved, while others were inferior and became annuals. Introduced into the United States in the first quarter of the current century, it has never become very popular, although shown by the subjoined analysis of Way not to be deficient in nutritive matter. In 100 parts of the dried grass cut in bloom were albuminoids 11.85, fatty matter 3.17, heat-producing principles 42.24, wood-fibre 35.20, ash 7.54. The more recent analysis of Wolff and Knopp, allowing for water, gives rather more nutritive matter than this. It grows rapidly, yields heavy crops of seed, makes good grazing and good hay. But, as with all the Rye Grasses, to make good hay, it must be cut before passing the blossom stage, as after that it deteriorates rapidly. The roots being short, it does not bear drought well, and exhausts the soil, dying out in a few years. In these respects it is liable to the same objection as Timothy. The stem, one to two feet high, has four to six purplish joints and as many dark green leaves; the flexuous spiked panicle bearing the distant spiclets one in each bend. It should be sown in August or September, at the rate of twenty-five or thirty pounds, or one bushel seed per acre. Lb. 10c.; bushel 20 lbs. \$1.50. If by mail add 10c. per lb.

GERMAN MILLET.—*Setaria Germanica.*

Millet requires good, rich soil; in fact it is folly to sow it in poor land. For forage it should be cut when in bloom, as then it contains the most nourishing properties and makes the best hay; but if planted for seed to be used as stock food it must be cut when the seed begins to turn yellow, then the stems are worthless for hay. Millet is a good forage plant, and makes a very nutritious and sweet hay, which is much relished by stock, and every farmer should grow it.

The best time to sow Millet in the South is during the month of April and May. The ground should be well plowed and harrowed before sowing and the surface finely pulverized. The necessary quantity to sow an acre is three pecks, but in rich land one bushel may be sown as otherwise the stems become too thick. After sowing, a heavy field roller, if one is handy, may be passed over the ground and the seed requires no further covering. Lb. 10c.; bushel \$1.10; 10 bushels \$10.00. If by mail add 10c. per lb.

I carry the best line of **SEED POTATOES**. Write for prices in large quantities.

Plant EARLY SPRING CABBAGE.

Plant ROCKY FORD and PAUL ROSE CANTELOUPE.

THE SORGHUM FAMILY.

As a forage plant for early cutting, to be fed to stock, we think that there is nothing that will equal the different varieties of Sorghum. In our rich alluvial soil Sorghum will grow very luxuriant, producing an immense amount of sweet and nutritive food, and will withstand our dry and hot weather better than anything else.

SORGHUM VULCARE.

Under the botanical name *Sorghum Vulgare*, the most of the *Sorghum* varieties cultivated for stock food are known to the botanist; the different species are only hybrids.

The best and most suitable variety for our climate is, undoubtedly, the Early Amber *Sorghum*. It is largely planted by our planters here, and has become quite favorite as stock food with them. All who have tried it speak very highly of its nutritive and fattening properties for hogs and other animals, and of the large yield of grain it produces.

DHOURO, OR EGYPTIAN CORN.

This is a well known cereal. It produces a large quantity of seed, of which fowls and animals are fond. Can also be sown broadcast for soiling, or in drills for fodder and seed. If sown in drills, one peck of seed per acre is ample. If sown broadcast, one bushel per acre. For grain, the stalks should not be nearer than 10 inches in the drill; but if to be

RURAL BRANCHING SORGHUM, OR MILO MAIZE.

Produces the seed heads upright in a vertical position, while the others are drooping. The seeds are smaller, but will keep longer than the other varieties. The stalk grows very large, and produces a good many large leaves. It suckers and tillers more and more the oftener it is cut. It exceeds greatly in yield of

KAFFIR CORN

A variety of *Sorghum* non-saccharine, and distinctly differing in habit of growth and other characteristics from all others of that class. The plant is low, stalks perfectly erect, the foliage is wide, alternating closely on either side of the stalks. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints, producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. The heads are long, narrow and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain, which at maturity is slightly flecked with red or reddish brown spots. Weight, sixty pounds per bushel.

The average height of growth on good strong lands is five and one-half to six feet; on thin land, four and one-half to five feet. The stalk is stout, never blown about by winds, never tangles, and is always manageable and easily handled. A boy can gather the grain heads or the fodder. The seed heads grow from ten to twelve inches in length, and product of grain on

VELVET BEAN

has the same habit of growth as the Cow Pea. It has no equal as a nitrogen gatherer and weed destroyer. The vines make a vigorous growth and very dense foliage, which are of velvety green color from early spring until frost, and are constantly shedding leaves, which are a valuable fertilizer. The tubercles on its roots are the largest of any which have come to our observation. Coral-like clusters have been collected that make a mass, from one single growth, almost as large as a hen's egg. For hay they are more than

Next to the Early Amber the Early Orange may be considered the best. In fact, the difference between these two varieties is so little that it is hardly perceptible.

Sorghum should be sown in the spring as early as possible, in drills, about three feet apart, and three to four quarts of seed are the necessary quantity to sow an acre.

Amber Sorghum price list: 1.b. 10c.; peck 50c.; bushel \$1.10; ten bushels \$10.00.

Orange Sorghum price: Same as above, or by mail add 10c. per lb.

cut repeatedly for soiling, it is better to sow quite thickly in the hills. Seed should not be sown too early, and covered from one-half to one inch. If too much rain in the spring, the seed will not come up well; they require more heat than the other *Sorghums*. 1.b. 20c. postpaid; bushel \$1.50.

Sorghum Kaffrorum.

green fodder any of the familiar fodder plants, except the "Tecosinte." It should be planted exclusively in the drills four feet apart, eighteen to twenty inches in the drills. 1.b. 20c. postpaid; peck 50c.; bushel \$1.50.

Sorghum Kaffrorum.

good land easily reaches fifty to sixty bushels per acre. It has the quality common to many *Sorghums* of resisting drought.

The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cure into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed; cattle, mules and horses being equally fond of it, and its quality is not surpassed by any other known variety. If cut down to the ground, two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost.

The Caffir Corn may be planted in the latter part of March, or early in April. It bears earlier planting than other Millets or *Sorghums*. It should be put in rows not over three feet apart, even on the best land, and it bears thicker planting than any other variety of *Sorghum*. It should be massed in the drill on good land, for either green or forage purposes. 1.b. 20c. postpaid; peck 50c.; bushel \$1.50.

VELVET BEAN

equal to the Cow Pea, as will be seen from the following chemical analysis, as compared with the Cow Pea: One-fourth as much ash, one-half times as much protein, three times as much fat, one-third as much fibre, and one and one-third times as much nitrogen. They yield a heavy crop of Beans.

Sow in drills five feet apart and six to eight inches in the row. One peck will sow an acre. Price, per lb. 20c., postpaid; half peck 35c., peck 50c., bushel \$1.50. Price on larger quantities upon application.

BROOM CORN.

Can be planted the same as Corn; put the hills close together in the row. Six quarts will plant an acre.

Lb. 10c.; bu. \$1.75. If by mail add 10c per lb.

ROOTS FOR STOCK FOOD.

It is astonishing that our planters have paid so little attention to the growing of winter food for their stock. It is true, during the entire winter, more or less food for stock may be found out of doors, but if we consider that nothing is gained by half feeding stock during winter, we must come to the conclusion that it would pay to stable and feed it at night.

Let us look upon this thing in the right way. We would first gain in this manner in the spring, whatever stock we would want to dispose of would be in splendid condition, would bring a good price, and would not be half-starved, as is generally their condition. We would also gain in another way: the very article which is so often needed, we mean stable manure, is lost to us if our stock is allowed to wander at large in search of food. Cows and horses also will often travel a considerable distance in search of shelter and food, which they generally find in cane breaks, or the woods near by. How many heads are annually lost either by neglect or starvation, or killed by railroads and

otherwise! All this could be avoided if we feed and stable our stock during the winter. A few acres of land planted in *Mangel Wurzel* or *Sugar beets* would give us in connection with hay grown on our farms sufficient stock food for the entire winter.

If sown in September in drills, thinned out to a proper stand, those pulled out may be transplanted, and if cultivated like Blood Beets, both will grow to a large size; the lower leaves may be taken off from time to time, and are an excellent green food for stock. When severe cold weather sets in, and there should be danger of the Beets freezing, which by the way happens very seldom, they may be taken up and brought under shelter.

BESIDES MANGEL WURZEL AND SUGAR BEETS, LONG ORANGE and other long varieties of Carrots are excellent for stock.

CASSABANANA—(*Secana Odorifera*)

This wonderful fruit is produced on a vine of very rapid growth; an annual belonging to the melon family, that will climb to the top of a tall tree and all over it in one season. Planted close to a building, its tendrils will catch on with a remarkable tenacity, and climb to the top of a three-story building. The fruits are the size and shape of a Bologna Sausage, twelve to eighteen inches long, and three to four inches in diameter, and of a bright scarlet color when ripe, and have the strong fragrance of the Pine Apple, indeed, so strong is the aroma that it will scent a large room with its delightful odor. The seed should be started in pots indoors early in March, and transplanted in open ground when danger of frost is over. Price of seed 25 cents per pkt.

DWARF CASSABANANA.

Different from the above, producing a fruit the size of a large banana, longitudinally ribbed like the okra, and is called by some the running or vine okra. They are used while green and tender, same as squash, and they are very fine; when ripe they smell like the true banana; they make a fine preserve. This fruit grows on a climbing vine, but does not grow so tall and rank as the Cassabana, and its fruits ripen much earlier. Per pkt. 25 cents; 5 pkts. for \$1.00.

IMPROVED COTTON SEED.

It pays to plant good seeds. If you have not grown any specially selected seed it will pay you to make a change and plant some of the following good varieties of Cotton Seed, carefully grown specially for our trade.

King's (an excellent sort) \$1.00 per bushel of 30 Pounds

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|---|-----|---|
| Petit Gulf | .75 | " | ,30 | " |
| Peterkin | 1.00 | " | ,30 | " |
| Bancroft's Herlong | 1.00 | " | ,30 | " |
| Allen, long staple | 1.00 | " | ,30 | " |
| Peerless | 1.00 | " | ,30 | " |
| Sea Island | 2.50 | " | ,40 | " |
| Jackson African Rimbless | 2.50 | " | ,32 | " |

Fancy Seed Rice of all varieties; write for prices.

EXTRA CLEANED BIRD SEED.

I make a specialty to put up choice re-cleaned bird seed in cartons holding one pound. These cartons contain a mixture of **Sicily Canary, Hemp, German Rape** and **German Millet**, all re-cleaned, and of best quality.

Mocking Bird Food, in cans, 30 cents per pound.

Red Bird Food, 20 cents per pound.

Cuttle Fish Bone, two pieces 5 cents, or 50 cents per pound.

Silver Gravel, for birds, small packet, 5 cents; large size, 10 cents.

Have also plain Canary put up in the same way, one pound cartons; this is of the very best quality, and also re-cleaned. Price, 10 cents per cartoon; three cartons, 25 cents. If by mail add 10 cents per lb.

Have also the above, as well as Hemp, Rape and Millet.

WILD RICE.

For sowing in ponds of shallow water and marshes. Fine for fish pond; ducks love the grain, and stock the hay. Price, 30 cents per pound, postpaid.

SPANISH PEANUTS.

An early and very prolific variety, which grows erect and does not spread on the ground like other kinds. Can be cultivated entirely with a plow, and are easily gathered, as all the peas hang close to the roots. The stems, when harvested, make a good hay. The fruit is smaller than the Virginia or Tennessee, but the plants yield heavier. A very good feed for fattening hogs. Price, per pound 20c.; postpaid; per peck, 50c.; per bushel \$1.75; twenty-four lbs. to the bushel.

White Virginia Peanuts.—Per pound 20 cents, postpaid; per peck 50c.; per bushel \$1.75; twenty-four pounds to the bushel.

Red Tennessee.—Price same as Virginia.

RAFFIA.

Nothing equal to Raffia for tying vegetables in bunches for market, also used for wrapping in budding trees. Price, per pound 25 cents; 10 pounds \$2.00. If by mail add 10c. per lb.

LARGE RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.

A well-known plant with showy yellow flowers, which are very attractive for the size and color. The seeds, which it bears in profusion, are, when ripe, valuable as a feed for poultry, which they relish and grow fleshy upon when fed with it. It is claimed to be an absorbant of miasma and malaria in damp and swampy regions, thereby preventing fevers. Price, per pound 20c., postpaid; ten-pound lots 60 cents by Express.

CHUFAS.

This nut is splendid for fattening hogs; it has a fine flavor. The nut sends up a single spike so much like Coco, it might deceive even an experienced eye at first appearance. Around this spike a multitude of others form rapidly. At the food of each spike is a nut, never more than two inches in the ground. When harvesting the crop, you have only to gather all the spikes and give a slight pull, which will bring the entire cluster up with nine-tenths of the nuts. Unlike the Coco, the Chufa will die out in two or three years if neglected or allowed to be choked with grass or weeds. Price 25 cents per pound; postpaid; \$1.00 per peck; \$3.75 per bushel.

GRAFTING WAX.

Best quality (Lion brand), pound 40cts; one-fourth pound 15 cents. By mail add 10c. per lb.

LIST AND PRICE OF VEGETABLE PLANTS.

Artichoke Plants—Crop a failure.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Cauliflower Plants | per 100, \$.75; | per 1000, \$ 5.00 |
| Celery Plants | " 60; | " 5.00 |
| Cabbage Plants | " .50; | " 4.00 |
| Egg Plants | " 1.50; | " |
| Pepper Plants | " 1.00; | " |
| Tomato Plants | " .75; | " 6.50 |

SECHIUM EDELE.

Sechium Edule, or **Vegetable Pear**, or **Mirliton**, a rapid-growing vine, with grape-like leaves, of which the fruit is edible; there are two varieties—white and green. It has only one seed, and the whole fruit has to be planted. Price, 15 cents each; postpaid; \$1.00 per dozen by Express.

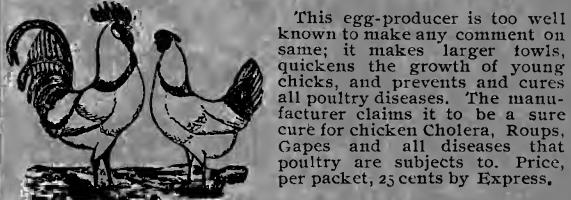
MUSHROOM SPAWN.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches or greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature, of 50 to 60 degrees can be kept up through the winter.

English.—Per pound, 30c., postpaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

These may be planted early in spring or fall, setting the roots three feet apart each way. It requires but little labor to plant, and when once planted in good rich soil, it will remain in bearing condition many years. By express, each, 10c.; dozen 75c. one hundred \$4.00. By mail, each, 15c.; dozen \$1.00.

WILBUR'S POULTRY FOOD.

This egg-producer is too well known to make any comment on same; it makes larger fowls, quickens the growth of young chicks, and prevents and cures all poultry diseases. The manufacturer claims it to be a sure cure for chicken Cholera, Rous, Gapes and all diseases that poultry are subjects to. Price, per packet, 25 cents by Express.

HA! HA!! HA!!!

No Mites or Lice on Us—**Zucker's Medicol Eggs** the Wonder of the Age.



We guarantee, kill and drive away any Mites, Lice or any other vermin that may be on the foul or in the nest. One egg placed in the nest, the slight odor coming through the shell will do the work completely. Put up and guaranteed by the Zucker Manufacturing Company. Price, 10c., postpaid, \$1.00 per dozen by express.

**For General Collection of
ROSES
See Rose List.**

FRUIT TREES.

Order Early.—Orders are often sent in too late to enable us to fill them, or to notify parties in time to allow them to get supplied elsewhere. We therefore solicit early orders, which are filed as received, and filled in rotation. Usually we commence taking up trees by the end of November, and the forwarding season lasts until the middle of March. Plants grown in pots can be forwarded at almost any time of the year; Strawberry plants from October to March.

Don't Wait Until Ground is Ready.—While we desire to serve all our friends as promptly as possible after receiving their orders, we beg to say to all who order late that we often have a large unfilled order list which must be filled first, that all orders must take their turn, and consequently some days may elapse before they can be reached.

Substitution.—In ordering, state whether standard or dwarf trees are desired, and if the age, or style, or varieties cannot be supplied, state whether, and to what extent, other varieties, size, etc., may be substituted. *We never substitute unless authorized to do so.* In case our supply of any particular variety is exhausted—which will happen in the most extensive establishments—we make it a rule to return the money, unless authorized to fill out the order with other varieties.

Shipping Directions.—Give plain and particular directions for marking and shipping packages. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases the *articles are at the risk of the purchaser, after proper shipment, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarders alone must be held responsible.* Carriers' receipts will be taken and sent to our customers in all possible cases.

Freight Rates on Application.—By express, the rates on plants or shrubbery is 25 per cent less than on merchandise.

Packing.—Trees and plants for points within the United States packed with the utmost care, so as to insure their safe carriage to great distances. Orders to the amount of \$5 are packed free of charge. Cost of boxes or bales will be charged on orders below that amount. The charge is from 25 to 50 cents, according to size of box or bale.

Limit of Shipper's Risk.—We guarantee every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition and fully graded to standard when leaving our hands, but after delivery into the hands of forwarders all losses resulting from delays in transit are at the risk of the purchaser.

Reserving Trees.—Orders for trees to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season must in every instance be paid for in full at the time of ordering. We trust that the necessity of this rule will be obvious to all our friends.

Club Orders.—Many persons get up club orders in their communities and send in to secure reduced rates. We will be pleased to accept such orders, and will give special rates on application.

No Trees Send by Mail.—The labor and time required to properly prepare trees for mailing during our busy season, also of frequent insufficient remittances for postage, are inadequately repaid by the returns, and compel us to respectfully decline this class of orders.

Errors—While exercising the utmost care in filling orders, usually doing more than we offer, accidental errors will sometimes occur in the press of business; prompt and satisfactory correction will be made when notified. Patrons are earnestly requested to keep copies of their orders for comparison.

Responsibility—We desire to be distinctly understood that *we have no connection whatever with any other Nursery, and that our responsibility for any business transactions extends only to persons purchasing direct from the Nursery.* We likewise disclaim any liability for failures arising from defective planting or at improper seasons, or from subsequent faulty treatment and cultivation, and are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees or plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for said trees or plants that prove untrue. Our reputation for upright dealing, and the uniformly high standard of quality of our products, is our only guarantee to our customers.

Claims, if any, must be made within 5 days after receipt of trees, or they will not be entertained.

Replacing Trees. Some persons so neglect or so badly plant their trees as to cause their loss; still they believe that the Nurseryman should be responsible, and replace them. We desire to say that if our suggestions for planting, pruning and cultivating are followed, little or no loss will result. But we cannot be held responsible for unfavorable seasons or other causes beyond man's control, and the purchaser must take the same risk as we do in that respect. We guarantee trees to be healthy, fully up to grade, true to name, and carefully packed, but do not insure their living after having passed out of our hands and care.

Freight and Express charges must be paid by the purchaser.

General Information for Planters.

Preparation of the Soil.—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry, or made so by drainage. Before planting, prepare the land by thorough plowing and subsoiling, first using a 2 horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton-seed and stable-manure compost well decomposed, or bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

Selection of Trees—For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are the most desirable. Purchaser should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots; whereas a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR PLANTERS (CONTINUED).

Preparation of the Tree.—Before planting, remove all broken roots. Cut back *one-year peach or apple trees* to a naked stem $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet high—leaving no side branches. *Two-year-old trees* should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leave the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except dwarf pears and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from 2 to 3 inches. It is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place, rather than in the nursery row.

To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one or two-year-old trees.

Time for Planting.—In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Trees can be transplanted as late here as March, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

After-Culture.—For Gardens.—Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable for trees planted late in spring.

For Orchards.—Sow cow peas broadcast in May or June, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre; or keep the ground planted in cotton, melons or vegetables. Avoid corn and small grain crops. For stiff soils, devoid of vegetable matter, sow rye, scarlet clover or barley if so using 50 bushels of crushed cotton-seed or 10 to 15 loads of stable manure per acre, or if the above fertilizer cannot be procured, use from 500 to 1,000 pounds of some good commercial manure, and plow the green crop under in April. If devoid of lime or potash, supply the deficiency by a top-dressing of bone meal, plaster or good commercial fertilizer.

To insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant-food. Land exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized. Whenever stable manure is obtainable, use it liberally.

Care of Trees on Arrival.—If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, prune and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received, put trees and packing material in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar until thawed, without exposing to cold or light.

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at given Distance apart.

| Distance apart each way | No. of plants | Distance apart each way | No. of plants |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 foot | 43,560 | 12 feet | 325 |
| 2 feet | 10,890 | 14 „ | 222 |
| 3 „ | 4,840 | 15 „ | 205 |
| 4 „ | 2,729 | 16 „ | 170 |
| 5 „ | 1,742 | 18 „ | 134 |
| 6 „ | 1,210 | 20 „ | 110 |
| 7 „ | 888 | 25 „ | 70 |
| 8 „ | 680 | 30 „ | 50 |
| 9 „ | 537 | 35 „ | 35 |
| 10 „ | 435 | 40 „ | 27 |

For information on Flowers, Roses, Bulbs, and their cultivation, write to or call on MR. EICHLING; he is the best informed man on these subjects, and will cheerfully answer all questions.

For General Collection Roses, see Rose List.

APPLES.



Bismarck Apple.

The following varieties do well South, even to the Gulf coast.

Red June.—Crisp, high flavored.

Red Astrachan.—Good size, beautiful, juicy, fine. Price standard, size, four to six feet, 25c. each; ten, \$2.00.

Bismarck.—A remarkable Apple from New Zealand; the most suitable Apple for hot climates yet introduced; tree very dwarf habit, and especially suited to ornamental grounds and small gardens; bears at two years of age; fruit large brilliant red, of distinct and delicious flavor; keeps well into winter; it is proving an astonishing revelation in Europe and America. Price, 35c. each; ten, \$3.00.

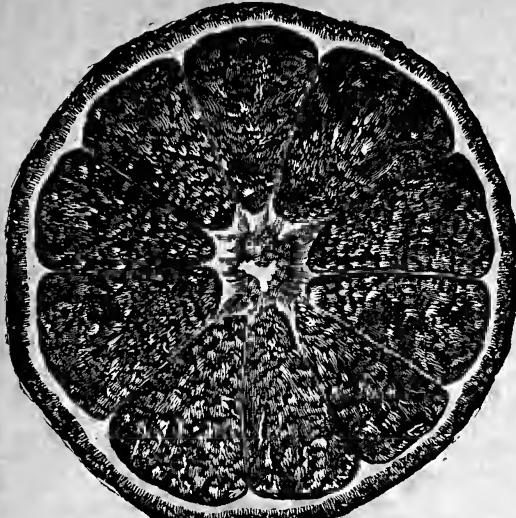
Summer Queen.—Large; yellow, striped and clouded with red; aromatic, sugary, good. July. 25c. each.

Truckfarmers and Merchants

will find it to their interest to apply for special prices on larger quantities.

ORANGES.

Satsuma Orange.

Budded on the Hardy *Citrus Trifoliata*

Showing Section of a Satsuma Orange (Seedless.)

This is the only Orange that was not killed by the freeze of February, 1895.

Fruit Growing for Profit

In my estimation we have in the South only three fruit trees of real commercial value: THE ORANGE, PAPER SHELL PECAN and FIG. The Orange belt of Louisiana was, until lately, but a narrow strip on the lower Mississippi, beginning about forty miles southeast of New Orleans. Since it has been proven that the SATSUMA ORANGE, when budded on the hardy Japanese Trifoliata, is perfectly hardy on the Gulf Coast and all along the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Orange belt is being extended, and in a few years we shall see Orange groves in bearing where never an Orange tree was planted before.



Fruiting Branch of a Satsuma Orange, three years old.

In the Orange we have a monopoly, a fruit easily grown, easily harvested, and one for which there is a world market. The Gulf Coast, from New Orleans to Mobile, should be a continuous Orange Grove, but only the Satsuma, budded on the Trifoliata, should be planted, except in extreme southern points, they are perfectly hardy in this section. The same may be said of the Lafourche, Teche, and the southwestern Parishes between New Orleans and Texas, where the Satsuma Orange will be of the greatest value. It will bring a fortune to him who will have enterprise enough to plant now, and reap the benefit of high prices, paid for early oranges.

SATSUMA is of medium size, flattened, deep orange color, smooth thin skin, which is easily detached from the pulp; color of pulp dark orange, segments part very easily, fine grained, tender, sweet and delicious; about seedless; tree is thornless, dwarfish and inclining branches, making a broad, low-topped tree; often bears at two years from bud; all told, it is a wonder of its kind, especially suited to a choice place on the lawn; a row in the garden, and, as is being done, extensively planted for commercial orchards. A Satsuma enthusiast, at Hammond, La., has "caught on," and started an orchard of a thousand trees, part of which successfully passed the freeze of 1894 and 1895, and this year were loaded with fruit; the "Japs" rated the Satsuma "the best of all," and there is no doubt it is ranking ahead in this country for ornament and a money maker. Of older varieties, the Mandarin, Washington Naval, Tangerine and Creole Sweet are desirable.

SATSUMA, budded on the hardy Trifoliata, may be planted much closer together than larger growing varieties, say about 10 by 12 feet. High fertile land is essential to successful orange culture, and where the land is low the trees must be planted on ridges plowed up and well drained by ditches two hundred feet apart.

The large size trees I offer will begin to bear a year after planting; it is, however, advisable to allow no fruit to remain on the trees until they have made a large head, as fruit growth is always at the expense of the growth of branches. Plant orange trees from November until March. Plant some this year; you will regret not to have done it when you see your neighbors' orchard bearing the golden harvest.

PRICES: 1-2 feet, buds, 40 cts. each: dozen, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00.
2-3 " " 50 cts. " 5.00; 100, 35.00
2-3 feet branches 75 cts. each; dozen \$8.00; 100, \$60.00
Larger 2-year-old branched trees \$1.00 to \$1.50 each; \$9.00 to \$15.00 per dozen.

PLANT
Satsuma
Oranges.



Mandarin—Next to the Satsuma in hardness is the Mandarin, too well known to need description. Budded on Trifoliata. 1-2 feet, each 40c.; dozen \$4.50; 2-3 feet, each 75c.; dozen, \$8.00. Large size, \$1.50 each.

Louisiana Sweet—The best, large sweet Orange in the South; not as hardy as the above two varieties, but if budded on the Trifoliata, will be safe in the latitude of New Orleans. 3-4 feet, each 75c.; dozen \$8.00. 4 feet, each 90c. to \$1.50.

Mediterranean Sweet—A very fine, large fruit of delicious flavor; very juicy. Price as above.

Parson Brown—Excellent Florida variety; one of the best. Price as above.

Washington Navel—The best of the California Oranges; very popular. Price of above, 2-3 feet, each 50c.; dozen \$5.00. 3-4 feet, 75c. each.

Grape Fruit, or Pomelo, for preserves; fruit bringing from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per box. 2-3 feet, 75c. each; dozen \$6.00.

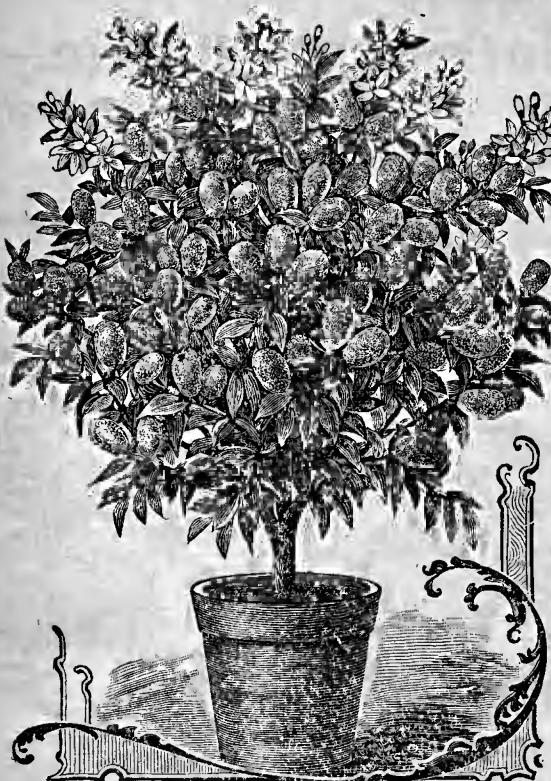
Tangerine—Kid-glove variety, very sweet; a beautiful fruit, dark orange color, style of Mandarin. 2-3 feet, 50c. each; dozen \$5.00. 3-4 feet, 75c. each.

Ruby and St. Michael's Blood. 3-4 feet, 75c. each.

For General Collection of
ROSES,

See Rose List.

ORANGES (CONTINUED).



Kum-Quat Orange

Kum-Quat, very small oval fruit, size of a pigeon egg; the skin of this particular fruit is very palatable, more so than the pulp and juice. 1—2 feet, 50c. each; dozen \$5.00. Extra size, 75c. each.

The Trifoliata Orange. (*Citrus Trifoliata*.) This is the hardiest of all Oranges, being adapted to our cooler as well as the warmer climates. Its leaves are a beautiful glossy green, of a trifoliate form. It has even been found hardy as far North as Washington, D. C. It makes the best hedge that neither rabbits nor chickens can penetrate. It bears profusely small fruit of a bright orange-red color, which, however, is not suitable for eating. This tree, covered with an abundance of blossoms in early spring and summer, afterwards with small bright fruit, is a pleasing sight; a great addition to the lawn. It is the very best stock for the Satsuma and other oranges. One-year-old, ten to twelve inches, 10c. each; 50c. doz., \$2.00 per hundred; \$12.00 per thousand. Two-years, very strong, \$5.00 per hundred.

Citrus Trifoliata Seed, in the orange, the only way to preserve the seed during winter. Per lb. 50.

 Ocean Springs, Miss., has an Orange Orchard of several thousand trees, nearly all Satsuma budded on Trifoliata. There is more money in this Orange than in Pears, Peaches and Plums combined. Try a few trees.

Grafted Papershell Pecans.

This is undoubtedly a very valuable fruit tree for the Southern States. A pecan tree once bearing will continue to do so and increase in yield from year to year, reaching an old age and resisting all attacks of cold, heat or drought, to which other fruit trees succumb much sooner than the pecan. Large soft-shelled nuts are always in demand at high prices, and the trees I offer are the very best varieties in existence.

The shell is very thin and can be easily broken between two fingers.

Grafted trees of these varieties are exceedingly scarce, and must not be compared with cheap stuff advertised by some as papershell pecans, which in many cases have been found to be nothing but the common small-sized nut.

A budded tree naturally reproduces the same large nut of the parent tree from which the bud was taken and, the same as a Peach tree, will bear much sooner when budded. Budded Pecan trees bear five years after planting.

Eichling's Mammoth Eggshell. A very large oval nut, round at both ends, the thinnest shell of all.

The Rome. The largest of all varieties. Round at one end and pointed at the other.

Centennial. The most prolific of the three varieties, very long and thin shelled.

Prices of Grafted Pecan Trees:

Branched Trees 5—6 feet high and over, each....\$2.00

3—5 " " " " ... 1.50

2½—3 1.50

10 per cent. discount on orders for 50 or more,
special rates on lots of 1000 trees.

Pecans for Seed.—

Eichling's Mammoth Eggshell, lb..... 75c

The Rome " 50c

Centennial " 50c

APRICOTS.

This fruit which has been so successful in California, has not been planted extensively in the South. The Sante Fe, a variety of Florida origin, is much better adapted here than either the older common kind or the Russian varieties, all of the leading sorts of which we have tested, and is undoubtedly, the best kind for the lower South. Price each, 25c.; twelve for \$2.50.

FIGS.

Next to the Satsuma Orange and Papershell Pecan, the fig is the most valuable fruit tree in the South, surpassing the Peach, Pear and Plum in this respect. The demand for Figs for canning purposes has never been supplied and I should advise planting Fig orchards on the Gulf coast and Southern Pacific Railroad. Too much cannot be said of this valuable Southern fruit, ripening continuously from June until November. No orchard is complete without it, nor is it necessary for anyone having land in the South, be it even a small lot, to be without figs.

Sugar or Celestial Fig. Known to all lovers of figs as the best. The fruit is small but very sweet—so sweet that you can eat them without peeling, and when the weather is favorable they often preserve themselves on the tree. 20c. each; \$2.00 doz.; \$15.00 per 100; 2-years-old, 40c. each; \$3.00 doz.

Brown Turkey. Medium size; color brown; fruit sweet and of excellent quality; tree very prolific and hardy. 25c each.

White Adriatic. A variety recently introduced from South Italy by way of California, where it is highly commended. 25c. each.

Large Blue or Ischia. Fruit very large, of dark bluish color and fine taste. 25c. each.

Hirtu du Japon. This notable variety imported from Japan deserves high praise and general introduction. It is of slow, compact, hardy growth. Indeed it might almost be called a dwarf fig, making little wood. Its immense load of fruit is astonishing, and it is nearer a perpetual bearer than any other. The round purple figs are of medium size. The flesh is white, but with brown specks of imperfect seeds and cream tinted heart. This is one of the best varieties for the garden, yielding twice as much fruit to a given surface as any of the other varieties. The ideal fig for pot culture in the North. Price rooted cuttings, 25c. each.

PEACHES.

Do the best on sandy, well-drained soil; the trees do not make so rank a growth, and tend to fruit; on clay and rich alluvial soil you get wood at expense of fruit; high cultivation and fertilizing should not be practiced; Georgia and Texas growers are pushing planting for early shipment, and there is no good reason why truck and regular farmers in Gulf regions should miss "the money in it". Give attention to Peaches.

Sneed. The earliest Peach known, originated in Texas and is very profitable; freestone fruit, creamy white, with light bluish cheek, excellent quality.

Early Crawford. Freestone, large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich. Ripens July 1.

Elberta. Cling, large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Is a grand success in all the South, very extensively planted. Ripens July 5th to 20th.

Mamie Ross. Ripens June 15th; early, cling, large, white, with carmine cheek; quality excellent.

Alexander. Ripens June 5th; early, cling, large, high colored; flesh juicy and fine quality.

Fleitas St. John. Early, cling.

Old Nixon. Free; an old standby, large, yellow, red cheek, white flesh, tender, rich. Ripens July 15th.

Stump the World. Freestone; another standby, very large, white with bright cheek.

Wonderful. Cling, extra large, yellow with crimson cheek, flesh, light yellow, solid and fine texture, very sweet and rich, fruit keeps a long time, best and latest peach known; ripens July 20th to 25th.

General Lee. Very large, skin creamy white, shaded red; flesh juicy and highly flavored, quality best cling; July 5th to 15th; a good market variety.

Price, 20c. each; ten \$1.50; one hundred, \$12.50.

NECTARINES.

Price, 25 cents each, \$2.00 per 10.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August.

PEARS.

We must have Pears: "The Blight," like the Army worm, or seven-year locust, have their years of havoc, but investigation as to cause and remedy must soon master this difficulty of blight. The so-called "Hybrid" Sand Pears are best.

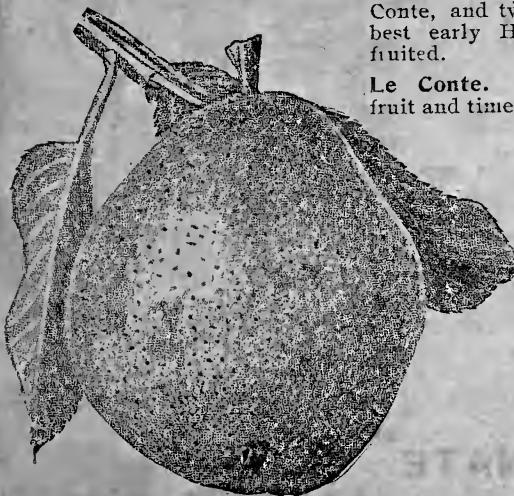
Smith. The earliest, richer than Le Conte, and two weeks earlier; the best early Hybrid Sand Pear yet fruited.

Le Conte. Resembles Bartlett in fruit and time of ripening.

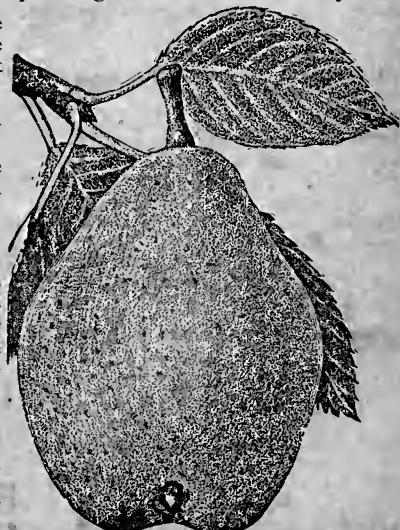
Garber. Not as large as Le Conte; a good small variety.

Kieffer. Large, late, and a great bearer; excellent for canning, and extensively planted for market. These make a succession of fine fruit from July to November.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, rich flavor; very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.



Kieffer Pear



Le Conte Pear.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; of very good quality; showy, and becoming quite popular. Ripens before the Bartlett. **Howell.** Medium; very rich and juicy; a good bearer, and fine fruit; tree an open grower. Beginning of August.

Price, standard size four to six feet, 25c. each; doz. \$2.00; one-hundred, \$15.00. Extra size branched, 40c. each; ten, \$3.00.

PLUMS.

The latest and most valuable gift to the South, especially coastwise sections, is the Japan Plum; European sorts, grown so extensively North, fail here, and native sorts are too soft for Northern shipments, but in this Japan Plum we have a surprising thrifty early bearing tree. The choicest fruits, capable of the longest shipments. Not only will the great North call lustily for this early splendid fruit, but every Southern city must have them; Japan Plums shipped the last season from Hammond, La., brought from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per bushel in Chicago and New Orleans; one gardener at that place netted \$164.00 from one-half acre of four-year-old trees; the careful attention and practical facts which secures success in truck growing will as surely pay in fruit growing, and pay better. Varieties, the best out of twenty.—

Wickson—Tree a vigorous grower; fruit immensely large, purplish-red and of finest quality, equal if not more valuable than Red Negate.

Abundance—Beautiful lemon-yellow, overspread with bright red and heavy bloom, large flesh, orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed; tree vigorous and great bearer; at present leading all others as a market sort.

Burbank—Fruit of deeper color than Abundance; large, with a lilac bloom, flesh yellow, sweet, and peculiar, agreeable flavor; strong tree, with large leaves.

Satsuma—The blood Plum. Large; color purple and red, with blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, blood-color, peculiar and fine flavor when canned.

Kelsey—Very large, often seven to nine inches in circumference, heart-shaped, often lopsided; color, greenish yellow, sometimes overspread with light red, with a lovely bluish bloom, very showy; flesh yellow, firm, meaty; quality excellent.

Price, standard size four to six feet, 25c.; ten, \$2.00; one hundred, \$15.00. Extra strong, 50c. each.

Chalco—(L. Burbank, 1898). A cross between *Prunus Simoni* and Japan. Fruit large, flat, deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant; almost stemless; ripens well when picked green, and keeps nearly or quite a month. Price, each 50c.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.—(*Diospyros Kaki.*)

Japan Persimmon—Another treasure from Japan; tree a beauty; fruit much larger and more valuable than American kinds, it is now satisfactorily settled as to this fruit for the South; the tree is perfectly hardy and the fruit is fast becoming very popular, especially kinds which can be eaten while hard; the tree is very ornamental, with its large, rich foliage and orange-like fruit; it blooms late, and is, therefore, a sure bearer; high prices are already paid for this fruit in Northern markets; by selections of varieties, succession of fruit can be had from September to January. Plant Japan Persimmon varieties in order of ripening.

Yeddo Ichi—Large, smooth and regular skin, darker red than most kinds, with very heavy bloom; flesh, very dark brown, sweet, rich, one of the best; good to eat when hard; good keeper, one of the best market sorts; tree a heavy bearer.

Price of above, 30c. each, ten, \$2.50; one hundred, \$20.00. Bearing size, 75c. each.

MULBERRIES.

No progressive farmer can afford to do without a Mulberry orchard. It will furnish berries enough to keep his pigs and poultry fat during four months of the year. Some farmers claim that an abundance of Mulberries will prevent hog cholera.

Hick's Everbearing—This gives fruit four months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be largely grown by every farmer, who pretends to raise hogs. The economic value and merit of the fruit is not fully understood by the farmers of the South.

Downing—Fine foliage and luscious fruit. Begins bearing when about three or four years of age. Bears for three months; fruit large and of good quality.

MULTICAULIS, for Silkworms, and a

Stubbs—This is a form of the native red Mulberry, and was discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, some twenty-five years ago. Tree very vigorous, and with broad foliage. Fruit very large, from 1½ to 2 inches long, black, vinous, and of excellent quality; greatly superior to any of the cultivated varieties. A wonderfully prolific bearer; fruit lasts nearly two months.

Price of Mulberries, 25c. each; \$2.00 for ten; \$15.00 for one hundred.

fine shade tree for Poultry and Stockyards.

CHESTNUTS.

Japanese Mammoth—It is remarkable for its great size and fine flavor; in these respects being superior to the European varieties. The tree is similar in habit of growth to the Italian Chestnut; it is a handsome, sturdy, healthy tree, one of the most useful that can be grown; it grows in Northern Japan, and has proved to be sufficiently hardy almost anywhere in the United States. Many people are deterred from planting nut-bearing trees, from the thought that fifteen or sixteen years have to elapse before bringing the tree into bearing condition; while, in fact, the Japan Mammoth Chestnut tree bears fruit at three or four years of age. The size of the nut is remarkable, some of them weighing one and one-half ounce. No nut tree in cultivation promises to be more remunerative. Each 50c. Bearing size, 75c.

WALNUTS.

Japan—Is as successful here as the Japan Chestnut; fruit is produced in clusters much resembling Pecans; sweet and of best quality; tree vigorous, of handsome form, with leaves of immense size and charming green; one of the most valuable

introductions of recent years. Price, each 50c.; ten, \$4.00, five to six feet high.

English—Each 50c.; very strong.

QUINCE

Japanese—The most desirable for coastwise sections, an extraordinary fruit of immense size, often weighing over two pounds; quality, good; tree makes a rapid and distinct growth, attaining large size, less liable to blight than any other. Price, each 25c.; ten, \$2.00; one hundred, \$15.00.

LOQUAT.—(*Japan Medlar.*)

A beautiful, medium-sized, broad leaved, evergreen tree. The thick lanceolate leaves are a pleasing shade of blugreen, the under side a brownish down. We consider this fruit worthy of being extensively planted. Every orchard or garden in the South should contain a few trees of this unique and desirable fruit. Price, each, 35c.; ten, \$3.00.

POMEGRANATE.

Ruby.—Largest, finest, of fruiting varieties; a fruit without disease and deserving more extensive cultivation; a plant ornamental and useful. Price, each, 30c.; ten, \$2.50; one hundred, \$20.00.

GRAPES.

A little care in selection of varieties and use of Bordeaux spray, and a good succession of the best cultivated Grapes can be readily grown. The native muscadine is at home in deep, rich soil, but all varieties of Grapes are helped by good drainage; a good trellis, to secure shade to fruit while ripening (very necessary), is made by setting seven posts and connecting tops with strips of wood. The vine can be trained up the post and allowed to branch over the flat surface; spray early as leaves form and repeat; ground should be kept well drained, well fertilized, with decomposed manure, and thoroughly stirred, especially during filling of fruit; do main trimming in December; to limited extent during growth, but very light as fruit is maturing.

New Creations in American Grapes.

The following list of new Grapes will be found especially valuable for southern planting from the fact that they are cross breeds or hybrids of southern native grapes crossed with the best existing varieties, thus making them entirely proof against phylloxera and anthracnose, the two greatest enemies of the grape.

Presley, very early, improvement on Delaware.

Brilliant, large, red berry, very juicy, splendid shipper.

Rommel, very prolific, yellowish white, thin skin.

Beacon, Improvement on Concord, great bearer, large black clusters.

Delago, beautiful large red berry of finest quality.

Carman. One of the very best black grapes.

Golden Coin. Rich golden yellow, very sweet.

Muench. Dark purple, large cluster.

Fern. Almost black, very late, endures the greatest drouth.

Laussel. Thin skin, large cluster, dark purple. Price of above, 35c each; the set of ten, \$3.00.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

| | Each. | Each. |
|--|--------|-------|
| Triumph —Very large, golden, when ripe, melting pulp, small seeds vigorous as Concord, and stands at the head of late table Grapes... | \$0 20 | |
| Moore's Early —Very large, black, good market | 15 | |
| Ives —Medium, black; market, free from disease | 15 | |
| Brighton —Large, red, fine table and market, wine..... | 16 | |
| Delaware —Small, very fine table and market. | 15 | |

| | Each. |
|--|--------|
| Niagara —Large, white; good table and market. | \$0 15 |
| Concord —Large, black, table and market..... | 10 |
| Catawba —Large, dark red, juicy, fine table and market..... | 10 |
| Norton —Small, black, fine red wine..... | 20 |
| Herbemont —Small, large cluster, purple, finest quality table wine..... | 20 |

MUSCADINES.

| | Each | Each |
|--|--------|------|
| Flowers —Medium to large, black, good..... | \$0 15 | |
| Scuppernong —Large, brownish yellow, good wine..... | 20 | |

| | Each |
|--|--------|
| Thomas —Very large, black, good wine..... | \$0 20 |
| Male Muscadine —To be planted near above varieties for pollinating..... | 30 |

STRAWBERRIES.

That wonderful delicious fruit; why should any family, with any land, be without them? A money-maker; no other fruit so pleases the eye and palate; plant a patch and have them home-grown, and don't depend on imported fruit that may be good, stale or worthless.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—A deep, rich, sandy loam is the most desirable; still, with proper work and manure, any soil not too wet or arid may be made to yield large crops.

FOR FIELD CULTURE, use from 15 to 25 two-horse loads of manure per acre. This should be well plowed under and the soil well pulverized before planting. A top-dressing of hard wood ashes or bone meal should be applied during February. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the spring following, but a large crop is only certain the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year, so that one field may take the place as the other is plowed up. Plants may be set in rows 3 feet by 1, and this will require 14,520 plants for one acre.

FOR FAMILY USE, the plants can be cultivated in hills, with the rows sufficiently apart to cultivate the ground thoroughly, or along garden walks. Manure the ground well and plow deep before planting. Well decomposed stable manure will make a luxuriant plant growth; keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. If you expect a large yield of fruit, give the soil liberal manuring, and cut off the runners as fast as they appear. This will increase the size of the plants, and from these large stools or bushes a crop of fine berries may be expected.

We have tested hundreds of varieties, and find but few that will give general satisfaction. Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we cannot, therefore, depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils.

MULCHING. After a thorough working of the soil early in the spring, the ground may be covered with a coat of straw or leaves; let this remain during the fruiting period, then remove, and keep the beds well worked and free from weeds during the balance of the year.

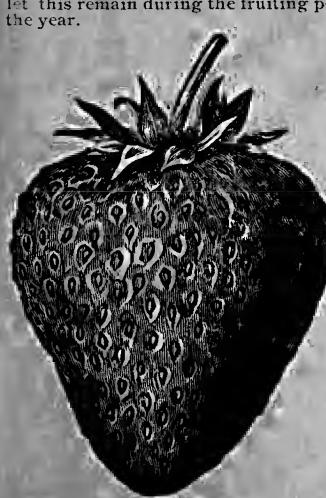
Bessie—(S.) Large, crimson, firm; excellent flavor; resembles Sharpless; plant very vigorous, 50c. per 100.

Lady Thompson—Easy to transplant and defies drouth; at fruiting it brings berries, and more berries which bring best prices; large, perfect bloom, fruit early in season, of light, glossy red color, averaging large.

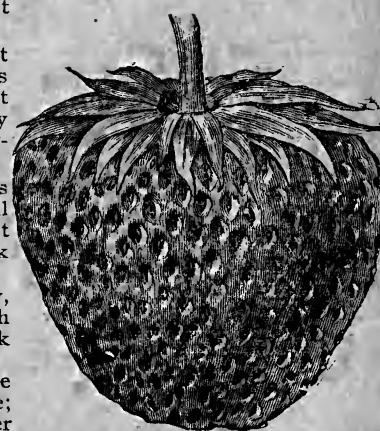
Hoffman—No other berry surpasses this when you get it right; it needs rich soil and well-established plants to get best results; fruit early in season; glossy dark color; a beauty to see, eat, or ship.

Cloud—The successful Southern berry, pistilate plant, productive if planted with Lady Thompson or Hoffman; color, dark red.

Michel—Very early and very late; we should plant it for the good it has done; very robust in constitution. Price, 50c. per 100, \$4.50 per 1000.



Michel's Early



Hoffman

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 4 feet in the row, or 5 feet apart each way. In June, after the crop is harvested, remove all the canes which have produced fruit, and cut back the new canes to 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and become self-supporting. During winter give liberal manuring and good working.

Early Harvest—Medium, long; very sweet. Ripens two weeks before Wilson's, and is enormously productive. Valuable for an early crop; good quality.

Minnewaski—Long, oblong, and of good quality; a very profuse bearer, and canes exceedingly vigorous.

Ohmer—A very large and good berry; ripens very late and is very prolific.

Wilson's Early—Growth somewhat trailing; berry very large, sweet, very good; very prolific bearer; early; begins to ripen end of May. A well-known variety in the North; it has been very largely plaited. 15 cts. each.



TRUCKFARMERS AND MERCHANTS will find it in their interest to apply for *special prices* on larger quantities.

DEWBERRIES.

As these are of a recumbent habit, with long, slender canes, they should be trained upon a wire or slat trellis.

Austin's Improved—A new variety from Texas, which we have found to be here an exceedingly valuable one. Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, of good quality, but as it ripens from 8 to 10 days ahead of any other variety, and the yield of fruit is profuse, we consider it a profitable market sort. Canes healthy, and stand our driest summers. 15 cts. each.

The Perfect Success Bucket Spray Pump.

All Brass Working Parts. With Indestructible Bronze Valves. Malleable Iron Combination Foot-Rest. Fig. 689.

Florists, gardeners, fruit growers and farmers who wish a durable, convenient spray pump at a low cost can find nothing better. The pump has a large air chamber and is double acting, throwing a continuous stream either *solid* or in *fine spray*. It is provided with *Bordeaux Nozzel* and *four feet of discharge hose*. Price \$4.00 by express or freight.

Remember: Prices include postage on quantities up to one quart. On larger quantities by Express or Freight charges must be paid by receiver.

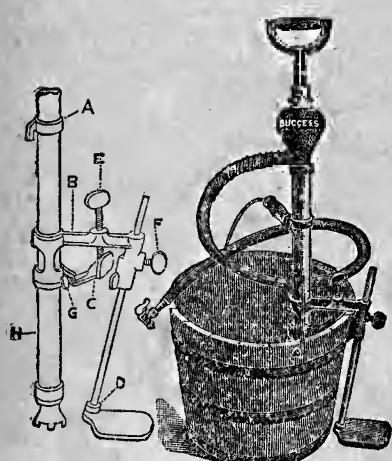


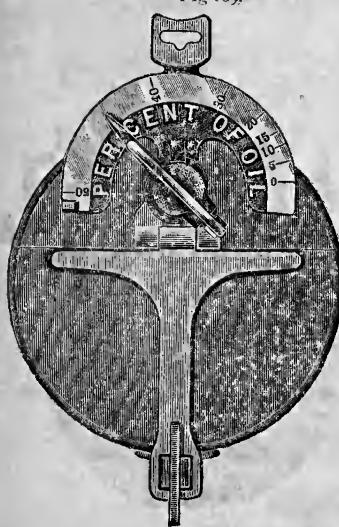
Fig 689.

The Daiming Kerosene Sprayers.

Mechanically Mixing Kerosene and Water. Kerosene Emulsion Made in the Act of Pumping. Fig. 649.

The Kerosene is placed in a separate tank connecting with the pump cylinder by means of a suction pipe. A suction pipe also connects with the water reservoir so that both kerosene and water are forced through the pump at each stroke of the plunger. The mixing of the liquids takes place partly in the pump, but more largely in the nozzle, where they are divided into the very finest particles in the shape of a mist-like spray.

The Proportion of Oil is controlled by means of a valve in the kerosene tank shown in the accompanying figure. This valve is connected with the indicator on the top of the tank by means of a rod. Price \$7.00, by Express or Freight.



Top of Spray Pump, Fig 649.

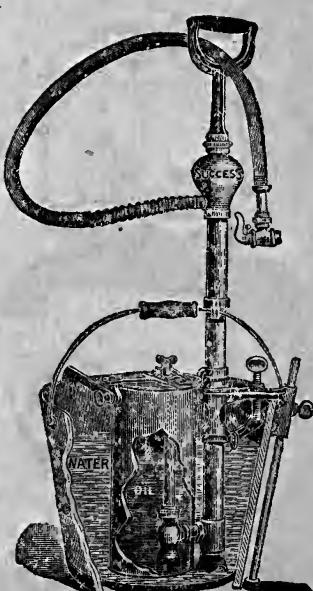


Fig 649.

For Cabbage Worms use 10 to 15 per cent of Oil.

For Horse Flies, 10 per cent.

Scale Insects, 15 per cent of Oil during the growing season, and 40 to 50 per cent as a winter treatment.

Plant Lice, Garden and Black Flies are readily killed by an application of 10 to 15 per cent of Oil.

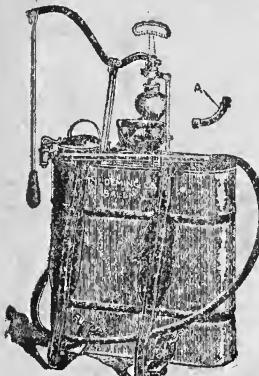


Fig. 675.

Fig. 675. "Success" Knapsack Sprayer, with copper tank and brass pump; extra handle for use like Bucket Pump..... \$10.00.
Seven foot section of hose and pole connection for use for tree spraying.... \$1.00
Fig. 550. Dening Brass-Lined Barrel Sprayer, with Automatic Agitator Pump only, with 3-way discharge cocks for hose \$6.00



Fig. 965.

Fig. 965. Bordeaux Patent Spray Nozzles. Solid stream graduated to coarse or fine, or long distance for trees; easily disengaged. Best Spray Nozzle on earth....75c.

Pay us a visit at our new store, No 129 Camp Street.



Fig. 550.

Fig. 529. Peerless Barrel Kerosene Sprayer Pump (patented), with Brass working parts, tank of Copper, Agitator, etc., without hose, has 3-way discharge cock. Kerosene tank and attachment can be taken off and Agitator connected for ordinary spraying—a great machine. See description of Fig. 649 regarding mixture of kerosene and water.....\$15.00



Fig. 529.



Fig. H. Length of Barrel, 16 in.; Diameter, 1 1/4 in.
Deakin's New Syringe. The cheapest all-brass Syringe made. No more tin syringes. No more wooden plunger rods. Strong, durable, cheap. In response to the oft-expressed desire of my customers for a very cheap brass syringe of large capacity of barrel, I have decided to place upon the market a syringe which I feel confident will give satisfaction. Fills quickly and discharges perfectly. Price, \$2.00. Larger size, \$2.50.

RUBBER HOSE.

3/4 inch Rubber Garden Hose, three-ply, 15c. per foot; Armored, 20c. per foot; in lengths of 50 feet.

FORMULAS FOR SPRAYING MIXTURES:

Prepared at the Agricultural Station, Cornell University.

Bordeaux Mixture

Copper Sulphate..... 6 pounds
Quicklime..... 4 "
Water..... 40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least four gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough of water to make forty gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.

Copper Carbonate..... 1 ounce
Ammonia..... enough to dissolve the copper
Water..... 9 gallons

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purpose as Bordeaux.

Paris Green

Paris Green..... 1 pound
Water..... 250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, one pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage unless lime is added. *Paris Green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety.* The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

Copper Sulphate Solution

Copper Sulphate..... 1 pound
Water..... 15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. *This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break.* For peaches and nectarines use twenty-five gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

London Purple

This is used in the same proportion as Paris Green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with the lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

Hellebore

Fresh white hellebore..... 1 ounce
Water..... 3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

Kerosene Emulsion

Hard soap..... 1/2 pound
Boiling water..... 1 gallon
Kerosene..... 2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene and churn with a pump for five to ten minutes. Dilute ten to fifteen times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms, and all insects which have soft bodies.

Rubber, Plant and Flower Sprinkler.

Very handy for sprinkling tender plants, small seeds and cut flowers. These sprinklers are made in four different sizes:

| | |
|--|--------|
| 6 ounces, with hard rubber nozzle..... | \$0 50 |
| 8 " " " " | 60 |
| 10 " " " " | 75 |
| 12 " " " " | 90 |

Insecticides, Fungicides and Preparations for Spraying Fruit Trees, Vines, Truck and Pot Plants.

I WANT YOUR ORDER this year, and I believe my prices are as low as those of any other reliable seedsman.



Whale Oil Soap.

Very effective for washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark; it is also an exterminator of insects and lice on plants and shrubbery. Mix at the rate of one pound of soap to two quarts of hot water, and then add five gallons of cold water, apply with watering pot or syringe; used in this manner it will promptly rid Cabbage or any other vegetable plants, also rose bushes and all sorts of fruit trees, of the aphides and other insects which so often injure them. Price, one-pound boxes, 15 cents.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

This soap is a most valuable article for shrubs, trees and animals. A single application will in most cases prove sufficient. In the case of rose slugs, oleander bugs and red spiders, however a second application is sometimes necessary. Package 10c.; three for 20c. Postage 5c. extra.

Tobacco Dust.

For green and black aphis; beetles, etc. Splendid fertilizer and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. 10 lbs. 30c.; 100 lbs. \$2.00, by freight or express.

Remember: Prices include postage on quantities up to one quart. On larger quantities by Express or Freight charges must be paid by purchaser.

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Hammond's Slug-Shot Duster, one gallon size..... | \$0 35 |
| " " " one-half gallon size..... | 25 |
| " " five-pound packages..... | 30 |
| " " in bulk, per one hundred pounds..... | 4 00 |

Eichling's Plant Food.

This article has been made at the suggestion of florists, who desire to obtain an inexpensive, effective and odorless preparation that would act quickly on plants and furnish food for flower and leaf. An application of this plant food will produce a vigorous growth of the flowers and a deep green foliage. This is the secret of large Chrysanthemums, and offered the first time to the public. Price per box 25c., enough for fifty gallons of mixture.

Paris Green.

½ lb. package, 40c. per lb.; 1 lb. package, 30c. per lb.; 2, 3 and 5 lb. packages, 28c. per lb., 14 and 28 lb. packages, 25c. per lb.

Flower of Sulphur.

For destruction of mildew on roses, etc. Blow it over the plants with a sulphur bellows. 1 lb. 20c.

White Hellebore.

Excellent for destroying rose bugs, currant worms, etc. 1 lb. 35c.; five lbs. \$1.50.

Persian Insect Powder.

Sure death to all kinds of insects. 1 lb. 75c.

Give Southern Seed a Trial this Year

For the following reasons: Eichling's seeds are planted by thousands of professional Truck farmers who ship to Northern markets; if they knew of better seed than Eichling's they would find it to their interest to buy them; after trying Northern seeds they returned to me. Second: Each climate has its peculiarities; I have made a life study of seeds suitable for Southern planting. I offer you the benefit of my experience. Third: Why should you send money to a great distance for seeds which you can have near by of much better quality? That money has no chance to come back.

TOBACCO DUST.

We have a large supply of this well-known insecticide and fertilizer, which is one of the best and cheapest insect destroyers known. It is one of the most effective agents against the cabbage fly and worms, which are so injurious and destructive to Cabbage and Cauliflower plants, also for Cucumbers and Melons.

Used very extensively by the largest Cucumber growers in this vicinity with satisfactory results. It is generally put on plants in the morning when the dew is on them or just after a rain. After a few applications it is found to be very effective. Price, 10 lb. packages, 30c.; 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$1.75. Prices given for larger quantities on application.

With kind permission of Dr. W. C. Stubbs, Director of Louisiana Experiment Station, we publish the following extract from Bulletin No. 4:

Diseases of Potatoes.

POTATO ROT—Potato rot is now recognized to be caused by a fungus disease known as *Phytophthora infestans*, the mycelium of which permeates the intercellular tissues of the potato and by means of haustoria or suckers absorb the nutriment from the surrounding cells. This mycelium, pushing its way through the intercellular spaces, throws out branches which penetrate the breathing pores of the potato and soon upon these branches are born pear-shaped conidia. These conidia correspond to the seeds of phanerogamous or flowering plants, and are held and carried by the atmosphere, so that at any time they may fall upon the potato or vine and with the assistance of moisture, growth rapidly takes place. From this second growth, as conidia only serve to propagate the disease through the growing season, the spores are formed, which lie dormant through the winter and on the arrival of spring the disease recommences its destructive career by the germination of the winter spores.

REMEDIES AND PREVENTATIVES. In addition to exercising care in the handling of potatoes, the storing of them away in a dry, cool room and the planting of them on a well drained or light loamy soil, the following has been used with marked success:

Bordeaux Mixture, (a) sulphate of copper (pulv.), 6 pounds in 4 gallons of hot water; (b) fresh lime, 4 pounds in 4 gallons of cold water. Mix (a) and (b) slowly and thoroughly, and dilute to 22 gallons.

Ammonia Solution of copper, (a) copper carbonate,

3 ounces; (b) ammonia (liquid) 1 quart. Dissolve (a) and (b) and dilute to 22 gallons.

POTATO SCAB—For a long time scientists were at a variance as to the cause of the potato scab. From the discovery of so many fungus diseases in connection with vegetables it was thought that the scab on potatoes was due to the presence of some fungus, but by actual experiment it has been found, that the same variety of potatoes on the same soil may be influenced to produce scab by the application of certain substances to the soil. It has been found, as every potato producer will testify, that the potatoes grown on new land, or land containing a good deal of decaying vegetable matter, become more or less affected by scab. In the latter case it may be due to the presence of insects, as millepedes are nearly always found in this kind of soil. It is true that decaying vegetable matter has a great attraction for those insects and that they readily feed upon decaying potatoes, but it has also been shown, where millepedes are very numerous much damage may be done by them to perfectly sound potatoes. It is now generally conceded that these scabs are due to injury to the breathing pores or lenticels of the skin of the potato, as when they are injured, abnormal growth at once begins and ulcers or scabs are formed.

Regarding remedies nothing definitely can be recommended, except to guard against injury by insects by not using the same ground for potatoes two or three years in succession. Avoid the undrained land and soil containing large quantities of humics.

Just the Thing for Ladies and Children!

To meet the requests of hundreds of my customers for a durable and serviceable set of Ladies' Tools, I have had especially made, from the best cast-steel obtainable, this unsurpassed set, comprising **SPADE**, **HOE** and **RAKE**, which I feel sure will meet the views of the most exacting purchaser. Price (shipping weight five pounds), only \$1.00. Shipping charges to be paid by purchaser.



Pruning Shear.

WOODASON'S BELLOWS.

Double Cone (for insect powder) \$3.00
Single Cone (for insect powder) 1.50



Solid Handle Steel Garden Trowel

INPROVED PLANTING DIBBLE.

This tool is designed for setting out Cabbage, Celery, Tobacco, Tomato, Onions and similar plants, and for small nursery stock; will commend itself to every gardener, florist, nurseryman and amateur. The price is low; it is made entirely of iron, but of a peculiar pattern, which makes it strong and light, and more durable than similar tools on the market. It is of convenient shape, neat and attractive in appearance.

Sprinkling Can 40c. each; if ordered by mail, 20c. extra for postage.



French Scythe

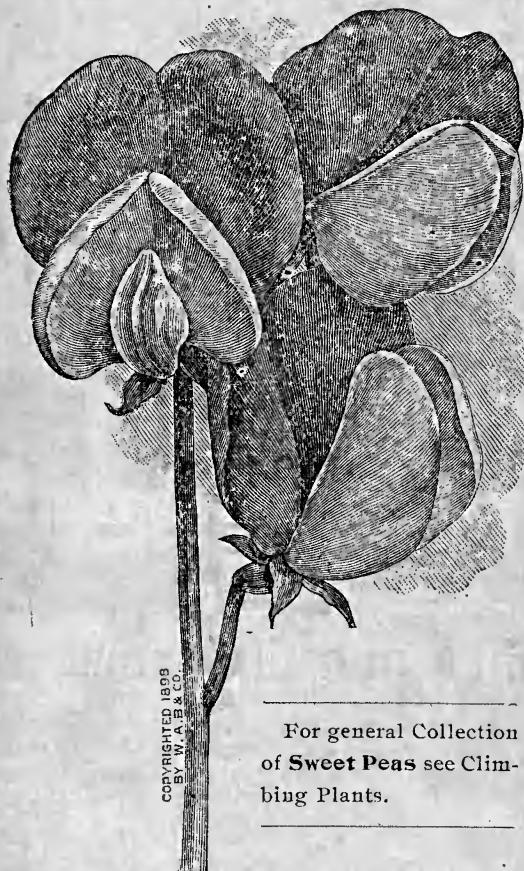
THE COMBINATION WEEDEER.

Combining as it does, both the rake and the hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable and most perfect Weeder on the market. The manufacturers guarantee every Weeder to give satisfaction to the purchaser or refund the price paid, 25 cents.



NEW SWEET PEAS!

SOW SWEET PEAS from September to March in medium rich soil, brush or stake them as soon as they are up. Four foot chicken wire is a splendid substitute for brush, it is neat, serviceable and durable.



COPYRIGHTED 1898
C. W. A. B. & CO.

For general Collection
of Sweet Peas see Clim-
bing Plants.

"Pink Friar"—This is one of the finest novelties, and many of our customers had a few seeds last season for advance trial. The flowers are a fine large size, averaging one-third larger than our famous *Gray Friar*, Coloring a soft carmine-rose, delicately suffused on a white ground. Much of the suffused coloring on the face of the standard comes from the heavier coloring on back. The wings are widely expanded, slightly recurved at the edges and the whole surface is suffused in soft rosy-carmine on a crystalline white ground. Has been pronounced "the most beautifully shaded variety in cultivation. Pkt., 10c., oz. 35c.

Dwarf Sweet Peas—**WHITE CUPID.**—Flowers are pure white, height six inches, habit spreading, too well known to need much description. The flowers are not so liable to fall as when first introduced; excellent for bedding, a very charming companion for the Pink Cupid, and might be used in conjunction with very excellent results. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.

Belle Creole—Eichling's new extra Early Pink Sweet Pea. The greatest Novelty in the history of Sweet Peas. A new addition to the autumnal flora of the south, a new gem in the Crown of flowers for All Saints Day. If sown end of August or early in September, it will begin to bloom towards end of October. Our trial grounds were a sight of beauty with "Belle Creole" in bloom from October to Christmas. If sowings of the "Belle Creole" are made every two weeks a continued bloom may be had for nine months of the year. It is the loveliest shade of pink ever produced; a robust grower and profuse bloomer. Do not fail to sow in time. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.

Navy Blue—The Only Sweet Pea that is of a TRUE BLUE Color.

An entirely distinct color (*not tint*) from any existing variety of Sweet Pea. General color-effect dark blue; standards brilliant royal purple; wings pure violet; the whole flower elegantly veined in sharp relief. A most vigorous grower. Blooms of approved form, generous size, parchment-like texture, and remarkable substance. Stems usually bear three flowers, occasionally four. When they begin to fade, they assume an antique silver-gray cast, but maintain a stately mien up to the moment the petals fall.

A valuable color innovation. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c.

NAVY BLUE
COPYRIGHT 1898 BY C. W. A. B. & CO.



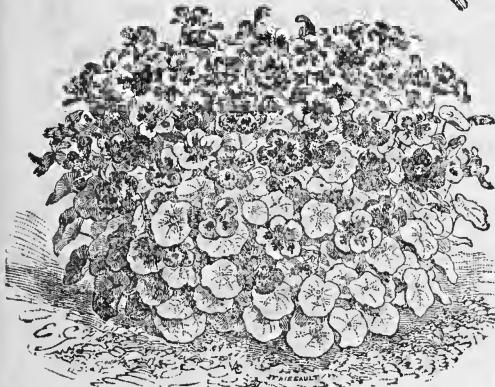
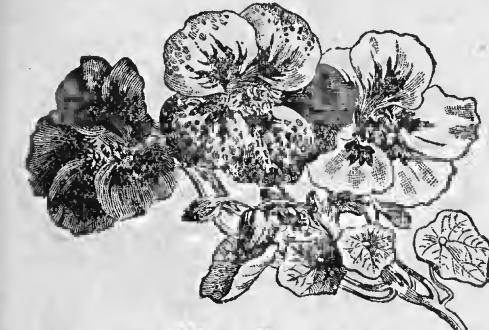
White Cupid

SWEET PEAS—(CONTINUED.)

New Dwarf Sweet Pea—PINK CUPID.—This is not a sport from the original White Cupid, but an actual departure from its parent, the tall Blanche Ferry. In habit it is strictly a Cupid, spreading from the root, from a foot to eighteen inches around, growing from six to eight inches high, and shooting up stems about six inches long, which bear, in full bloom at once, from *three to four handsome blossoms*, all borne close to the end of the stem.

The standard of the flower is wide, not infrequently measuring an inch and a half. It usually curves over a trifle from the top, partly concave, which gives the standard a distinct shell-shaped appearance. The standard is a bright rose-pink, while the wings are pure white or light pink. Though flowering early, it continues in bloom very late, bearing a profusion of blossoms so thickly as to completely hide the plant. Pkt., 10c, oz. 25c.

One Pkt. each of above five varieties for 30c. free by mail.



Dwarf "Chameleon."

Dwarf Chameleon—743. This strain is remarkably dwarf and as a border or bedding plant has as distinct a place as its taller sister. Its flowers, though, of course, not as large as those of the tall variety, are *even more intense in color*, are carried well above the foliage and sometimes almost hide it. The variation of color of course adds greatly to its interest. This is the most brilliant mixture of Nasturtiums we have ever seen; the colors and color combinations are simply magnificent.

Pkt., 10c., oz., 30c., 2 ozs., 55c.

Special Offer—One pkt. each Tall and Dwarf "Chameleon" for 15c.: one oz. each for 40c.

For general Collection of Sweet Peas see Climbing Plants.



Tall Chameleon

Give Southern Seeds a Trial This Year, for the following reasons: Eichling's seeds are planted by thousands of professional Truckfarmers who ship to Northern markets; if they knew of better seeds than Eichling's they would find it in their interest to buy them; after trying Northern seeds they returned to me. Second: Each climate has its peculiarities. I have made a life study of seeds suitable for Southern planting. I offer you the benefit of my experience. Third: Why should you send money to a great distance for seeds which you can have near by of much better quality? That money has no chance to come back.

FLOWER SEEDS and HOW to TREAT THEM



ANNUALS—Annuals are those plants which flower, produce their seeds and die within a year from sowing. By hardy annuals is usually understood those which require no artificial heat at any period of their growth, but will come to perfection in the open ground with but very little care. Many of them should be sown in fall to insure early blooming in spring. The most popular of them are Pansy, Phlox, Daisy, Pinks, Asters, Snap Dragon, Sweet Alyssum; Candytuft, Verbenas, Sweet Peas.

Sow in shallow boxes, seed pans or hot bed; the soil to consist of a light, rich sandy loam. Read carefully instructions for covering seeds and keep moist and shaded until the seed is up. When sown in pans or boxes bring them as near the glass as possible, so as to insure strong stocky plants; when sown in the open hot-bed let the surface of the ground be not more than six inches from the glass. This is a very important point for the production of healthy plants. Give plenty of air, and on warm days remove the glass entirely. Transplant as soon as the seedlings can be handled and shade again until established. When large enough set out on beds where the plants are to bloom, taking care to lift with as much soil as possible. A good watering before transplanting will be found a great help.

How to Cover Flower Seeds after Sowing.

In regard to the proper depth of covering flower seeds in general, there is a rule to the effect that seeds should be covered no deeper than twice their size. This of course cannot be verbally applied in every case, but merely serves as a guide. Very small seed, such as Petunias, Portulacca, Begonias, Lobelia, etc., require no covering of ground whatever, a slight pressure with a small wooden trowel and a covering of moss until they are germinated is all they need. Very coarse seed like Sweet Peas, Morning Glory, Ricinus, etc., may be covered from a quarter to one inch.

Water with care. Many small plants are killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is by watering with the *Rubber Sprinkler*, which causes the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew.

The Proper Time for Sowing Flower Seeds.

One of the greatest mistakes and frequent causes of failure with flower seeds is in neglecting to sow at the proper time. Many people only think of sowing flower seeds when they see the plants in bloom at the florists or in the market, and every spring I have occasion to instruct hundreds of people who buy Pansy, Aster, Pink and other flower seeds when blooming time is almost over. That failure must follow in such cases is obvious, and the seedsman invariably gets the blame for the oversight. To avoid this I call attention to the time of sowing as directed for each variety of flower seeds in the general list. Fall sowings must be made under glass.

BEGIN SOWING in *August* and *September* Primula Chinensis and Cinerarias, Gloxinias and Carnations. From *October* to *December* follow with Asters, Daisies, Pansies, Phlox, Pinks, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snap Dragon, Sweet Peas, Lobelia, Verbena, etc. In *November* and *December* sow Asters and pansies for a succession, Calendula, Campanula, Centaurea,

Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Delphinium, Geranium, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Marigold, Mignonette for pots, Nasturtiums, Petunia, Poppy in open ground, German Stock and Verbena.

End of January and February sowings in the open ground of other varieties may be risked, but the time for sowing should be always observed as indicated for each variety. Sowing in shallow boxes is always preferable to the open ground, as the seedlings can be better protected against cold and heavy rains.

FOR ALL SAINTS' DAY FLOWERS sow in July and August Zinnia, double white and mixed; Cockscomb, dwarf crimson; Balsams or Lady Slippers, Camellia-flowered, white and mixed; Gomphrena or Bachelor Buttons, white and red. Zinnias and Balsams must be transplanted on rich soil two feet apart each way; Dwarf Cockscomb, one foot and a half.

Sow *Cosmos*, the new giant varieties, during July; they will give you an abundance of flowers for All Saints' Day. Transplant on well manured land two feet apart. Plant Dahlia Roots in April and May; Chrysanthemums from March to June.

“WORLD'S FAIR” FLOWER SEED MIXTURE

Embracing over 500 varieties and colors of Splendid Flowers. All Blooming the First Season: Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

General List of Flower Seeds.

I prepay Postage on Flower Seeds if amount is remitted with the order.

All Flower Seeds are put up in 5c. packs; twenty-five for \$1.00—except novelties and where special price is marked.

The high grade of my Flower seeds does not permit of putting up Packages at less than 5 cts. each.



Anthirrhinum—Snap Dragon.



Amaranthus tricolor.

Althea Rosea—HOLLYHOCK. Biennial; four to six feet high, stately plant, flowers large, in all shades. Sow from October till April.

Fine, mixed.

Chaters superb mixture. Packet 10 cents.

Alyssum Benthami—SWEET ALYSSUM. Annual; six inches high. A favorite flower for borders, white, very fragrant; resembling Candytuft.

Nastum compactum—A new dwarf variety, not over four inches high, growing in compact masses, very valuable for bordering.

Amaranthus—Annual; two to three feet high; handsome foliage plants. Sow from February till June.

Caudatus (Love-lies bleeding). Long drooping chains of flowers of a lively crimson; very pretty for decorating.

Tricolor—Leaves of the most striking coloring—red, yellow and green.

Anthirrhinum—SNAP DRAGON. A beautiful spring and summer flowering plant. This old favorite should have a place in each garden.

Tom Thumb—Charming dwarf varieties, growing about one foot high.

Aquilegia—COLUMBINE. Perennial; two feet high, with various colored flowers. Sow from October to March, it seldom blooms the first year.

Aster Siensis—CHINESE ASTER or Queen Marguerite. Annual; one of our most effective garden favorites, producing flowers in profusion, rich in colors, and most perfect in form. Sow from October to February.

Victoria—One of the finest Asters grown; flowers large and showy, perfectly double; about twenty inches high; all colors mixed.

Dwarf Paeony Perfection—Eight to ten inches high, very large and beautiful, in all colors; valuable to florists; same as the foregoing, but should not be sown before November.

BALSAM, Impatiens Balsamina—LADY SLIPPER. Annual and a valuable summer plant, producing flowers in great profusion. Must be transplanted from seed bed to obtain fine double flowers. Sow from February to August.

Eichling's New Perfection Balsams—I have no hesitancy in pronouncing this strain the finest in cultivation. The flowers are very large, measuring from two to three inches in diameter, of perfect form, resembling the flower of the Camellia, and are as double. In fact, the petals are so densely produced that the yield of seed is extremely small, one single plant often producing not more than five seeds. The colors of the flowers are varied and brilliant, comprising pure white, crimson, white-shaded lilac, rose, spotted, scarlet, blue, purple, and many other tints. Packet (125 seeds), 15c.; two for 25c.



Eichling's New Perfection Balsams.

Balsam double Camellia-flowered Mixed—Choice very double flowers, resembling small Camellias; all colors.

Double Camellia-flowered pure white—Very fine and double. The strain I offer cannot be surpassed and is much used by florists.

Bellis Perennis—DOUBLE DAISY. One of our best spring plants, blooming from March to June. Sow from October to end of January.

Finest Double Mixed.

Longfellow—(Benary.) New, the unusual size of the dark rose, double flowers born on stiff stalks render them of great utility for bouquets. See cut.

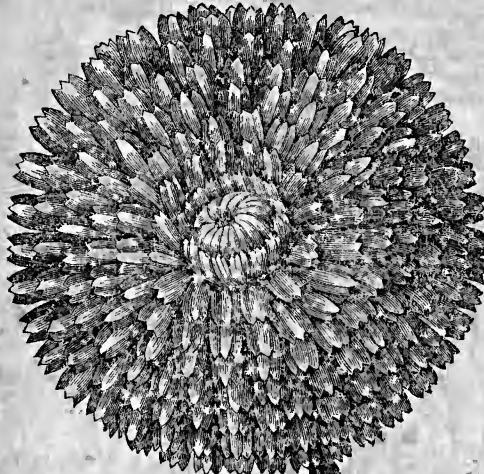
Snow Ball double white—Packet 10 cents.



Daisy "Longfellow"

Calendula—POT MARIGOLD. Free flowering annuals, growing in any good garden soil. Sow from October to April.

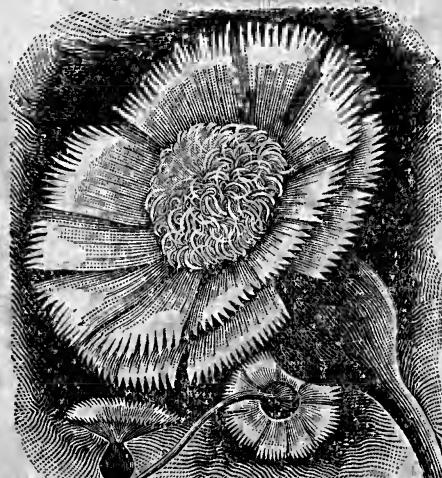
Flore pleno "Meteor"—(Bennary.) New, dark Orange, very beautiful and preferred by florists.



Calendula, Prince of Orange

Campanula medium—CANTEBURY BELL. Biennial; beautiful bell-shaped flowers with great variety of colors.

Canna Indica—INDIAN SHOT. Perennial; from three to six feet high; one of the finest and most effective foliage plants, with large leaves similar to the Banana, with racemes of flowers of scarlet, crimson, orange and buff. Sow from February to June. Dwarf varieties mixed.



New Centaurea Marguerite.

Centaurea Marguerite (New)—A very handsome plant which grows about 18 inches high, and produces large, pure white flowers, (our illustration represents one in natural size) of the sweetest fragrance. Being produced on long, stiff stems, the flowers are most admirable adapted for bouquets, vases, etc., especially since they keep in good condition for a week after being cut. It is as easily grown as a Bachelor's Button, to which family it belongs. Pkt. (40 seeds) 10 cents.

Centaurea—DUSTY MILLER. Very pretty bedding plants with silvery foliage, much used for ribbon borders. Sow from December to April.

Candidissima—Very dwarf silvery leaves. Packet 10 cents.

Cyanus. **Bottle Pink or Corn Flower**, in all colors.

Celosia crisata—COCKS COMB. Beautiful and showy annual, one to two feet high; much used for All-Saints Day decorations. Sow in Spring and again in July for fall blooming.

Glasgow Prize—New, very fine dwarf sort, large crimson combs, quite distinct and constant; the best for florists use. Packet 10 cents.

Dwarf Mixed—A mixture of the best dwarf varieties.

Chrysanthemum tricolor. Annual; one to two feet high; a well-known garden favorite of great beauty; mixed colors. Sow from November to March.

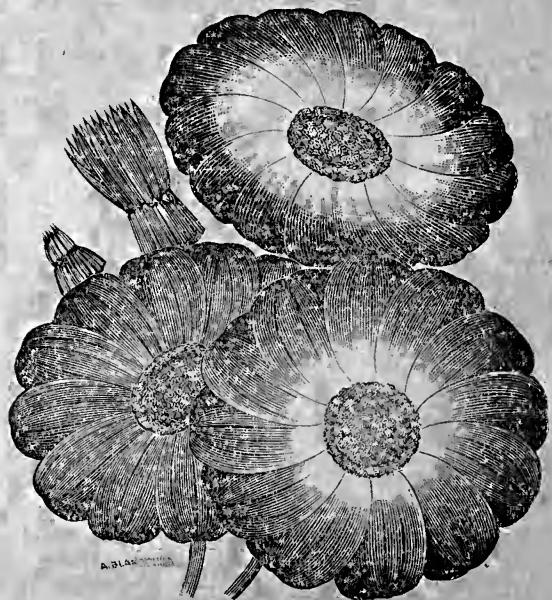


Chrysanthemum tricolor.

Cineraria Hybrida. Annual; a well known attractive and green-house plant. The flowers of the new improved varieties have a brightness of color scarcely surpassed. A valuable plant for florists, and much sought after. Likes half shady position under glass. Sow in August and September.

Best mixture—Packet, 25 cents.

Grandiflora nana—The best for florists. Packet, 25c.



Cineraria, hybrida grandiflora

Cobaea scandens—See page 69.

Cockscomb—See *Celosia cristata*.

Clarkia elegans, mixed, Annual, one or two feet high, with white rose and purple flowers. Sow from December to April.

Convolvulus—MORNING Glory. See climbing plants.

Coleus—This well-known bedding plant hardly needs description. Seeds saved from the most celebrated collection in Europe. Sow from September to March. Packet 10 cents.

Cucurbita—ORNAMENTAL GOURDS. See climbing plants.

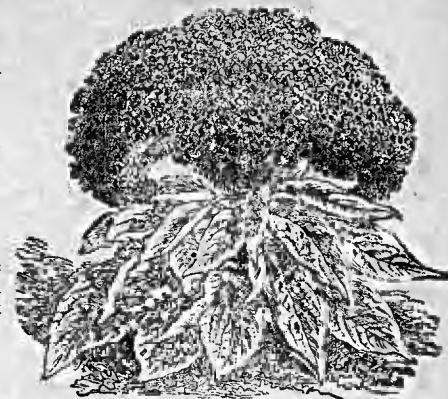
Cypress Vine—See climbing plants.

Dahlia—A very popular fall flower; produces many fine double flowers the first year from seed; all colors mixed; sow from February to June. For Dahlia roots see Bulbous roots. Set out Dahlia bulbs in March, on well-drained land.

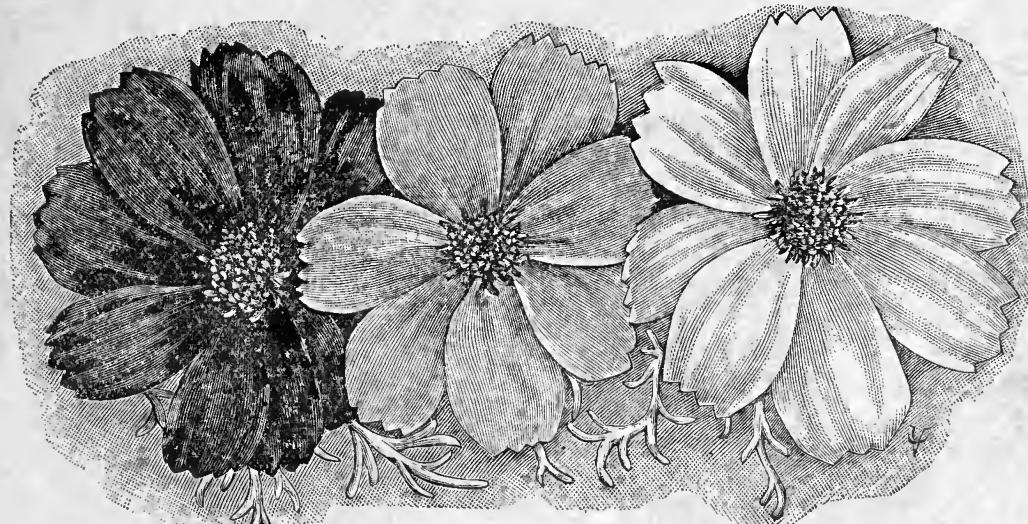
Double large-flowered, finest quality mixed.

Double Liliput, or Bouquet Dahlia, best mixed.

Roots of the best double varieties, all colors, 20c. each.



Cockscomb, Glasgow Prize.



The New Giant Cosmos.

New Giant Cosmos—Cosmos are unquestionably very handsome flowers, and it is astonishing how quickly they have become general favorites. Only a few years ago they were practically unknown. There is but one objection to their giving general satisfaction, and that is their late flowering habit. The plants require a very long time to develop, and that brings their flowering season late into the fall. This objection will not be found in our "giant flowering" strain. Seed sown in the open ground in the beginning of March will produce blooming plants in June, and they will continue to flower until late in the fall, if sown at intervals. We know of no single flower that is as handsome and chaste as the Cosmos, while for keeping qualities when cut they are unexcelled.

Delphinium—LARKSPUR. Annual; one foot high; large spikes of various colored double flowers. They do not bear transplanting, but should be sown where they are intended to bloom. Sow from October till April. Double mixed.



Double Larkspur.

Dianthus (Pink)—This is one of the most beautiful and satisfactory plants that can be grown from seed. The seed I offer is saved from a large and beautiful collection abroad. Sow from October to March.

Chinensis flore pleno—Chinese Pink. All colors, double mixed.

Hedewigi—Japanese pink, single and double, finest mixed.

Hedewigi atropurpureus fl. pl.—Dark brown, very double; splendid for beds and cut flowers.



Chinese Pink.



Marguerite Carnation.

Californicus, fl. pl. Very large and double.

Heliotropium. This well-known plant can be used in pots as well as in the open ground. Flowers very fragrant, shading from purplish white to deep purple. Sow from September to January. Mixed varieties.

Hetichrysum monstrosum. Everlasting annual; two feet high; flowers used for winter bouquets. They should be cut and hung up to dry before they are in full bloom.

Hollyhocks. See Althea Rosea.

Hyacinth Bean. See climbing plants.

Iberis Amara—CANDYTUFT. Annual; one foot high; pretty, small white flowers; very popular for borders, similar to Sweet Alyssum, but flowers much larger and stronger. Sow in the open ground from August to May.

Ipomoea purpurea. Morning Glory. See climbing plants.

Quamoclit. Cypress Vine. See climbing plants.

Noctiflora. Evening Glory, or Moon Flower. See climbing plants.

Lathyrus odoratus. Sweet Peas. See climbing plants.

Lobelia, Erinus. A low growing annual, excellent for bedding and hanging baskets.

“Crystal Palace.” Blue dwarf; one of the best for bedding.

“Emperor William.” Compact, very fine dark blue.

Alba. Pure white.

Mimulus. Annual; thrives best in damp and shady situations. Sow in the open ground from January to March. Can also be used as pot plant when it requires very rich soil to bloom well.

Tigrinus pardinus. Monkey flower; very beautiful, blotched and spotted.

Moschatus. Musk plant. Small plant with yellow flowers; cultivated on account of its musky odor. Sow from December to March.



Lobelia, Emperor William.

Barbatus—SWEET WILLIAM. Hardy, perennial, of various colors.

Marguerite Carnations. The wonderful flowers that have caused so much comment among the florists and amateurs the past few seasons. Easily grown from seed, and produce a large percentage of fine double blossoms of every shade and color imaginable the first season after sowing. Packet, 10c.

Dolichos Hyacinth Bean. See climbing plants.

Gaillardia picta. Free flowering and attractive annual; one foot high. Sow from January to April.

Gomphrena globosa. BACHELOR'S BUTTON. Annual; two feet high; a well known everlasting flower; blooms all summer; the flowers may be dried and kept for a long time. Sow from February to August.

Alba, pure white.

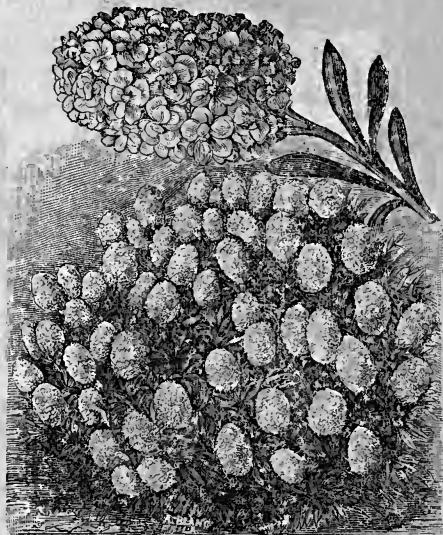
Rubra, red or purple.

Rubra nana compacta, new, dwarf variety, very pretty.

Gourds. See climbing plants.

Helianthus annuus.—SUNFLOWER, four to six feet high; a well known flower. Sow from February till May.

Oscar Wilde. Small single flowering variety, with black centre.



Candytuft.



Ten Weeks Stock Perfection.

Geranium zonale—ZONAL GERANIUM, or commonly called Fish Geranium; too well known to require description. Sow in seed pans or boxes from November to March, and prick off in pots as soon as large enough to be handled. Seeds saved from a large and splendid collection.

Odoratissimum—APPLE GERANIUM, with very fragrant leaves; cannot be propagated from cuttings. Packet, 25c.

New Hybrids, mixed packet, 25 cents.

Mirabilis jalappa. MARVEL OF PERU, OR FOUR O'CLOCK. Annual; three feet high; very popular plant. Fragrant flowers of all colors, expanding in the evening. Sow from February to June.

Tom Thumb. New dwarf bedding variety. **Morning Glory**. See climbing plants.

Momordica Balsamina. See climbing plants.

Mathiola annua—TEN WEEKS STOCK.

A valuable annual which deserves a place in every garden. Flowers in spikes, single and double of all colors and of the most delicious fragrance. Sow from October to February in seed pans with light soil and transplant in rich ground when large enough. Must be transplanted when very young and then left undisturbed on account of the tap root which they make.

Stock Large flowering Perfection—Very fine and double.

Matricaria capensis—Feverfew. Annual; two feet high, double white flower, blooming a long time. Sow from October to March.

Mesembrianthemum crystallinum—Ice plant. Dwarf growing annual, valuable for vases. Sow from February to May.

Tricolor—Very pretty.

Nasturtium—See *Tropaeolum*.

Pansy—See *Viola tricolor maxima*.

Papaver—POPPY. Annual; two feet high, with handsome double flowers in various colors. Sow in a shady place in October and do not transplant. Protect during cold weather.

Shirley Poppy—The most popular single Poppy.

Poppy Ranunculaeflora—Double fringed, very pretty; in all colors.

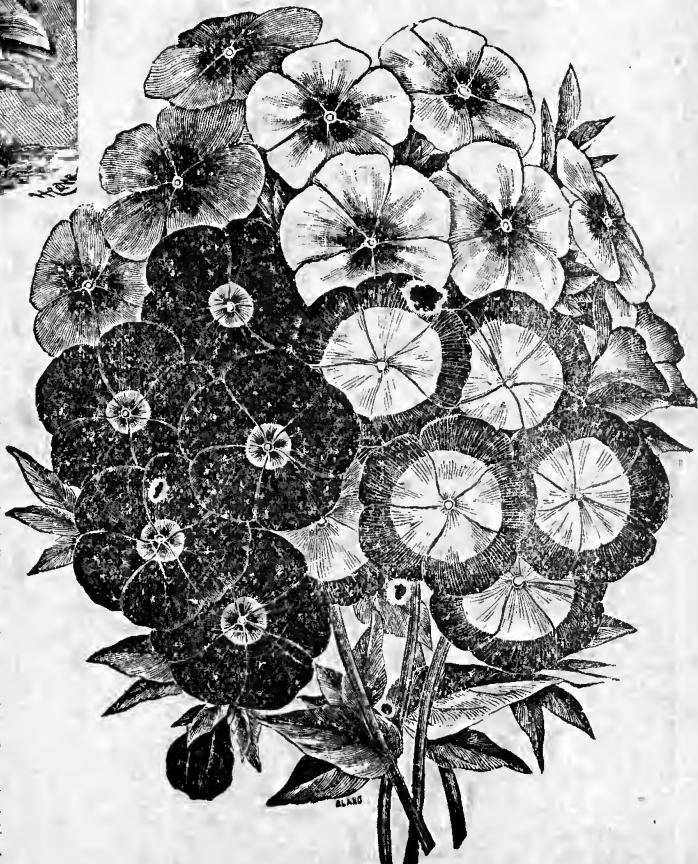
Danebrog—A very pretty new single Poppy; curiously marked.

New Poppy White Swan—

One of the most effective and valuable Poppies. The plants are about 18 inches high, grow in very pretty bush form, crowned with flowers of enormous size, perfect form, very double and of the purest snow white. Its flowering period is considerably longer than that of other Poppies. I specially recommend this sort.



Poppy, Danebrog.



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.



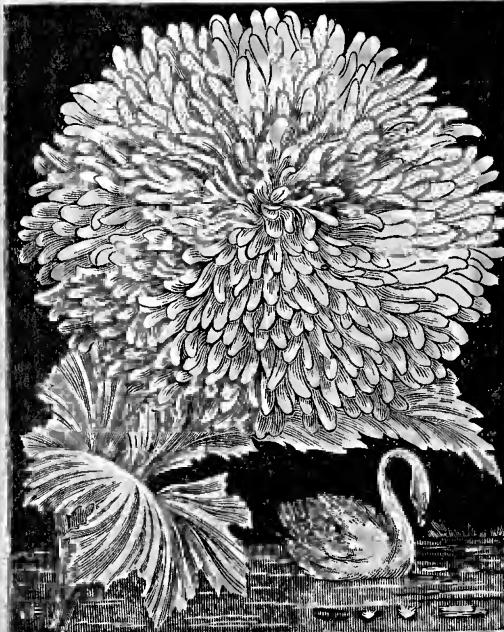
Double Petunia.

Phlox Grandifl. alba, pure white, valuable for cutting.

Grandiflora alba oculata, white with crimson eye.

Grandiflora Kermesina splendens, the finest dazzling red for effective massing.

Fimbriata et cuspidata—Star Phlox.



New Poppy White Swan

Petunia *Hybrida*—

Few plants will make a more showy bed than Petunias. The much improved large flowering and double varieties should be planted and kept in pots with very rich soil to insure a free bloom. Transplant in larger pots whenever the roots fill the pot. Sow in seed pans from October to March. In regard to the seed of double Petunias, I must state here that the best seed obtainable, saved from artificially fecundated flowers, brings only thirty per cent of double flowers, the rest being single flowers of great beauty.

Petunia single, large flowered, mixed.

Grandiflora fimbriata, large flowering, single varieties, petals beautifully fringed, package 10.

Grandifl. flore pleno, Benary's strain, large and double. Pk. 20c.

Petunia Nana compacta multiflora.—Dwarf habit and a profuse bloomer. Makes a perfect pyramid about 10 inches high; of cherry red color with a regularly formed white star; package 10 cents.

Phlox Drummondii.—This magnificent annual is among the most widely grown in our gardens. For a splendid mass of colors and a constant display they cannot be equalled, the colors ranging from the purest white to the deepest crimson. I import only the grandiflora or large flowering varieties. Sow from September to March.

Grandiflora, best mixed, large flowering.



Reseda Grandiflora Machet.



Primula sisensis fimbriata.

Verbena Hybrida—This wellknown plant can be found in almost any garden, flowering freely in all colors, the first year, from seed. Sow from October to April.

Good mixed varieties.

Extra Choice, from named varieties, mixed; package, 10c.

Candidissima, pure white.

Hybrida compacta candidissima. A decided improvement on the old style Verbena; growth dwarfish and very compact; flowers large and in great abundance of the snowiest white. Packet, 10c.

Vinca rosea. Perennial; two feet high, glossy leaves; sown from October to February. They bloom until frost sets in, and are very valuable for bouquets. Mixed colors.

Pyrethrum parthenifolium aureum.—Golden feather; one of the best bedding plants, of ornamental golden yellow foliage, fine for ribbon gardening, 6 inches high.

Reseda odorata, Sweet Mignonette; the delightful fragrance and easy culture of this old plant tend to make it a favorite to every lover of flowers. Can be sown from August to March. Does not bear transplanting well, and must be sown where wanted to bloom.

Grandiflora, large spikes of flowers.

Crimson Queen, beautiful red spikes, very effective.

Machet, a new variety growing very robust, the best for pot culture. Packet, 10 cents.

Ricinus, Castor Oil Bean; tall growing plants with ornamental foliage, excellent for center of large beds. From the seed the Castor Oil is extracted. Sow from January to April.

Finest Mixed varieties.

ROSES. I make a specialty of this queen of the garden. My collection is the largest and best in the South, which has been amply proven at the Annual Flower Shows of the New Orleans Horticultural Society. My exhibitions at the last show were awarded twenty-two prizes and two gold medals. Illustrated Catalogue of Roses free to all applicants. See Rose list in this catalogue.

Primula Sinensis—Chinese Primrose, one of the most satisfactory greenhouse plants that can be grown from seed. The fringed sorts are beautiful. Sow in seed pans, filled with leaf mould and sand. Only for pot culture.

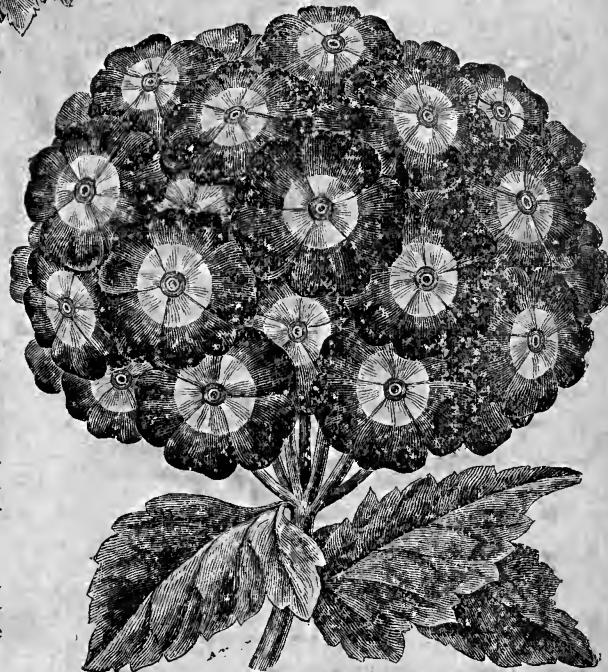
Fimbriata, splendid mixed, package 25 cents.

Portulaca Grandiflora—Sunplant; low growing annual of easy culture; they delight in a sunny situation. Sow from February to August.

Single, best mixed.

Extra Double, finest quality, mixed package 10c.

Pinks—See Dianthus.



Verbena hybrida.

Salpiglossis Variabilis.—Annual; two feet high, beautiful autumn blooming plant, funnel shaped flowers, marbled and veined. Sow from January to April.

Sa via Coccinea.—Flowering sage; a very gorgeous and brilliant plant of easy culture. Sow from January to April.

Sweet Alyssum—See Alyssum Benthami.

Sweet Peas—See Lathyrus odoratus (climbing plants.)

Tagetes—MARIGOLD. Very pretty and striking plants; the dwarf varieties are suitable for borders, of very easy culture. Sow from January to April.

Thunbergia—See climbing plants.

Torenia—Beautiful summer blooming annuals, very effective for bedding as well as hanging baskets and vases. Sow from December to April, and transplant.

Fournieri—Velvety blue and with yellow throat.

Bailloni—New golden yellow, with brownish red throat.



New Pansies.

PANSIES.

Viola Tricolor Maxima—PANSY or HEART'S EASE. One of the finest and most valuable flowers for early spring. The seed should be sown early in October, and for a succession until March. For effective bedding there is nothing superior to the Pansy. I desire to call your attention to the new improved strains of Trimardeau or Giant and Odier Pansies. The Pansies grown from my seed have always been awarded First Prizes at the Exhibitions of the New Orleans Horticultural Society.

Finest mixture of large blooming bedding varieties; packet 5c.

Snow Queen. Pure white.

Emperor William. Ultramarine blue, splendid.

Faust, or King of the Blacks. Velvet black.

Yellow Gem. Pure yellow, white eye.

Gold Margined.

Trimardeau, or Giant Pansy of French origin, of vigorous and compact growth. The flowers are of perfect form, and of a size hitherto unknown in the Pansy family. Package, 10c.

Pansy—New Odier, five blotched. This new Pansy has won the admiration of all those who saw it in bloom last year at my trial grounds. The flowers are of refined shape, and beautifully blotched with rich and varied colors. My strain of them has no superior. Per packet 10c.

Tropaeolum. Nasturtium. See climbing plants.

Zinnia elegans. Old Bachelor. Great improvements have been made in late years in Zinnias: nearly all colors and shades are represented, and many resemble the Dahlia in size and symmetry. Sow from February to August. For All Saints' Day sow the pure white and mixed in July and beginning of August, and transplant to about two feet each way on well-manured land.

Flore pleno, double mixed.

Flore pleno alba, double white; very valuable for bouquets.

Flore pleno grandiflora robusta plenissima, new double giant; flowers of immense size in all colors.

fl. pl. alba striata, or "Zebra Zinnia." Beautifully striped white and red; very effective and striking. See cut on next page. Per packet, 5c.

The Best is None Too Good for my Patrons.

I know there is not a firm in the world who are more particular regarding the purity of their seeds than I am, but still like all other seedsmen I do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and if the purchaser does not accept them on these conditions they must be returned at once. I cannot warrant them, as too much depends on the season, soil and care given them, and every person of judgment can see this as well as myself. I always test the seeds as soon as received from my growers, so that nothing can possibly be sent out that is not thoroughly first-class in every particular.

My list of Ornamental Shrubs, Climbers and Shade Trees, will be found interesting.

My **CAMELLIAS** are the finest ever imported from Japan; healthy and full of buds. Young plants without buds, from 75 cts. up. Larger plants, well budded, from \$1.00 to \$3.00.



CLIMBING PLANTS, PER PACK, 5 CENTS.



Giant Imperial Morning Glory.

Aristolochia elegans, one of the most beautiful perennial climbers, growing very fast and continuing to bloom during the entire summer. The flower is very interesting, Orchid-like; a new species of the Dutchman's pipe. Young plants 15 cents each.

Benincasa cerifera. Wax ground ornamental as well as useful climbers, the red fruits are used as preserves. February to May.

Cardiospermum halicacabum. Balloon vine; a summer climber with large puff balls, green in color, and containing the seed. Sow from February to March.

Caboea Scandens, a well known climber of quick growth, producing beautiful large bell-shaped purple flowers. Sow from February to May.

Convolvulus Major, MORNING GLORY, this is acknowledged the most popular climber. Sow from February to May.

Noctiphiton, Evening Glory or Moon Flower. Flowers very large, white and fragrant, opening in the evening. Sow from February to May.

Giant Imperial Morning Glory. If any flower is typical of the morning with its dewy freshness—the Morning Glory is one to be remembered. Here we have from Japan the new **Imperial** Morning Glory, a new mammoth class of flowers. The flower garden will lack a beautiful spot if it is without a fence corner or trellis covered with these glorious blossoms. The flowers are really gigantic, being *double the size of the ordinary kind*.

Ornamental Gourds. Annuals of rapid growth with curious shaped fruits, desirable for covering arbors and trellis work. Sow from February to April.

Dolichos lablab. Hyacinth Bean; annual, growing twenty feet high; flowering in clusters, white and purple. Sow in March when the ground is warm.

Ipomoea quamoclit. Cypress vine; a most popular climbing plant with delicate fern-like foliage.

SWEET PEAS.

Lathyrus odoratus—SWEET PEAS. Beautiful, free-flowering climbing plants, very fragrant; valuable for covering walls and unsightly places. Should not be allowed to go to seed in order to increase the number of flowers. I call attention to the beautiful new varieties. Pkts. 5c.; oz. 10c.

New Extra Early Sweet Pea. EICHLING'S "BELLE CREOLE". This new variety has been the

admiration of my customers that saw it in bloom around All Saints Day Nov. 1st, from seeds sown end of August and beginning of September. It is a beautiful soft pink shaded with light rose and white. Can be had in bloom from November until July. Price per pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 50c. Try it by all means.



Sweet Peas.

Sweet Peas. My collection of Sweet Peas is made with my personal experience as a grower of Cut flowers.

Eckfords, new hybrids, splendid mixed.

Blanche Burpee, pure white.

Countes of Radnor, mauve, wings, lilac, lovely.

Eliza Eckford, white, shaded, flushed pink.

Emily Henderson, best and earliest white.

Invincible, scarlet and carmine.

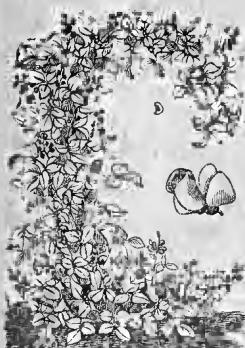
Queen of England. Large white.

The Senator. Striped chocolate, very showy.

Cupid. New dwarf white, eight inches high.

Pkt. 10c.

Pink Cupid. New dwarf variety of Sweet Peas, beautiful for edging. Pkt. 10 cts.



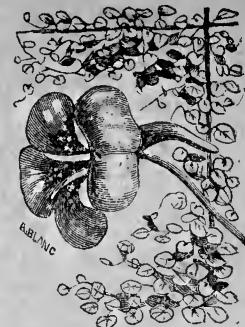
Hyacinth Bean.



Cardiospermum.



Momordica.



Tropaeolum.

Momordica balsamina. Balsam Apple. Ornamental foliage and remarkable fruit. They originate from the East Indies, where the fruit is used in different kinds of medicine. Sow in March.

Luffa cylindrica. Dish-Rag. Well-known gourd, fruit of which, when dried, can be used as a dish-rag. Sow from February to April.



Thunbergia alata.

Thunbergia alata. A very free-blooming climber, well adapted for warm situations; for covering arbors. Flowers white and yellow. Sow from February till May.

Tropaeolum Nasturtium. One of my brightest and prettiest plants; they require very little care; not even rich soil which has a tendency to produce more leaves and very few flowers. The Dwarf or Tom Thumb varieties are very pretty for bedding. Sow from February to May.

Major. Tall-growing Nasturtium, about four feet high; flowers a very showy yellow and brown.

Minor Tom Thumb, or Dwarf. Mixed colors.

Peregrinum. Canary-bird Flower, very pretty.

BULB ROOTS

Directions for growing Hyacinths in Pots

Use a four or five inch pot; fill rather loosely to the brim with sandy soil and plant the bulb so that only one-fourth of it appears above the soil; then water freely to settle the soil and place where it is cool and dark to encourage a strong development of roots before the bud starts to grow at the top. Such a situation can be made by covering up the pots with four or five inches of sand in a cold frame or cellar. Roots can be developed at low temperature, say from 40 to 50 degrees; and any attempt to force them to make roots quicker by placing them in a high temperature, will certainly end in failure. The pots should not be exposed to light and higher temperature until they are well filled with roots and the top has begun to grow out. At least from six to eight weeks time is required to get them in this condition when they may be placed in full light and watered freely.

Directions for Growing Hyacinths in Glasses.

The bulbs should be placed in the glasses as early in the season as possible, keeping them in a cool dark place, until the roots have nearly reached the bottom of the glass, which requires usually from six to eight weeks time, after which the lightest and sunniest situation that can be had is the best. The water in the glass should be changed twice a week. In filling the glass with water, the bottom of the bulb should only touch the water. A little charcoal placed in each glass helps to keep the water pure. The improved cylinder glass will be found most convenient, it permits of lifting the rooted bulb without destroying or breaking the tender roots.

Bulb Culture in the Ground.

The most of our Spring flowering bulbs are hardy and can be left in the ground in the winter, thus permitting them to be planted out in the fall. *Fall planting* has the advantage of keeping the bulb in full strength while if kept in a dry state, during winter, a good deal of the substance evaporates and the bulbs become smaller. The finest effect with Hyacinths, Anemones, Ranunculus, etc., is reached by planting them in beds or masses together, while Narcissi are used to better advantage in borders. After blooming time the bulbs should be taken up and kept in a dry place during summer to replant them in the fall. This must be done when the beds are used in summer time for other plants in order not to ruin the bulbs. Bulbs lose their blooming power in one season in the Southern climate and should therefore be renewed every year, at least some fresh bulbs should be planted every season to have strong flowers.

Large bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Lillies, etc., should be planted at least four inches deep, while for smaller bulbs, such as Tulips, Ranunculus and Anemones, two or three inches is sufficient.

Hyacinth Glasses. Hyacinths grown in glasses of water are charming ornaments for parlors or windows, and the ease and success in flowering bulbs in this way adds greatly to the popularity of Hyacinths and other bulbous roots. I offer both, plain glass glasses and the Cylinder glass.

Patent Cylinder Hyacinth Glasses—This is in two parts; the inner contains the bulb and roots, and can be removed without injuring them, to change the water. Each 35c., by express.

Plain, low or Bohemian shape, in various colors, 20c. each.



Pat. Hyacinth Glass.



Plain Hyacinth Glass.

Hyacinth single, red, white blue, purple, rose and yellow, 6c. each; 60c. per dozen, postpaid.

Double, in all colors 6c. each; 60c. per dozen, postpaid. Plant from October to February. Early fall planting gives the best result.



Single and Double Hyacinths.

Roman Hyacinths. Early for forcing; these are smaller than the others but can be forced very easily and made to bloom by Christmas or New Year. Very valuable for florists. Single, pure white, 50c. per dozen. Single Rose, 50c. per dozen. Single Blue, 50c., per dozen, post paid.



Roman Hyacinths.

Tulips, single, all colors mixed, per dozen 30c.

Double, all colors mixed, per dozen 40c. Tulips seldom bloom well in the South, they must be planted early in fall, not later than November. North of Louisiana they may be planted until February.

Anemone (Wind flower). Highly ornamental Spring and Summer flowering plant, with single and double flowers, the colors of which are wonderfully beautiful, running through shades of blue, scarlet, rose, white and lavender.

Anemone, Single and Double mixed, per dozen 30c., postpaid.

Fulgens. Scarlet Wind Flower; this is the most brilliant and graceful of all Anemones. The rich dazzling scarlet flowers and light elegant growth render it the most attractive of all scarlet Spring flowers; per dozen, 40c. postpaid.

Freesia Refracta Alba, a very pretty white spray resembling a small Gladiolus. Throat golden yellow and very fragrant. Dozen 25c. postpaid.



Freesia Refracta Alba.

When grown in masses they are brilliant in the extreme. Plant from October to January.

Ranunculus, very pretty for bedding, bringing early in the season large quantities of beautiful double flowers in all colors, many of them being marked with several shades.

Persian mixed, Rose shaped, very double, all colors, per dozen, 25c., postpaid.

Giant, French mixed, strong growers with gorgeous flowers, per dozen, 30c., postpaid.



Narcissus Horsfieldi.

Narcissus. The wonderful creation in the way of new varieties have placed this "Flower of the Poets" in the front rank of popularity. Appearing as they do, just after bleak winter, they turn our gardens and lawns into gorgeous masses of gold and silver with a fragrance that is enchanting. Narcissus are of the easiest culture and perfectly hardy in the Southern States.

Poeticus, or Pheasant Eye; pure white flowers with orange cups edged with crimson; very early; 6c. each; 50c. per dozen, postpaid.



Double Tuberose.

be kept in a closet or other dark cool place to induce a growth of root before the top starts; afterwards they should be placed near a sunny window. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

Tuberoses. Double flowering, very fragrant. Plant in the open ground from February to June. 5c. each; 40c. per dozen, postpaid,

SPECIAL BULB OFFER.

For 50c. we will mail postpaid 25 Bulbs assorted, our selection consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Anemones, Ranunculus and Narcissus. Three 50c. Collections for \$1.25, postpaid.

Armstrong's Everblooming Tuberose. A Tuberose that will bloom year after year is something many flower lovers have endeavored for sometime to obtain. We have this in Armstrong's Everblooming, which produces single flowers in extreme profusion, and of a fragrance similar to that of the "Jasmine," thus making it a most desirable variety for cut-flowers. We are sure everyone will be pleased with this grand, new variety. By mail, each, 15c.; doz., 1.50. By express, at purchaser's expense, each, 12c.; doz., \$1.35.

Summer Flowering Oxalis. These useful little plants are very effective in masses or beds and are particularly valuable for edgings. They produce an unbroken row of foliage and showy flowers. Per dozen, 20c., postpaid.

Trumpet Major. Flowers large, golden yellow; 6c. each; 50c. per dozen, postpaid.

Horsfieldi, the "Queen of the Daffodils," large pure white flowers, with rich, yellow trumpet, one of the most elegant for ladies' corsage bouquets. Originated by a Lancashire weaver, John Horsfield. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

Von Sion, the famous old double yellow Daffodil, 6c. each, 50c. per dozen, postpaid.

Narcissus, Chinese Sacred or Oriental Lily; the Joss Flower or Flower of the Gods," as it is called by the Celestials, is a variety of narcissus bearing in great profusion chaste flowers of silvery white with golden yellow cups. They are grown by the Chinese according to their ancient customs, to herald the advent of their New Year and as a symbol of good luck. They do well in pots of earth, but are more novel and beautiful grown in shallow bowls of water, with enough pebbles to prevent them from toppling over when in bloom. **CULTURE.**—After the bulbs have been planted they should

be kept in a closet or other dark cool place to induce a growth of root before the top starts; afterwards they should be placed near a sunny window. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.



Iris Germanica.

Iris Germanica. This variety is the true "Fleur de Lis," the National flower of France. They are perfectly hardy and bloom luxuriantly if planted in a moist place. In beauty the flowers rival the finest Orchids. Colors range through richest yellow, intense purple, delicate blue and white, brown and bronze.

Mixed Varieties, 15 cents each. \$1.50 per dozen.

Iris Kaempferi. Japan Iris, the magnificence of these splendid new Irises surpasses description; in beauty, size of flowers, richness of coloring they are grand. The flowers are often from six to eight inches across and of indescribable and charming hues, varying like watered silk in the sunshine. The prevailing colors being white, crimson, rose, lilac, lavender, violet and blue. The Japan Iris is perfectly hardy and delights in a moist soil, or if planted in pots must be plentifully supplied with water. Mixed varieties, 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz., postpaid.

Amarillis Scarlet. St. Jacob's Lily. 15c. each, postpaid.

White, with pink stripes. 25c. each.



Astilbe or Spirea Japonica.

Gladiolus. There is hardly another plant which combines such diversity of color with freedom of bloom and easy cultivation. The bulbs should be planted in early spring, in well-manured ground. To gain an effect with Gladiolus, they should be planted in a liberal manner either in beds or borders.

Choice mixed, all colors. 30c. per dozen.

Scarlet and Red Shades. 30c. per dozen.

Pink and light colors, 40c. per dozen, postpaid.

White and striped, 40c. per dozen, postpaid.

New French Hybrids; Lemoine's, 60c. per doz.

Snow-white, (Novelty), 10c. each.

Astilbe or Spirea Japonica, beautiful plant of easy culture. Plant in a six inch pot and keep well watered. Handsome foliage surmounted by spikes of pure white flowers, 25c. each, postpaid.

Japan Lilies. Some of the varieties of this favorite flower are truly magnificent, and not enough known by the average amateur. They are all hardy, and the bulbs can be planted either in the spring or autumn; a covering of manure will be found beneficial during winter, but must be removed very early in the spring to prevent too rapid growth. Plant in well-drained ground.

The 3 Queens. The 3 Lilies offered below are truly "queens" and they should be in everybody's garden. Note reduced prices.

Auratum. Golden Band Lily. This superb lily has flowers eight to ten inches in diameter, composed of six white petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate-crimson spots, and having a bright golden yellow band through the center of each petal; to its size and beauty it adds an exquisite vanilla-like perfume. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers obtain their maximum size and number until they reach as many as twelve flowers on each stem. Extra strong flowering bulbs, 25c.; Strong flowering bulbs, 20c. each.

Lancifolium album. Splendid large pure white flowers. 25c. each.

Lancifolium rubrum, white and crimson; 20c. each.

Gladiolus, Lemoine's Hybrids.

Lilium Tigrinum. Tiger Lily. Orange salmon spotted with black; 10c. each.

Tigrinum flore pleno. Double Tiger Lily. 15c. each, postpaid.



Bermuda Easter Lily. These bulbs potted make the choicest of plants for Easter and early Spring blooming. They also bloom profusely when planted outside—fine for cutting.

First Sized Bulbs, which should produce from 5 to 8 flowers, each, 15c.; 3 for 35c.; doz., \$1.25, postpaid.

Extra Sized Bulbs, which should produce from 8 to 15 flowers, each, 20c.; 3 for 50c.; doz., \$1.85, postpaid.

Mammoth Bulbs, which should produce up to 20 flowers on a stalk, each, 35c.; 3 for 90c.; doz., \$3.50, postpaid.

Calla—**CALLA LILY**, or **LILY-OF-THE-NILE**, are names under which *Richardias* are commonly known. They bloom at almost any season of the year, and require but a short season of rest—say from July to October. Dry bulbs may be potted or planted in rich soil, and an abundance of water given at all times while growing. 20c. each.

The Spotted Calla, or *Richardia albomaculata*.—

A very ornamental plant, even when not in bloom; foliage beautifully marked with transparent white spots, showing to great advantage before a window. Flowers white, with black center. Blooms splendidly in the garden or as a pot-plant. Large bulbs, to bloom at once, 20c. each; three for 50c.



The Black Calla

plenty of light, heat and moisture. As the bulbs increase in size and number every year, such a treasure is sure to become valuable and appreciated. 40c. each, 3 for \$1.00, 6 for \$2.00.

Apios Tuberosa—Also called tuberous-rooted Wistaria. A pretty vine possessing a delicious Violet fragrance. 2 for 10c., 5 for 20c., doz. 45c.

Tuberous Begonias—Elegant healthy bulbs of our own importation and at lowest prices ever made. This showy flower has now become very popular. Our customers plant lawn beds of 50 or 100 bulbs under partial shade with splendid results. Beautiful foliage, larger and richer flowers than Geraniums.

Bulbs of Giant Flowering varieties—Single White, Single Yellow, Single Scarlet, Single Pink, Single Mixed, Double Mixed. Each 15c.

Hyacinthus Candicans—It can be used with excellent effect in the center of a bed of scarlet Gladiolus, as it comes into bloom about the same time. The flowers are bell-shaped and pendulous, pure white in color, and somewhat fragrant. The plant is hardy and grows stronger each year. Very useful along walls, fences and in beds. Each, 6c., 4 for 20c., doz., 55c.



Lilium auratum

Amaryllis—FORMOSISSIMA. Deep, rich velvety crimson. Each 15c., 3 for 25c.

Johnsoni—Crimson striped with white. Each, 40c., 3 for \$1.00.

Crinum Kirki—The grandest variety of this group. The flowers are fragrant, petals broad and white, with a deep purple reddish stripe through the center. Usually two flower stalks are sent up, each bearing a large cluster of 12 to 20 flowers. It blooms with the greatest freedom. 40c. postpaid. Extra Mammoth Bulbs, weighing about one and one half lbs., \$1.00 postpaid.

Crinum Americanum, pure white. 25c. each.

Crinum elegans, pink. 25c. each.

Pancratium Calathinum—Handsome clusters of large striking, very fragrant, pearly white flowers. Bulbs should be kept warm and dry, and planted out in the middle of March. They will then commence flowering in May. It is also admirably adapted for pot culture, and can be forced into flower in 6 to 8 weeks time, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Madeira Vine—The Madeira Vine is a popular and favorite tuberous-rooted climber of rapid growth, with dense and beautiful foliage, twining to a great height. It grows anywhere, but does better in a warm, sunny, sheltered location. It is also a very pretty plant for training around the windows in the house. Strong tubers, each, 6c.; 3 for 15c.; per doz., 50c., postpaid.

GLOXINIA.

Eichling's Improved Hybrids. We know of no bulbous plant that will give such universal satisfaction as the Gloxinia. Their charming trumpet shaped flowers are exquisitely tinted, blotched, or tigred with miniature dots of violet, pink, or crimson. Each, 15c.

Caladiums or Elephant's Ears.

Prices for single bulbs and dozen lots include prepayment; 100 lots go by express, at buyers expense.

One of the most effective plants in cultivation for planting out upon the lawn; growing 5 feet high, with handsome leaves often 3 feet long and 20 inches wide. It will grow in any good garden soil and is of easiest culture. Can be stored in sand in any warm place during winter.

Fine bulbs with live center shoots.

Bulbs from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter 10c. each, 3 for 20c.

Bulbs from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inch in diameter, 15c. each; 3 for 35c.

Bulbs from 3 to 4 inch in diameter, 30c. each, 3 for 85c.

Mammoth, largest size, beautiful bulbs, each, 40c.; per doz., \$4.00, by mail, 50c.; doz. \$5.00.



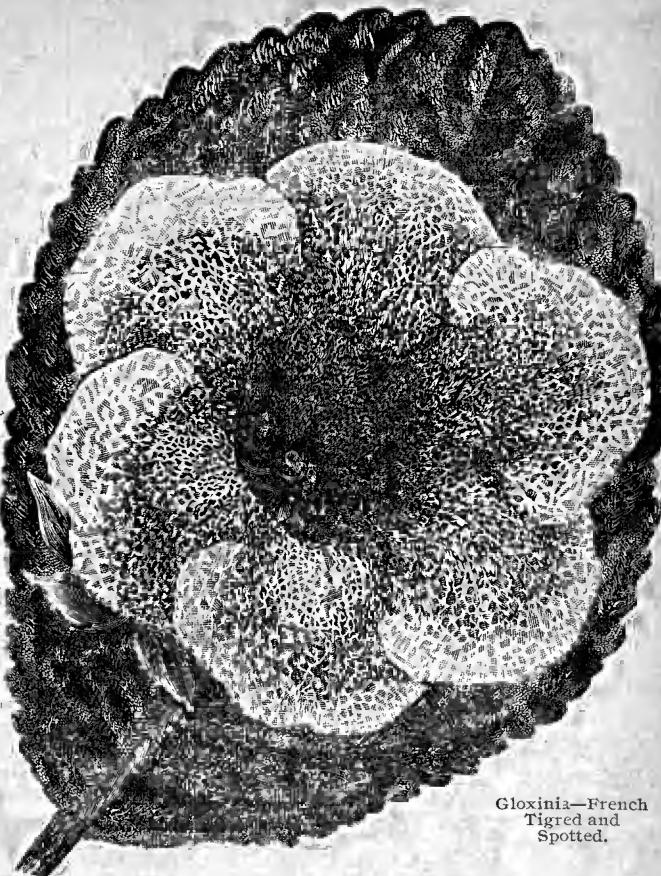
Fancy Leaved Caladiums.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums—For window boxes, or greenhouse growing this is one of the most decorative plants. Their rich, thrifty leaves, handsomer than Begonias, are spotted, marbled, veined and striped with white, pink and dark red. These bulbs, though comparatively rare, are easily grown and their handsome foliage is much admired. Out of doors use a shaded location, with light soil, watering as often as needful. Bulbs should be dried down and stored in a warm place during the Winter. They should be started into growth in a warm place by February 1st. Each, 20c.; 6 varieties, \$1.00. postpaid.

DAHLIAS.

CULTURE.—Plant the roots from March to the end of May in rich ground, but not in fresh manure; select the highest place in the garden for them, as they are sure to die in wet ground. As soon as the shoots are about a foot high, pinch the head off to make the plant more bushy. When the ground is low they must be planted on ridges four feet apart each way, and a ditch made between each double row. Prices include postage.

If flowers are wanted during summer, one pinching



Gloxinia—French
Tigred and
Spotted.

is sufficient. Most people, however, plant Dahlias for All Saints' Day. In this case the pinching of shoots must be repeated several times, but not later than August; they will then be in full bloom for November 1st.



White Dahlia, Snow Clad



Double Dahlias.

CACTUS DAHLIA.**Beauty of Arundel**—Glowing crimson.**Delicata**—Yellow, overlaid with soft pink.**Henry Patrick**—Pure snow white.**Wm. Pierce**—Rich, butter yellow.**Zulu**—Darkest maroon, almost black. 20c. each.**NEW ORCHID-FLOWERING CANNAS.**

These New Mammoth Orchid Flowered Cannas are a surprise to everybody. The beautiful Gladiolus-Flowered, Crozy varieties, developed during the past six or eight years, have been considered a marvelous advance in hybridizing, but in these later ones we have again doubled the size of the flowers of this magnificent class of plants and these, we believe are only the advance guard of a full range of color with even more substance of flowers than the present. We imported these in quantity last season from Italy, and offer them at very moderate prices.

Alemania. The gigantic flowering Canna. This kind produces the largest flowers which have been obtained from any Canna. The plant grows 4½ to 5 feet high, and has numerous musalike glaucous leaves. Above the leaves, which alone would be sufficient to render the plant beautiful, emerge numerous gigantic and really wonderful spikes of flowers. The blooms are enormous, and surpass in size even those of the Canna "Italia." The outer petals are scarlet, with a very broad, golden-yellow border. The inside of the blooms is scarlet and dark red. Exceedingly beautiful. Each 30c.

America. The first gigantic-flowering Canna with red leaves. Height about 4½ feet. The beautiful foliage has a dark background, shaded and flamed with green, bronze and purple, and shines as if varnished. The spikes are very large and the flowers enormous, a yellow throat and petals of glowing red, flamed and streaked with purple—a combination of colors not seen in the Crozy class. Each 30c.

FIVE DAHLIAS OF SPECIAL MERIT.

Nymphaea (The Pink Water Lily). An entirely distinct and novel variety of perfect shape, producing flowers of large size, with heavy broad petals, those of the center being somewhat cupped or incurved. The color is clear, distinct, light shrimp pink, shading slightly darker toward the outer petals. 20 cents each.

Crimson Giant. Of immense size and intense glowing crimson, richly shaded; a great favorite everywhere on account of its large size and deep color. 20 cents each.

Lucy Fawcett. Very large, pale straw, striped and penciled rosy magenta; constantly a mass of perfect flowers and invaluable for cutting; one of the best. 20 cents.

Penelope. Pure white, delicately flaked lavender; of beautiful form and always perfect; good for cutting and decorating. 20 cents.

Queen Victoria. Pure yellow, sometimes shaded old gold; of good size, perfect form, and a profuse bloomer; a tall vigorous grower with beautifully quilled petals. 20 cents.

SHOW and FANCY DAHLIAS.

Snow Clad, Double White, the most valuable for bouquets; 20c. each.

Glare of the Garden. dazzling red, very double, 20c each.

Crimson King, rich glowing crimson, 20c. each.

Dom Pedro, scarlet, white tipped, 20c. each.

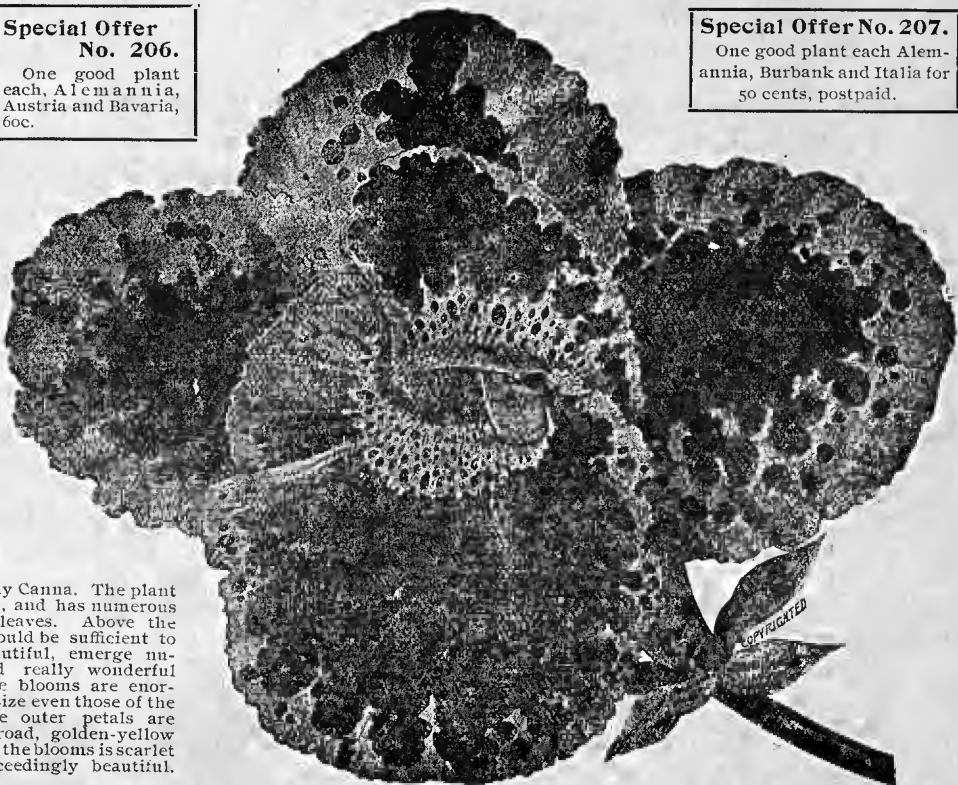
POMPON DAHLIAS.

Loveliness—White, tipped pink and purple.

Snow Flake—Small, pure white. 15c. each.

Special Offer No. 207.

One good plant each Alemannia, Burbank and Italia for 50 cents, postpaid.



Canna Alemania.

Burbank. Height 6 feet. The new Orchid-Flowered Canna. At last we have not only a clear, beautiful flowered yellow Canna, but also a flower magnificent in size, fully twice as large as Madam Crozy and similar kinds. The flowers are truly gigantic in size, the upper petals spreading fully 7 inches and the form is really semi-double. Toward the inner part the petals show fine

CANNAS

crimson spots, all the rest of the flower is of a most beautiful rich canary yellow. A very strong grower, 5 to 6 feet high, with leaves having a texture-like rubber. A decorative plant as well as a flowering plant for greenhouse or private conservatory, it is the finest novelty of recent years. 15c.; 2 for 25c.; 12 for \$1.50.

Italia. Height, 6 feet. One of the new Giant Orchid-Flowering type. In color, the centre is of brilliant red, the outer half of the circumference of each petal being a wide, irregular band of clear yellow, making, with the two colors, a very striking flower. Growing plants, each 15c.; 2 for 25c.; 6 for 75c.; dozen \$1.40.

Aphrodite. Height, about 6' feet. Very rich flowering, broad green leaves, immense trusses of large flowers, golden yellow with large spots, salmon color; inner petals entirely salmon color. Splendid. 30c. each.

Bavaria. Height, about 3 feet. Leaves large, green, with a brilliant hue. Very large spikes, and flowers of a brilliant golden yellow, covered all over with scarlet spots. Quite unique, and extremely handsome. 25c. each.

Austria. One of the wonders of recent introduction; many of the flowers when fully outstretched measure over six inches across, the petals are very broad with slightly reflexed edges resembling very closely some of the orchid family. The plant is remarkable for its sturdy, rank growth, forming massive clumps six to seven feet high, covered from the ground up with large deep green Musa-like foliage. Plants set out early in the season will before midsummer form clumps with twenty to thirty strong stems, each stem surmounted by tall spikes of golden yellow flowers standing upright like immense lilies. It blooms continuously from early summer until checked by frosts in fall; lifted before frost and taken into the house will continue to bloom all winter. 15 cents.

Special!—One each of the above eleven New Cannas, \$1.25, postpaid. Or one Burbank and one Italia for 25c.

CANNAS.—Our Standard Dozen of Well-tried Varieties—The collection offered below consists entirely of standard well-tried varieties; all of them are introductions of recent years and have been tested under all conditions. We can recommend these for all purposes, especially for massing in large quantities. Our large stock enables us to offer them at a very low price.

Alphonse Bouvier. Of the many crimson varieties yet introduced this is, in all points considered, probably the grandest and most effective. It is a remarkably luxuriant grower, attaining a height of from 6 to 7 feet in rich soil. In color it is a rich brilliant crimson, almost approaching scarlet when it first opens, changing to a deep dazzling crimson as the flowers fully develop.

Alsace. 3½ feet. Green foliage. Nearest approach to white, being a pale lemon yellow and bleaching to white in the sun. When massed it makes a fine effect against a dark background. Medium sized flowers.

Aurore. 4 to 5 feet. Green foliage. Flowers a distinct orange-salmon; trusses of large size and produced in the greatest profusion. Always look well in dry or wet weather, showing its flowers to best advantage when massed. So planted it is very effective.

(CONTINUED.)

Charles Henderson. A grand variety of a fine crimson color that has become very popular. While it is not quite as rich in color as Alphonse Bouvier, its habit of growth is much more compact, rarely exceeding 3½ feet in height, which makes it a desirable companion to such varieties as Florence Vaughan and Madame Crozy.

Egandale. A most excellent variety, with bronzy foliage and soft currant-red flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage; one of the best of its type attains a height of about 4 feet.

Eldorado. 4 feet. Foliage green, large, yellow flowers, finely speckled with lightest red; they never fade but drop off the flower-stalk as they pass perfection, leaving it bright and clean, so that the bed is always a mass of the brightest golden yellow.

Papa. 4 feet. Green foliage; considered by many the finest red; strong grower, throwing up immense spikes of flowers; the florets being of grand size and fine form; color, pure red; habit of plant graceful.

Florence Vaughan. Undoubtedly one of the finest yellow spotted varieties yet sent out; in color it is of a bright rich golden-yellow, spotted with bright red; the flowers, which are of the largest size, of great substance and of perfect form, are borne in large heads and in the greatest profusion; the foliage is massive and of a rich green color; the plants rarely exceed 3 feet in height.

Furst Bismarck. This variety, introduced two years ago, has impressed us with its many good qualities each season. It is of a rich scarlet crimson, but so distinct from all other crimson that it can be planted along with them in perfect harmony of color. The flowers are of large size, with broad petals of good substance, and produced in immense trusses; the plant is of vigorous, compact, uniform growth, about 3½ feet high.

Madame Crozy. The flowers of this well-known and popular variety are of a dazzling crimson scarlet, bordered with golden-yellow. The plant is of a vigorous growth yet dwarf in habit, rarely exceeding 4 feet in height. Foliage bright green, and very massive. The flowers are produced on large branching stems which are closely set with bloom, each stem being really a bouquet in itself.

Paul Marquant.—One of the most pleasing on account of its large size and entirely distinct color. The flowers stand out from the spike separately in such a manner as to attract special attention. Its color, frequently compared in softness to an Orchid, is of a bright salmon scarlet, passing to rosy carmine with a peculiar silvery lustre, which lights up the salmon very brightly. 3 to 3½ feet in height.

Queen Charlotte.—Considered by many the finest of all the gilt-edged varieties. The plant attains a height of about three feet and is furnished with heavy bluish-green foliage; the enormous flower-spikes, towering grandly above the foliage, bear a beautiful bouquet of large flowers of perfect form, with petals of a rich scarlet crimson, broadly banded with bright canary yellow. 3 feet high.

Price: Any of the above, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

ROSES, MY SPECIALTY.

FOR NOVELTIES AND OTHER CHOICE VARIETES SEE PAGES vi, vii and viii.

After you have planted all the new varieties listed on pages vi, vii and viii, select from the following collection. Price for two year old, branched plants ready to bloom, 20c. each; \$2.00 a dozen. Extra size, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per dozen.

One year old plants, 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz. Postpaid by mail.

In filling orders I reserve the right to sent larger plants at a higher price, or smaller ones at a reduced price. It is impossible to have all varieties in all sizes always on hand.

Buy only varieties of Roses recommended in our catalogue.

General List of Everblooming Tea Roses.

Andre Schwartz—Beautiful crimson, free flowering.

Aline Sisley—Free bloomer, color varying from red to purplish rose; a splendid sort, exceedingly select.

Aurora—Very pretty and valuable; beautiful rosy blush, changing to clear rose; very pretty and fragrant.

Archduke Charles—Dark red changing to light red.

Agrippina—Rich, velvety crimson; grand bedder.

Bardou Job—(*The Saucer Rose.*) This is not, strictly speaking, a new Rose, but its merits have only been discovered in the past year. It is scarce, and will be so for some time to come. It is of a semi-climbing habit, being quite vigorous and strong. The foliage is large and leathery. The flowers are large, and resemble a saucer in shape, semi-double. The color is the deepest, richest velvety-crimson of all Roses. We know of nothing in the Rose family so rich in color. A well-grown bunch of these Roses will startle you. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Bon Silene. Noted for the beauty of its buds. Color a most beautiful deep rose, sometimes shading to a bright rosy crimson.

Bridesmaid.—This exquisite new rose is a sport from the old Catherine Mermet. The Bridesmaid retains all the good qualities of its parent, and is similar except to color, which is two shades darker. It is a valuable acquisition.

The Bride.—One of the best pure white Tea Roses. The buds are very large, very double and of a beautiful form, carried high and erect on bright smooth stems. Would grace any bride in her wedding robes. Unsurpassed for purity of color.

Bougere—Bronzed pink, tinged with lilac. Large and Full.

Beauty of Stapleford—Bright pink and rich rosy crimson.

DR. TICHENOR'S ANTISEPTIC, HEALS LIKE MAGIC.

Beaute Inconstante—(Inconstant Beauty.) This is by all odds the most remarkable Rose that I have ever seen. It is odd, unique and beautiful. A single bush will bear at the same time flowers of various colors, ranging from orange to capuchin red and carmine.

Catherine Mermet—One of the most fashionable shades for cut flowers. Color a clear, rosy pink; large.

Champion of the World—(New.) A rich, deep, rosy pink, very free bloomer and deliciously fragrant.

Clara Watson—New Hybrid Tea Rose. A free-blooming Tea Rose of English origin with many distinct features. The flowers are very graceful.

Comtesse Riza du Parc—Coppery-rose, tinged soft velvet.

Christine de Nove—Color a rich crimson, with deeper center, large broad petals. A most beautiful Rose.

Devoniensis—Very full, creamy white, with pink center.

Duchess de Brabant. This is another old-time favorite. Color a beautiful rose, tinged amber in the center. Everybody plants this variety. See cut.

Duchess of Albany, or Red La France. This is a superb new Rose, resembles La France, but is more vigorous in growth and much deeper in color, hence the name "Red La France" seems very appropriate.

Duchess Maria Salviati. Color a fine chrome-orange, with shadings of rosy flesh, the center pure saffron. Frequently the flowers come a perfectly clear saffron-yellow, with no shading. Sweet violet scented.

Empress Eugenie. One of the best blooming roses we have; light, soft rose color; very perfect form and very double, shape of Souv. de Malmaison.

Etoile de Lyon. This magnificent Tea Rose originated at Lyons, France; color chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow, very double and full; deliciously fragrant.

General de Tartas. Carmine, shaded, violet purple.

General Robert E. Lee. Solid yellow, delicate and slow grower.

Golden Gate—This magnificent rose is a cross between the old greatly admired varieties, Safrano and *Cornelia Cook*, and while combining the good qualities of both, is vastly more beautiful than either. It is a strong, healthy grower, excellent for both bedding and house culture. Produces a profusion of long-pointed buds, opening to very large double roses of creamy white, beautifully tinted with soft yellow at the base of the broad petals, which are exquisitely bordered with clear rose.

Henry M. Stanley—(New.) A rare shade of amber-rose, delicately tinged with apricot-yellow towards the center.

Isabella Sprunt—An old-time yellow Rose.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—(New). This is one of the best pure-white ever-blooming Roses that we know. Its large, handsome buds of elegant double flowers, when full blown, are a sight to see. It is a constant bloomer.

Jules Finger—Bright rosy scarlet and intense crimson.

La Princess Vera—Pale flesh, changing to salmon.

Cornelia Cook—The favorite white Rose.

Crown Princess Victoria—(White Malmaison.) (New.) Identical with Malmaison, except that the color is white.

Clothilde Soupert—The color is a French white, deepening to a rose-blush in the center. Its greatest value lies in its wonderful profusion of bloom, even the smallest plants being literally covered with flowers. Even in midsummer a bouquet of splendid buds and open flowers can be obtained from this fine variety.



Duchess de Brabant.

La Sylphide—Blush, with fawn center, very large and double.

Leonie Osterrith, or White Soupert—We have given this Rose an extended trial, and believe there is no better white Rose grown.

Louis Philippe—Rich, dark, velvety-crimson, free and beautiful.

Louis Richard—A coppery-rose, beautifully tinted with lilac.

Louise de la Rive—Soft blush shaded salmon and fawn.

Letty Coles—Color a soft, rosy pink, shaded with intense crimson. Of the largest size. Exquisite.

La France. Beautiful pink, but hard to grow in the South.

White La France—Same as La France, except in color.

Luciole.—Another good Rose, producing very long pointed buds of a coppery color, suffused with pink and crimson. This Rose we recommend for its many good qualities.

Marie Lambert—Known as Snowflake; creamy white.

Mosella or Yellow Soupert—Mosella is a stronger grower, flowers are a little larger than Clothilde Soupert, but appear the same way in clusters and on single stems. The color is chrome-yellow in the center, getting creamy-white on the edges of the petals. It will make a great bedder and is perfectly hardy.

Maman Cochet. This is, without exception, the most perfect **Pink Tea Rose** in existence. A Rose to be perfect should have the following qualities: Good color, abundance of bloom, full bud of lasting power, stiff stem, fine foliage and luxuriant growth. Maman Cochet is the only Rose, to my knowledge, in which all these qualities are united. No Southern garden can afford to be without it. In bud it resembles the Mermet family, being long and shapely, borne on long, stiff stems. The color is a deep, rose pink, the inner side of the petals being silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. We pronounce this the finest Rose for the garden by far that France has produced for a number of years.

Madame Francisca Krueger. It has the form, color and substance of those very choice and valuable varieties which only come occasionally. Superb elongated buds, and extra large blooms. Color very rich and bright, salmon-yellow or buff rose.

Madame Lambard. Deep, coppery pink; a grand bloomer of healthy constitution.

Mme Joseph Schwartz. An excellent rose, one of the best blooming roses we have, buds white and pink tip; pretty and fragrant.

Madame Eli Lambert. A rich, creamy white, tinted pale-golden-yellow, bordered flesh. An exquisite Rose.

Madame Welche. Color amber-yellow and crimson-rose. It is charming.

Marion Dingee. (New.) Deep brilliant, dark crimson. Probably the darkest and richest Tea Rose.

Madame Schwaller, soft, pink, good bloomer.

Madame Pernet Ducher. A good well-formed bud, quite long and of distinct shape and form. Color a light canary-yellow. The first distinct yellow hybrid Tea. Of good, strong, robust growth.

Mme. Bravy, rich, cream color with pinkish centre.

Marie Guillot, pure white.

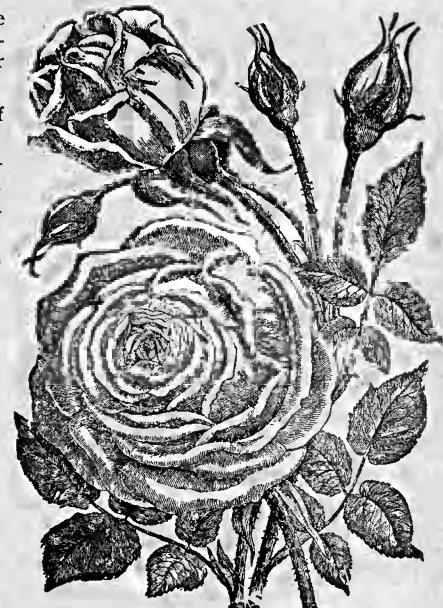
Marie van Houtte. White, slightly tinged with yellow; one of the handsomest of Tea Roses, free-grower and fine bloomer.

Meteor. A velvet red, ever-bloomer of the deepest glowing crimson. As fine as a Hybrid. A beautiful open rose, a free bloomer, and a very excellent pot Rose.

Medea. Rich canary yellow.



Clothilde Soupert.



Pink Soupert



Papa Goutier

Papa Goutier—A magnificent red Tea, a seedling of *Rosa chinensis*; flowers large and double, vivid rose color, reverse of petals crimson, free-growing, and flowering profusely; exceedingly fine.

Mme. Cecile Brunner—Flowers perfectly double and delightfully fragrant; color rosy pink, on rich creamy white ground; a great bloomer; very satisfactory for bedding. (Polyantha)

Pink Soupert—(New.) Like Chlothilde Soupert, except the color is a lovely shade of clear pink.

Princess Sagan—A strong-growing Rose, with small, closely-set, dark foliage, and medium-sized flowers of the brightest scarlet and velvety texture.

Perle d'Or—(*Polyantha*.) Coppery-gold, changing to yellow.

Princess Bonnie—Sweeter than "La France." The best for winter blooming; blooms all the time. The brightest, sweetest and freest blooming rose in existence, deep, crimson.

President Carnot—(New.) This is a superb new Rose, combining lovely shade of fawn and pink. Extra fine.

Red Malmaison—Same as Malmaison, except the color is a rich, dark crimson.

Safrano—An old favorite still much sought for. Color a most beautiful apricot yellow, shading to orange.

Senator McNaughton—In foliage and growth it is identical with Perle. The flowers are of the same form and size, while the color is an ivory-white of great purity. And if there is a difference in freedom of bloom it is in favor of Senator McNaughton.

Souvenir d'un Ami, clear deep rose-color.

Sombrieul—Pure white, edged with silvery rose.

Souvenir DeWooton—Bright magenta red, passing at base to fine violet crimson, richly shaded; flowers are large, full and regular, with thick leathery petals and delicious tea scent.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—This is undoubtedly the finest and most perfect rose of this class; hardy, free-blooming, of beautiful clear flesh color, edges blush; superb.

The Queen—Beautiful long buds, the color is pure snow-white. Exquisitely scented. Hardy.

Triumph de Pernet Pere—The flowers are extra large, having broad, thick petals, and long, tapering buds, with delicious Tea fragrance. Color a fine, clear magenta red, sometimes passing to a bright crimson. Striking and beautiful.

White La France—(Augustine Guinoisseau.) This magnificent new Rose is a pure white La France, having just a breath of rose-tint.

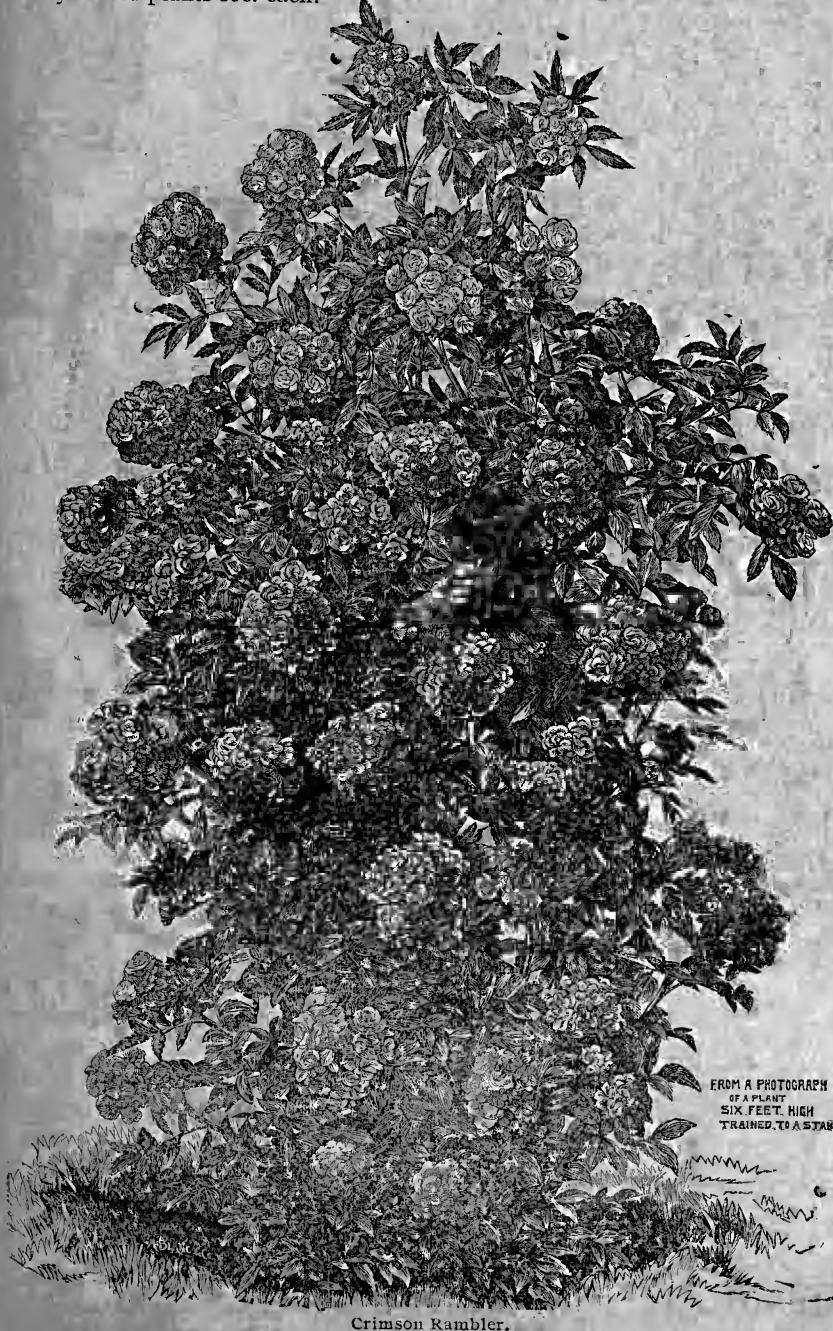
White Bougere—See Novelties, Page vi.

Price of above varieties two-year-old plants, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen by Express. One year old \$1.00 per doz., postpaid.

CLIMBING ROSES.

BEWARE OF NEW and UNTRIED ROSES. GO BY OUR CATALOGUE.

Two-Year-Old Plants, Ready to Bloom. Price from 25c. to 50c. each, except when Special Price is Marked. One year old plants 10c. each.



Marechal Niel—This unequalled climbing Tea Rose is familiar to all. Its fragrance, immense size of flowers, graceful shape and substance of the buds, and its dark golden yellow color, have won for the Marechal Niel a great reputation. First size, \$1.00; smaller plants, 10c. to 50c. Budded, very strong, from 50c. to \$1.00 each.

Reine Marie Henrietta—Another favorite in the Southern garden, well deserving of the preference bestowed upon it above all other red climbers. Its long pointed, crimson buds are borne in clusters on long stems, qualifying it splendidly for cut flowers and corsage bouquets. Plant one by all means. 10c. to 75c. each.

Reve d'Or—This is the ideal Tea Rose. Buff color, tinted apricot yellow. Exquisite fragrance and splendid bud. First size 75c., smaller plants, 10c. to 50c.

Zelia Pradel—Of all the older varieties of Noisette Roses, this is by far the most valuable for both amateur and florist. Its pure white, well shaped perfectly double flowers appear in large clusters all summer. 25c. to 50c. each.

James Sprunt—Bud a dark crimson, somewhat lighter when expanded. 10c. to 50c.

Lamarque—White, tinged lemon yellow; 10 to 50 cts.

Solfatare—Light sulphur yellow; large and double. 10 to 50 cts.

Climbing Devoniensis—Beautiful cream-colored bud; rosy center, 10c. to 50c.

Cloth of Gold—Golden yellow center, outer petals nearly white. 10 to 50 cts. each.

W. A. Richardson—Deep orange, the most unique color of all. 10c. to 50c. each.

Lady Washington. Pure white, enormous clusters, freely produced till frost. Some Eastern florists prize this rose very highly, claiming that Washington himself named the original, which is now standing on the grave of Martha Washington.

Climbing Wootton—New, Rich, bright red, in clusters.

Ophirie—Reddish copper, medium size, full; blooms best after the second year.

Climbing Malmaison—Malmaison is another of our most perfect, everblooming roses, and now we have the pleasure to offer, for the first time, a strong climbing sport of that old favorite, which will help to make it still more popular. A continuous blooming, climbing rose of such beauty and perfection will make a most welcome addition to above sterling sorts. Price, 25 to 50 cents each.

Pink Rambler—New. Hardy, Lovely pink.

Carmine Pillar—(*The Butterfly Rose.*) Hardy climber. The flower is from three and a half to four inches across, of the brightest possible rosy-carmine, and produced very abundantly. The display lasts for several weeks. Quite hardy. One of the very finest of ornamental shrubby Roses. Of the freest growth. It is so dainty and graceful as to be given the name of the Butterfly Rose.

Claire Carnot—Buff or orange-yellow, peach-blossom center, medium-size, full and compact flowers, delightful Tea scent. Very pretty and desirable.

Climbing Meteor—This gem of a Hybrid Tea Rose may properly be called a perpetual blooming, climbing General Jacqueminot, but it will produce twenty buds to Jacqueminot one. Buds are exquisite in form, flowers large, beautifully shaped, and of a rich, dark crimson color. Foliage strong, healthy and luxuriant. For outdoor cultivation we claim this the finest rose in existence; it will grow 10 to 12 feet in one season and produce the finest buds without interruption. Price, 25 cents each; large plants, 50c.

Celine Forestier—Deep sulphur-yellow, large, full flowers, perfectly double, a fine bloomer and good grower. 10 to 20c. each.

Climbing La France—New. Hardy; satiny-pink in color. 25 cents each.

Climbing Perle des Jardins—New. Deep golden-yellow. 25 cents each.

Climbing Bridesmaid—For description and price, see Specialty Sheet.

Climbing Kaiserin, or Mrs. Robert Peary—See Specialty Sheet.

Empress of China—New. Hardy. Beautiful red, changing to bright pink. Rampant climber. 10 to 20c. each.

White Marechal Niel—Identical with the yellow Niel, except color of flowers, which are pure white. 20 to 50c. each.

Yellow Rambler—New. Hardy. Rich yellow.

White Rambler—New, hardy, 10 to 20c. each.

ELITE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Large 2-year-old plants, 20c. to 50c. each, by Express; \$2.00 per dozen. 1-year old plants 10c. each.

The Dinsmore, the finest of all the red Hybrids. The only everbloomer.

Capt. Christy—Delicate flesh color, deepening in shade toward the center; one of the most beautiful of Roses. The foliage is quite distinct. It is very free in flowering, and taken all in all, may be considered one of our best Roses.

Paul Neyron—Probably the largest of all Roses; color clear dark pink, shaded carmine. Form of flowers bold and handsome; very fragrant.

Gloire de Margottin—Bright crimson, full and double; one of the grandest and most brilliant hardy Roses.

General Jacqueminot—Now known everywhere. Not as good as Dinsmore; it will soon have to make room for that grand new Rose.

Madame Plantier—The iron-clad white cemetery Rose. This is the old stand-by, and is unequalled where a hardy white Rose is needed. It bears thousands of beautiful, snow-white, fragrant Roses. It is as hardy as an oak. 20 to 50c. each.

Mabel Morrison, pure white, large flowers.

Merveille de Lyon, extra large, blush white.

Pierre Notting, dark maroon.

Ulrich Brunner—Flowers large and full, with exceedingly large, shell shaped petals. Color cherry red. A splendid variety.

La Reine—Very large and deliciously fragrant. Color, a beautiful clear rose.

Mme. Chas. Wood—Dark red; one of the best bloomers of this class.

American Beauty—Flowers very large, of beautiful form, and very double; color a deep rich rose. The

fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old fashioned Damask Rose. Difficult to grow.

Roger Lambelin—One of the most remarkable Roses yet offered. The petals are irregular on the edges like a double Petunia. The color is glowing crimson throughout, except the edges of the petals, which are all distinctly marked with a white band, forming a sharp contrast and the most unique combination of colors known in Roses. The growth is free and vigorous, and the fragrance is delightful, equal to the finest of the hardy Roses. This is a "novelty" of a most striking order.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark, rich velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black; large full flowers. One of the darkest roses and very handsome.

Coquette des Blanches—Everblooming white.

Anna de Diesbach—Rich carmine.

Baronne de Rothschild—Satiny pink; very large, beautiful.

Baronne Prevost—Light rose color.

Charles Lefebvre—Dark velvety crimson.

Elizabeth Vigneron, very large and double pink.

Louis Van Houtte, bright carmine, one of the best hybrids.

Vick's Caprice—One of the few hardy Roses that have any variegation. It is a vigorous grower, and bears large and fragrant flowers of bright rose, distinctly striped with rich crimson. It is altogether a most unique and pretty variety. A Rose that is sure to attract attention. We always have a large sale for this Rose.

Floral Designs for all occasions, in artistic style. Country orders a specialty. Telegraph orders shipped by next train for Funerals, Weddings, Parties, etc. Correspondence solicited. Plans and estimates cheerfully furnished.

Country orders a specialty. Telegraph orders shipped by next train for Funerals, Weddings, Parties, etc. Correspondence solicited. Plans and estimates cheerfully furnished.

PLANT DEPARTMENT.

NOTE:—No Plant Order Shipped for Less than 50 Cents. Prices include postage, except where noted.

SELECT LIST OF BEST GARDEN AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

ABUTILONS.

Souvenir de Bonn. The most distinct and striking Abutilon yet introduced. The foliage is large and of a deep green color, each leaf is edged with a broad white margin, not unlike the silver-leaved Geranium.

Boule de Neige. Fine, pure white, very free.

Eclipse. A splendid variegated variety, especially suited for baskets and vases; foliage marbled green and yellow, flowers of fair size, sepals scarlet, petals orange-buff.

Golden Fleece. Fine pure yellow, remarkably free flowering, the best Abutilon yet introduced.

Splendens. Free-flowering, bright red.

Thompsoni Plena. Perfectly double flowers that resemble in form a double hollyhock; rich deep orange, streaked with crimson. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS.

(Dutchman's Pipe.)

One of the best summer climbers; of rapid and dense growth. It bears profusely, even on small plants, its handsome and elegant flowers, of a rich dark purple color, ornamented throughout with irregular markings of a creamy-white, and having a yellow eye. 15 to 25 cts. each.

ARAUCARIA.

Excelsa. (*Norfolk Island Pine*). The most popular of all the tender evergreen. Anticipating a large demand, we have prepared a large stock of this plant, in specimens of 1 to 3 feet. As a decorative plant for the house this is one of the handsomest and most serviceable plants in our collection. By Express only.

| | |
|---|--------|
| 4-in. pots, 6 to 8 in. high, each | \$1 00 |
| 5 " 12 to 15 " " | 2 00 |
| 6 " 15 to 18 " " | 2 50 |
| 7 " 28 to 30 " " | 5 00 |

ASPIDISTRA.

Lurida. A very useful and durable decorative plant of strong growth; will succeed in any position; an excellent hall or corridor plant. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.00 each. By Express only.

A limited number of large specimen plants about 2 feet across, \$3.00 each.

Lurida Variegata. A pretty, variegated form of the above, the foliage being striped with white. 75 cts. and \$1.00 each. By Express only.

ALLAMANDA WILLIAMSII.

This handsome variety is entirely distinct from all others, being quite dwarf and forming a compact bush with trusses of bloom at every point. It continues flowering the whole summer, and, with proper management, in the winter also. The flowers are from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, of a very rich yet delicate tint of yellow, and are deliciously scented. Good, strong plants 25 cts. each.

Amaryllis. See Bulbs.

ANTHERICUM.

Vittatum Variegatum. Desirable for centers of baskets, vases, etc. Long narrow foliage, striped white. 15 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Achania Malvaviscus—A half hardy shrub, with scarlet flowers; blooms summer and winter; not subject to insects of any kind. One of the most satisfactory plants grown. 10c. each.

Alternanthera—Millions of these useful plants for ribbon beds are now annually used, especially in public parks, where large, showy beds are required. No plant stands our hot and dry weather better, can be trained at will, nor has any brighter color than these gems. Per dozen, 50c., per 100, \$3.00.

AUREA NANA. A golden, yellow-leaved variety, new, very neat and symmetrical.

PARONYCHOIDES MAJOR. Bronze, tripped with red; the brightest and showiest.

SPATULATA. Leaves tinted carmine and green.

VERSICOLOR. Leaves tinted light rose to deep crimson, excellent to plant with centaurea.

ROSEA. A rose-tinted foliage, keeps its color well, very dwarf and compact. Dozen, 50c.; per 100, \$3.00.

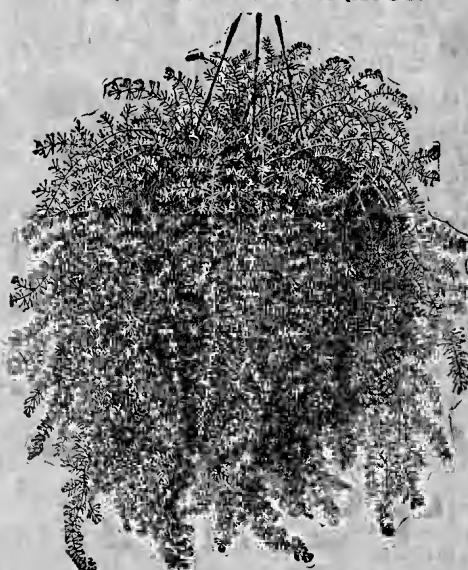
Aloysia Citriodora—(LEMON VERBENA). A well-known plant noted for its delightful fragrance of foliage; indispensable for bouquets. No garden is complete without it.—10 to 25 cents each.

Acalypha—**MARGINATA.** Dark bronze, with rose marginated foliage. This variety equals the showiest varieties of coleus in effect, and has besides a decided advantage over any coleus, namely, to be hardier, and not liable to wilt in the hottest and driest weather. Per dozen, \$1.00; ten cents to 20 cents each.

MACAFEANA. A superb Acalypha, with highly colored, bright red leaves. 10 cents to 25 cents each.

OBOVATA. As the name denotes, oval shaped leaf, with very distinct rich marking, very showy. We recommend it highly. 10 cents to 25 cents each.

ORNAMENTAL ASPARAGUS.



Asparagus Sprengeri.

Asparagus Sprengeri—Perhaps the best known plant introduced in years. Especially useful to grow as a pot plant for decorative purposes or for planting in ferneries or suspended baskets. It grows freely the whole year round; as it withstands dry atmosphere, it makes an excellent house plant. A vigorous grower, producing sprays four

to five feet long of fresh, green, feathery foliage. Useful for bouquets, wreaths or sprays, remaining perfect for weeks after cutting. Strong plants, 20c. to 75c.

Asparagus Plumosus Nanus—A beautiful climbing plant, with bright green, gracefully arched foliage, surpassing Maidenhair Ferns in grace, delicacy of texture and richness of color. The fronds are twelve to fifteen inches in length and taper to a point from a width of twelve inches. One of the most beautiful decorative plants. Each, 20c. to 50c.

AGERATUM

Very easily grown, blooms continually all summer and fall, excellent winter blooming plants.

AGERATUM, TAPIS BLANC. The first pure white sort to bloom all summer, forming a white carpet as its name indicates; very valuable. This is a grand acquisition for summer as well as winter bloom. Each 10 cents; 75 cents per 12.

LADY JANE. Bright blue flowers, very free blooming habit; winter and summer; twelve to fifteen inches high. 10 cents.

PRINCESS PAULINE. New lavender; best of all. 10 cents each.

Arundo Donax Var.—This is the stateliest and most graceful of all known variegated grasses. It grows from six to ten feet high. It is of vigorous habit, with long, broad, elegantly recurved leaves, picturesquely marked with broad silver stripes that margin their whole length. 25 to 50 cents.

DONAX. A magnificent hardy grass, growing to a height of fifteen feet, and forming dense clumps. It should be left undisturbed, as it increases in vigor and recurvedness from year to year. 15 to 50 cents each.

Azalea Indica—A greenhouse plant, the flowers of which are of unsurpassed beauty, borne in large clusters above the small leaves, blooms from January to April, colors very rich. If selection of variety is left to us we cannot fail to please. Our stock of single and double ones in white, variegated, or solid colors is unusually fine this year. We offer large, fine plants, full of buds, \$1 up to \$2 each. By Express only.



Physalis Franchetti.

THE CHINESE LANTERN PLANT.

"*Physalis Franchetti*," or *Giant Winter Cherry*.

It is a gigantic species of the showy Winter Cherry, and is of the easiest possible culture. It is of sturdy, upright habit, and grows about one and one-half feet

high; is perfectly hardy, and will stand out doors over Winter. In the Spring it can be planted in the open ground.

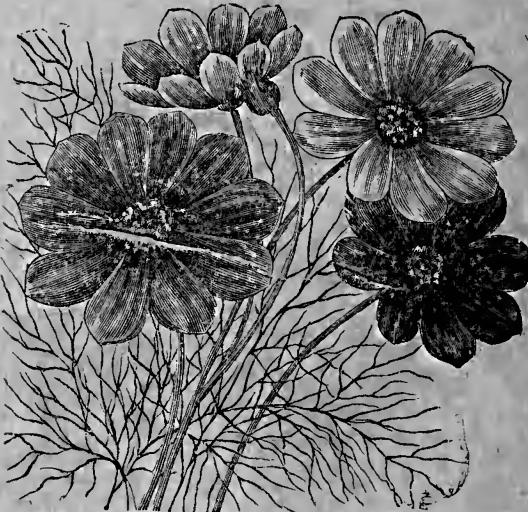
It is a rank grower with large roots and needs to be grown outside to give it room for development. Its habit of spreading by subterranean roots is an interesting feature.

It blooms early and produces the first season a large number of balloon-like husks 3 to 3½ inches across. The husks first appear light green, then gradually change to bright yellow, and finally to orange scarlet. At this period of growth they strongly resemble miniature Chinese Lanterns when lighted—hence the name.

In the husks or lanterns a fruit is borne, much like a Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato, except that the color is a deep ruby-red, and is in every way superior to the Winter Cherry.

The branches covered with husks are used with splendid effect as parlor ornaments, and for Christmas tree decorations, retaining their life-like appearance for nearly a year.

Seed, per pkt., 10 cents; young plants, 10 cents each.



Cosmos Klondyke.

Cosmos—KLONDYKE. Beautiful deep yellow flowers, blooming in fall until frost; plant grows from 6 to 8 feet high. Seeds, 10 cents per packet; plants, 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen. Ready in March.

BECONIA REX.

(Ornamental Leaved Varieties.)



Begonia Rex.

Many improvements have been made in recent years in this useful house plant. Our collection, which contains some twenty varieties, embraces all the good old varieties as well as the best of recent introduction. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

BECONIAS.

(Flowering Varieties.)

We know of no plants better adapted to amateur cultivation than these; as bedding plants for summer cultivation, they have few equals. 10 cts. each. Doz. \$1.00.

Visit our Nursery, Carondelet and Sixth Streets.

MUSIC at Half Price at GRUNEWALD'S, 735 Canal Street.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BECONIAS.

This charming class of Begonias is perhaps the handsomest of all summer-flowering tuberous-rooted plants, and deserves much greater popularity. With the exception of the Dwarf Cannas no other plants have, during the last decade, received such close attention from the hybridizer, and the improvement made during that period in size, texture and coloring is really marvellous.

Single. Scarlet, Orange, Crimson, Pink, White, Yellow, 10 cts. each, set of 6 colors 50 cts., \$6.00 per 100.

Single. All colors mixed, 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

Double. Scarlet, Pink, White, Yellow, 30 cts. each, set of 4 colors \$1.00, \$2.50 per doz.

Double. All colors mixed, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

BOUVARDIAS.

Shrubby plants, with corymbs of white, rose, crimson and scarlet flowers, blooming during the autumn and winter. Their dazzling richness of color makes them one of the most useful of our winter-blooming plants.

Alfred Neuner. Flowers composed of three perfect rows of petals of the purest waxy white color.

Davidsoni. The best of the single white varieties; sometimes delicately tinged with pink.

Elegans. A fine single red variety; very free-flowering.

President Garfield. Double pink.

Rosea multiflora. Beautiful shade of salmon-rose; very free-blooming 10c. each.

BUTTERFLY LILY.

(*Hedychium Coronarium*.) Also called the White Canna. Large spikes of snow white flowers of the most exquisite fragrance. 15c. each. Extra Size, 25c.

Cape Jasmine. (*Gardenia Florida*.) 25c. to 50c.

" " (*Camelliae flora*). 25c. to 50c.

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS.

Fancy-leaved Caladiums have, in recent years, grown very rapidly in popular favor, not only for the decoration of the conservatory, greenhouse and window-boxes, but nearly all of the varieties succeed admirably if planted out of doors, when the ground has become warm, in partly-shaded, sheltered borders, in well-enriched light soil, while for exhibition plants at fairs etc., during the summer and fall months, nothing can equal their beauty. 15 cts. to 25 cts. each. See Bulbs.

Caladium Esculentum (*Elephant's Ear*.) See bulbs. 10 to 25c. each.

SELECT CARNATIONS.

The following list embraces the cream of the standard and well-tried varieties, together with the best of the new introduction of 1899. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Bridesmaid—A very even shade of bright, clear pink; very pleasing.

Buttercup—Rich golden-yellow, with a few streaks of clear carmine; of vigorous habit and very floriferous. The florets are full and very double.

Jubilee—The red Carnation for which everybody has been looking. Color intense scarlet, of the richest shade. One of the largest flowers among reds. Stems slender, but very stiff; average 18 inches in height. Calyx very strong, never bursts; flower quite full and well built. A persistent bloomer and very free.

Geo. M. Bradt—Clear white, heavily edged and striped with bright scarlet, giving it a very bright and cheerful appearance.

Lizzie McGowen—Purest white, large, full and very attractive; very prolific.

Mayor Fingree—Clear lemon yellow, lightly marked with pink and occasionally splashed with white; a strong, vigorous grower, with flowers 2½ to 3 inches across.

Meteor—Deep brilliant crimson scarlet; one of the finest dark velvety-reds yet introduced.

Portia—Finest rich scarlet.

Prices of the above 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA DOUBLE.

Fine bushy plants 15 inches high. A choice assortment of 12 varieties, 75 cts. each, large plants \$1.00 to \$3.00.



Double White Camellia.

DOUBLE WHITE CAMELLIA.

Large plants, 12 to 15 inch high, \$1.00 each.

" " 18 to 24 " " 1.50 to 2.00.

Extra large specimen \$3.00 each.

Carex Japonica Variegata.

A new ornamental Japanese grass which is extremely useful as a house plant, of easy growth, standing the dry atmosphere of heated rooms with impunity, and at the same time hardy if planted out in the garden in summer. 15 cts. each, 4 for 50 cts.

We make a specialty of Roses and Palms.

We are prepared to plant trees and shrubs in the city at a very moderate charge.

ROSES. I make a specialty of this queen of the garden. My collection is the largest and best in the South, which has been amply proven at the Annual Flower Shows of the New Orleans Horticultural Society. My exhibitions at the last show were awarded twenty-two prizes and two gold medals. Illustrated Catalogue of Roses free to all applicants. See Rose list in this catalogue.

DR. TICHENOR'S ANTISEPTIC, CURES COLIC AND CHOLERA MORBUS.

Chrysanthemums.

I have the largest and best collection of this Autumn Queen in the South. My exhibits at the Chrysanthemum Shows of the New Orleans Horticultural Society have always carried the first prizes and a number of Gold Medals.

NEW CHRYSANTHEMUMS FOR 1900,

ALL PRIZE WINNERS,

Ready March 1st.

Ten Varieties, \$1.00.

STANDARD VARIETIES,

General Collection, 10 cents each, 75 cents doz.

Chrysanthemums, when planted out too early in spring, become hard, and will not make large flowers. For exhibition blooms, allow only one bud to remain on each stem and not more than three stems to a plant. Dismud as soon as the buds can be easily handled, allowing only the centre bud to remain. Jadoo Liquid is the best fertilizer, and absolutely necessary on Chrysanthemums.

ALL SAINTS DAY SET.

Collection of Varieties that will bloom on or about November 1st.

Marion Henderson—Fine yellow of graceful form.

Marquis de Montmartre—Very fine pink of large size.

Merry Monarch—Very large pure white.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—A beautiful pearly pink, large and full to the centre.

Mrs. Henry Robinson—One of the very finest white varieties, a perfect ball of snow when fully developed.

Mrs. F. Bergman—One of the earliest whites, very fine.

Mrs. J. G. Whildin—One of the finest very early yellows.

Miss Kate Brown—A very early flowering pure white. 10c. each; set of 8 for 50 cts.

THANKSGIVING SET.

Collection of Varieties blooming towards end of November.

Beau Ideal—A bright rose pink, without lavender shadings.

Bronze Giant—A mammoth incurved Japaneese; color rich golden yellow, heavily shaded and intermingled with deepest crimson.

Charles Davis—Grand size and form; rich yellow, shaded buff.

Clinton Chalfant—A magniificent golden yellow.

Col. W. B. Smith—A grand, deep yellow of finest form and size.

Dawn—Delicate rosy blush; flowers of the largest size.

Dorothy Toler—Deep rose pink; grand globular form.

Eugene Daillodouze—Large, full, double, intensely bright yellow.

Flora Hill—Extra fine late white, very large and deep.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

This is undoubtedly the grandest golden yellow variety ever introduced. It is a remarkably vigorous grower and has such strength of stem that it carries its great globular flowers erect, giving it a bold, majestic appearance.

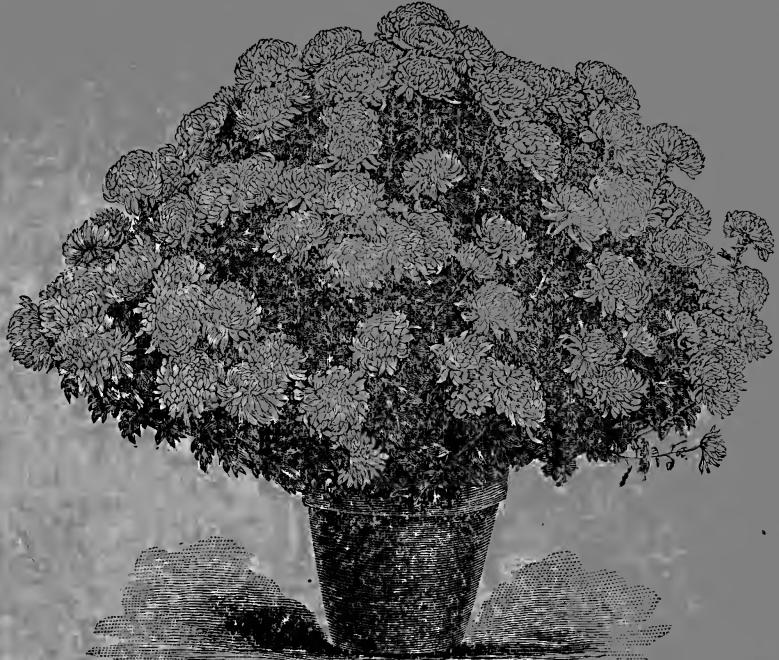
Good Gracious.—The color is a very good shade of peach pink.

G. W. Childs.—Deep velvety crimson; large flat flower.

H. L. Sunderbruch.—One of the very finest of exhibition yellows.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.—White, shaded pink. Very early.

Mrs. E. O. Wolcott.—An immense bloom; light pink.



Chrysanthemum, Mrs. Henry Robinson.

Niveus—A grand snow white variety. Centre irregularly incurving, with outer petals reflexing nearly to the stem.

Pres. Wm. R. Smith—A pure, salmon pink; perfectly double.

Philadelphia—An immense, Japanese, incurved flower, with groove-pointed petals of great width, reverse ribbed; opening yellow, but changing to white with yellow at the tips. 10 cts each; doz 75 cts; set of 18 \$1.00.

OSTRICH PLUME CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The three varieties offered below are the most distinct of the Ostrich Plume or Hairy Sorts.

Louis Boehmer—An exquisite shade of silvery pink, with deep rose on the inside of the petals.

L'Enfant des Deux Mondes.—Pure white, of large size and fine build, very heavily plumed.

Monarch of Ostrich Plumes.—Bright chrome-yellow, shaded with amber; flowers very large and full, finely incurved. 10 cts each. Set of 3 for 25 cts.

CHRISTMAS COLLECTION.

Very Late Blooming Varieties.

Mrs. J. George Iis—A magnificent ivory white, very massive in build, recurving and petals interlacing.

Mrs. Jerome Jones—A beautiful waxy-white, with broad incurving petals; one of the finest.

Yauoma—Very fine white with lemon center. 10 cts each. Set of 3 for 25 cents.

Cissus Discolor—A beautiful climber for hanging baskets, with mottled and marbled crimson and green foliage. 20 cts each.

Cestrum Parqui—NIGHT-BLOOMING JASMINE. A beautiful tender shrub of easy cultivation, with small greenish white flowers, of delightful fragrance, which is dispensed during the night only. 15 cts each.

Clerodendron Balfouri—A beautiful out-door climber, and admirably suited for house culture; flowering most profusely with bright scarlet flowers, enveloped in a creamy white calyx. 15 cts each.

Coleus—Our collection of Coleus embraces all the standard well-tried varieties as well as the leading and distinct novelties of recent introduction. 10 cts each, 75 cts per doz., \$5.00 per 100. Smaller plants 50 cts per dozen.

CROTONS.

Nothing can excel the beauty and richness of coloring that is found in this class of plants. They are beautiful as pot plants for the conservatory, making handsome specimens for decorative and exhibition purposes, and are now used extensively as bedding plants, for which purpose they are exceptionally well adapted. They should be planted in full sun in a position where they can be liberally supplied with water, which develops the most wonderful colorings in the foliage. Undoubtedly the most interesting and showiest bedding in our New Orleans parks, the past few years, was made with this plant. We enumerate below a few of the leading varieties, but can supply many other sorts:

Andreaeum—Deep green with yellow and crimson markings.

Baron James de Rothschild—Olive-green and yellow, changing to brilliant crimson.

Aureum Maculatum—Long, narrow foliage with numerous yellow spots.

Dayspring—Orange-yellow, edged with green and tinged with red.

Disraeli—Irregularly shaped leaves, dark green with yellow ribs and veins changing to crimson. 20 cts. each. \$1.50 per dozen.

CRAPE MYRTLE

White, pink and crimson, beautiful in bush form, as well as standards for the lawn. 25 cts to \$1.00 each.

CYPERUS—*Umbrella Plant*.

Alternifolius—An excellent pot plant; thrives in any good soil, and always presents a green and attractive appearance. 15 cts and 25 cts each.

FERNS.

Collection of the best varieties for pot and open-ground culture, 10c. to 50c. each. Excellent for shady corners. When ordering, state if wanted for pots or open ground.



Adiantum (Maidenhair Fern.)

Adiantum Bellum—A beautiful variety, with tufted fronds, about 4 inches long. 25 cts.

Caudatum—A creeping variety of the Maidenhair, having the same habit as our native "Walking

Coreopsis Lanceolata—The best of this family; flowers large, bright golden yellow, and produced in the greatest profusion; invaluable for bedding. Per dozen \$1.00; 10 cts each.

Dicentra Spectabilis—One of the most ornamental spring flowering perennial plants, commonly known as Bleeding Heart, with handsome, peony-like foliage, and long, drooping racemes of bright pink and white, heart-shaped flowers, hardy. Per dozen, \$1.50; 20 cts each.

Calycanthus Floridus—or Allspice. 15c. to 25c.

Datura Coraucopia—(HORN OF PLENTY.) The singular form, gigantic size, and pleasant odor of the flower makes this novelty very conspicuous. The plant is of a very robust habit. The stem is thick, dark brown purple, shining as if varnished. The branches are very numerous, spreading symmetrically three to four feet in every direction. The leaves are large, of a dark, green color. The flowers are trumpet shaped, measuring eight to ten inches in length and five to seven inches across the mouth. 20 cents each.

Euphorbia Splendens—This is a curious plant, having but few leaves, but is covered over and over with thorns one-half inch long. The crown of thorns worn by our Saviour, Jesus Christ, is said to have been made out of branches of this plant. It blooms freely winter and summer. Flowers scarlet in clusters. 15, 25, to 75 cents.

Eulalia—JAPONICA VAR. An entirely distinct variety of grass of easy culture, and perfectly hardy; it has long, narrow leaves, striped white and green, throwing up stalks from four to six feet in height, terminating with a cluster of flowers. Per dozen, \$1.50; 20 cents each. (See ornamental grasses.)

DR. TICHENOR'S ANTISEPTIC, A CLEAN, PLEASANT LIQUID.

"Fern" of rooting at the tips of the fronds and forming new plants; admirably adapted for growing in hanging baskets. 25 cts.

Cuneatum—The popular Maidenhair. 15 to 50 cts.

Cuneatum Grandiceps—A very beautiful form of *A. Cuneatum*, having long graceful fronds, with the ends of the fronds developed into bunching-tasseled heads; a distinct and lovely variety. 15 and 25 cts. each. Extra size 50 cts. each.

Farleyense—This is the finest of all the Maiden Hair varieties. 50 cts., \$1.00, and \$2.00 each.

Gracillimum—Smallest, most graceful Maiden Hair. 25c.

Alsophila Australis—Australian tree-fern, a very rapid growing species. 25 cts and 50 cts.

Asplenium Belangeri—An easy growing species, with pretty divided pinnæ. 25 cts.

Blechnum Brasiliense—A strong-growing species, useful for decorative purpose. 25 cts.

Cibotium Schiedei—One of the most desirable and valuable Tree Ferns in cultivation. Good young plants \$1.00 each.

Cyrtomium Falcatum—One of the most desirable Ferns for house culture; a strong-growing variety, with large deep green foliage. 15 cts.

Doropteris Palmata—Very rare. Heart-shaped leaves. 15c.

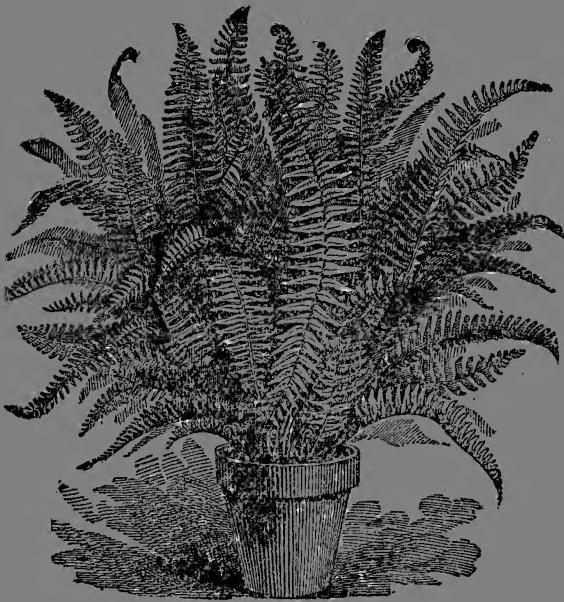
Doropteris Nobilis—25 cts and 50 cts.

Gymnogramma Chrysophilla—The best of the "Gold Ferns". 15 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Sulphurea—Sulphur Fern. 15 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Lastrea Aristata Variegata—This most beautiful variety has a broad band of yellowish-green running through the pinnules. 25c.

Microlepia Cristata—A most useful decorative Fern, indispensable in any collection. 25 to 50 cts.



The Boston Drooping Fern.

The Boston Drooping Fern—(*Nephrolepis Bostoniensis*.) Of which much has been heard during the past year; it is of the same form as the Sword Fern (*Nephrolepis Exaltata*), but has longer and broader fronds, and a more drooping habit. In well grown specimens the fronds attain a length of six to seven feet. A very fine plant for hanging pots or baskets; easy to grow. Each, 20c.; Large size, each, 50c.

Nephrolepis Cordata Compacta—In our estimation this variety is the finest of all the Sword Ferns; it is of a free, strong-growing compact habit, attaining when fully grown a height of about 2 feet. The fronds are of a dark green color, very rich, of upright growth, with just sufficient arch in them to make them graceful. 15 to 50 cts.

Nephrolepis Davallioides Furcans—A beautiful and distinct crested variety. 50 cts to \$2.00.

Exaltata—The Sword Fern. 15 to 25 cts.

Pteris Cretica albo lineata—Silver margined. 15c.

Pteris Serrulata—A useful basket variety of graceful habit. 15c.

Pteris Serrulata Cristata—A pretty crested Fern. Each 15c.

ERYTHRINA.

(CORAL PLANT.) Very ornamental, producing a profusion of scarlet and deep crimson pea shaped flowers on spikes eighteen inches long; may be taken up in fall and wintered in a dry cellar like a dahlia and planted in the spring; remains in bloom all summer. It deserves to become popular.

CRISTA-GALLI. Deep crimson, very showy, profuse bloomer. 15 cts to 25 cts each.

FICUS (Rubber Plant.)

Elastica. The well-known India Rubber Tree, one of the very best plants for table or parlor decoration. Its thick, leathery leaves enable it to stand excessive heat and drouth. Prices as follows, by Express only.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 4-inch pot, 10 inch high, each..... | \$.50 |
| 5 " " 15 " " " | 75 |
| 6 " " 24 " " " | 125 |

Ficus Repens. Climbing Plant for Walls. 15 to 25 cts each.

BEDDING GERANIUMS.

Price, each, 10c.; doz. \$1.00, postpaid.

These plants give universal satisfaction. The flowers are large and showy and embrace nearly every shade and color; bedded out they make a gorgeous display all Summer, while as pot plants they have few, if any equals. My list contains the cream of the newest introductions. 20 varieties double flowering. 15 varieties, single flowering. 10 cts. each; doz. \$1.00 postpaid.

Different Types of Variegated.

10 cents each.

BISMARCK. Leaves yellow, brown zone, dwarf and compact, flowers scarlet. 10 cents.

DISTINCTION. Foliage bright green and stiff, bordered very dark zone. Flowers red. 10 cents.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. Leaves golden yellow, scarlet flowers.

FANNY. Foliage similar to Bismarck, but the flowers are a beautiful salmon color, free bloomer, very good. 10 cents.

SILVER KING. Grayish green foliage with white border, glitters like silver. 10 cents.

MRS. POLLOCK (Golden Tricolor). Is an ornament for the parlor or conservatory, nothing yet excels this beautiful plant. The flowers are dark scarlet; the ground color, or rather the disk of the leaf, is green; next comes a zone of bronze, crimson, margined scarlet, then a belt of lighter green; the margin of the leaves being a clear yellow. 15 cents each.

GOLDEN GEM. Green leaved with golden border, very vigorous growth. 10 cents each.

HAPPY THOUGHT. Yellow blotch in center of leaf, outer band of green at margin, about the best.

MME. SALLEROI (Silver Variegated). Very fine for massing or bordering. A thrifty healthy grower, rarely reaching a height more than ten inches. Leaves very small, of a peculiar green, edged with pure white.

Double Ivy-Leaved.

Some splendid improvements are offered in this list.

BASTIENNE LR PAGE. A grand new double pink of a rich shade; extra large, florets often 2 inches across. 15 cents each.

CULVIER. Very beautiful, color clear lilac, fading to blue, a very odd color among the geraniums. 15 cents.

EDEN MARCHI. Enormous size flowers, resembling some of the best double Zonale geraniums in size and shape; color beautiful salmon rose, slightly shaded violet. 10 cents each.

Different Varieties, Scented.

10 cents each; \$1 per 12.

ROSE SCENTED. Skeleton leaf.

LEMON SCENTED. Small curly leaves, very fragrant.

OAK LEAVED. Large, dark green foliage, with dark brown blotch.

NUTMEG. Dwarf, bushy growth, strong fragrance.

APPLE SCENTED.

HYDRANGEAS.

Empress Eugenie—A most desirable old variety which is perfectly hardy, forming large shrubby plants, producing large heads of light pink flowers, which, on fully developing, change to a purplish hue. First size 50c. each, 3 for \$1.00. Large plants, 25c. each.

Otaksa—A Japanese variety, producing immense heads of pink flowers. This is the variety so extensively used for Easter decoration. Large plants, 25 cts. each.

Otaksa Monstrosa—An extremely large-flowered variety of recent introduction; produces much larger clusters of flowers than *Otaksa*. In color it is intense rose shaded white, and is produced very freely. (See cut.) Strong young plants 30 cts. each, 4 for \$1.00.

Thos. Hogg—Large, pure white flowers, which, on well-grown plants, measure more than 12 inches in diameter. Is quite as hardy as the other garden sorts. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

Japan Blue—Very pretty and rare. 25 to 50c. each.

OTAHEITE, The Dwarf Orange Tree.

A most attractive and interesting plant ornament for open ground or conservatory. They will bloom and fruit when the plants are surprisingly small. The flowers are delightfully fragrant. 25 cts. to 50 cts. by Express.

FINE HELIOTROPS.

Heliotropes are great favorites, principally on account of their delicious fragrance; they grow freely under glass and may be planted in the open border during the summer.

Albert Deleaux—Large purple flowers, with golden variegated foliage.

Chieftain—Lilac, large truss.

Fleur d' Ete—Light blue, white eye, immense truss.

Madame Bruant—Very dark with immense truss.

Madame de Blouay—Large flower, nearly pure white.

Lizzie Cook—Of the deepest violet-purple, with large white eye, and very fragrant.

Queen of the Violets—Finest dark variety in cultivation; large white eye.

White Lady—One of the finest whites.

Price 10c. each, 75c. per dozen.

LANTANAS.

Craig—Rich orange-carmine.

Empress Eugenie—Pink with white centre.

Favorita—Yellow merging into crimson.

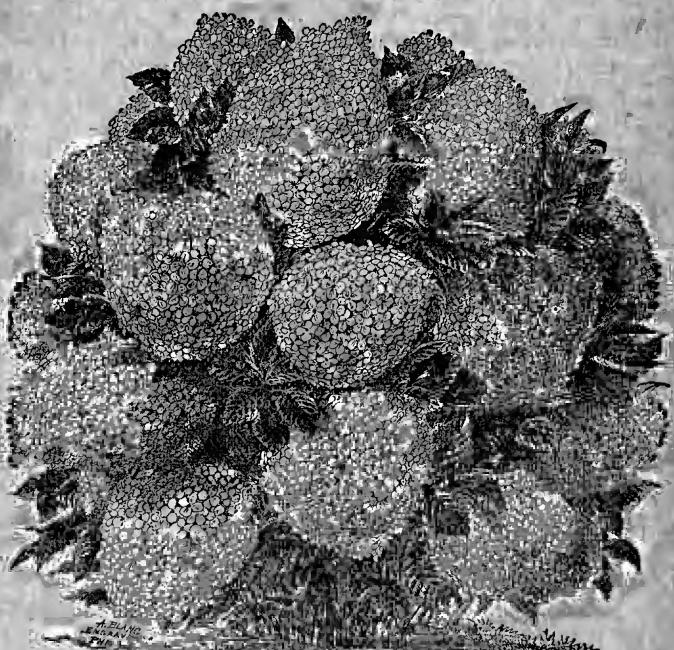
Golden Ball—Compact growing, golden-yellow.

Perfection—Green foliage, variegated with yellow, lilac flowers; very showy and constant.

Queen Victoria—Fine pure white. 10c. each, the set of 6 for 50 cts.

Musa Ensete—(ABYSSINIAN BANANA.) A grand lawn plant of easiest cultivation in the open ground in Summer or for the conservatory in Winter.

Plants about 12 inches high, 35c.; plants 20 to 28 inches high, each, \$1.00, by express.



Hydrangea (*Otaksa Monstrosa*.)

CHINESE HIBISCUS.

Mineatus—As gorgeous and fine as the best Peony and fully as large; very double vermillion scarlet flowers.

Versicolor—Large flowers, striped crimson; rose and white.

Collerii—Flowers buff yellow, with a crimson scarlet base; peculiarly handsome. Each, 10c. to 50c. Three other distinct varieties, 10c. to 50c. each.

Bridal Myrtle—This old-time favorite is again coming into favor, and should be in every garden. When grown in pots it makes a beautiful pyramidal shaped tree; strong plants. 25 cts.



Grevillea Robusta

Grevillea Robusta — SILK OAK. A very beautiful shrub with fernlike foliage and rich golden trusses of flowers. Grows rapidly soon forming fine plants. Plants, each 25 to 50c.

PARIS DAISY, (Marguerite.)

Queen of the Belgians — A most beautiful plant; always in bloom; flowers a splendid golden-yellow. 10c.

White Paris Daisy — (MARGUERITE.) Each, 10c. One each of the 2 for 15c.

PANSY PLANTS.

Grown from seed of our *Prize Medal International Strain*. There are no better Pansies. They should always be sent by express. Doz. prepaid, 40c.; 25 for 75c.; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.50.

JASMINUM.

Grandiflorum — (Catalan'ian Jessamine.) A valuable winter-flowering plant, blooming without intermission from October to May; the flowers are pure white, most deliciously fragrant. 10, 25 to 75 cents each.

Grand Duke — Flowers double white, like a miniature white' rose; deliciously fragrant. 10, 25 to 75 cents each.

Multiflora — This is one of the best of all jasmines; a constant bloomer; flowers of the purest white, on wreath-like branches, very sweet. 10, 20 and 50c.

Maid of Orleans — An improved variety of the Grand Duke style, very free bloomer, very fragrant and double white. 10, 25 to 50 cents.

Cape Jasmine — GARDENIA FLORIDA. The large-flowering sort of this exquisitely fragrant flower, also the dwarf (Radicans); prices same. 20 to 50 cents each.

N. B. — Prices of extra large plants of all sorts of Jasmynes given on demand.

LYCOPODIUM. (Chinese Moss.)

Denticulatum — This is the most popular of the creeping mosses, creeping in dense masses over the soil, loving shade and moisture like all the rest. Well grown plants per dozen, \$1, 10 cents each.

Caesium Arboreum — This kind grows upright twelve to eighteen inches, but needs support; its metallic shining leaves are really beautiful. 25 to 50 cents.

Selaginella Widenowii — A moss with fern-like fronds, very handsome. 25 cents each.

Selaginella Emiliana, erect growing. 15c.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. (Ice Plant.)

Cordifolium Variegatum. A succulent plant: the leaves are distinctly variegated with green and white. 10 cts. each.

Magnolia Fuscata, or banana-scented Magnolia. 1 foot high, 35c.

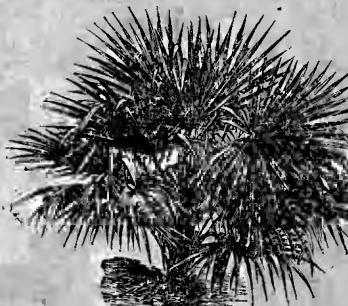
Metrosideros Robusta — *Pōtē Brush* — METROSI-DEROS ROBUSTA. Evergreen plant with fine scarlet flowers from the Pacific Islands. Each 50 cents, two feet high.

Mimulus (Musk) — MOSCHATUS. An old and well-known plant, of low-trailing habit; of very strong, musky odor, with small yellow flowers. 10 cents.

We make a specialty of Roses and Palms.

PALMS.

Some florists offer Palms at 15c. each. Such Palms are small seedlings, without any character leaves; most of them die the first year. We make a specialty of large decorative plants for immediate effect.



Latania Borbonica, Fan Palm.

Latania Borbonica. Of easy culture and rapid growth. Large broad, fan-shaped, glossy, dark green leaves. Price: 10 inches high, 25c. each; 12 to 15 inches high, 50c. each; 18 to 20 inches high, \$1.50 each, by express.

Kentia Belmoreana. All the Kentias are free from disease. Beautifully curved and reflexed leaves, deep green foliage, strong grower, 4-inch pots, 12 inches high, each 75c.; 5-inch pots, two feet high, \$2.00 by express.

Kentia Forsteriana. Similar to preceding, but taller and more robust. 4-inch pots, 12 inches high, each 50c.; 5-inch pots, two feet high, \$2.00 by express.



Phoenix Canariensis—Date Palm.

Phoenix Reclinata and Canariensis. (Date Palms.) Very ornamental for the lawn. "Canariensis" is the only variety that survived the snow and ice of 1895 in the open ground. 25c. to \$1.00 each. Large specimen \$2.00 each.

Exchange Your PIANO at GRUNEWALD'S for a New One.

Areca lutescens, the most graceful and lasting Palm for the parlor and conservatory. 25c. to \$2.00 each.

Sago Palm. (Cycas revoluta.) Well known and very popular in the Southern gardens. \$1.00 to \$3.00 each.

Cocos Weddeliana. The most elegant and graceful of all the smaller Palms. Its slender, erect stems

are freely furnished with its graceful, arching leaves, made up of innumerable long, narrow pinnae, or segments of a rich, green color. The Cocos are admirable for fern dishes, as they are of slow growth and maintain their beauty for a long time. 3-inch pots, twelve inches high, 50c. each.

RAPHIS FLABELLIFORMIS.

A Japanese variety of easy culture, succeeds in almost any position. The foliage is of a very rich, dark green color; the habit of the plant is to sucker from the base, so that it forms a handsome bushy specimen. 6-inch pots, about 24 inches high, \$2.50 each.

SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS.

One of the very best for ordinary purposes, of graceful habit, and rapid, easy growth. 50 cts. and \$1.00 each.

OLEANDERS

(NERIUM.)

As a tub plant this has no rival. All the improved varieties bloom from May till October very profusely. They love plenty of water and rich ground well manured. If the plants get too high plant them out in the open ground and cut down two or three feet and hundreds of young shoots will come up, forming nice bushy plants. Double Pink and Double Red, Single White, Pink and Yellow. 15 to 50 cts. each.

PANDANUS—(Screw Palm.)

UTILIS. Called Screw Palm from the arrangement of the leaves on the stem. Excellent adapted for the center of vases and baskets, or grown as a single specimen; a beautiful plant. 25, 50 cent to \$3. each.

JAVANICUS VARIEGATUS. Leaves green, with broad road stripes of pure white, gracefully curved. \$1 to \$3.

VEITCHII. Broader leaves and finer variegation than above, extra. 75 cents to \$1.50 each. By Express.

PANICUM

VARIEGATUM. A variegated grass of drooping or creeping habit; a valuable plant for vases, baskets or fern cases. 10 cents each.

PETUNIA (Double.)

Blotched and striped. Assorted colors.

LARGE-FLOWERING, 10c. each. 75c. doz.



Areca lutescens.

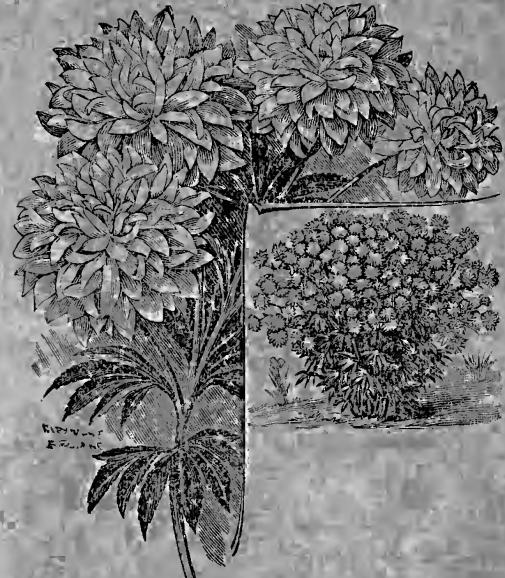
PRIMULA

CHINENSIS. This is the most thankful of all the plants we cultivate for the winter flowers, and the most worthy to be recommended for winter gardening. One plant will yield several hundred flowers; one of the most valuable and beautiful plants in cultivation.

Single varieties pink, white and kermesine. 25 cts. to 40 cents each. From January to March.

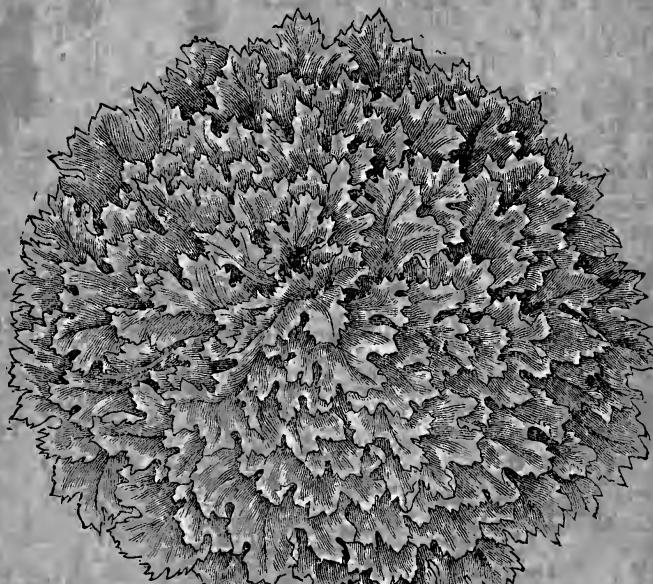
PLUMBAGO

CAPENSIS. Deserves general culture, produces its large trusses of azure blue flowers from March till November; one of the best bedding plants. Blue Red and White, 10 cts. each.



Double Rudbeckia—Golden Glow.

Double Rudbeckia (Golden Glow). The grandest new Summer Flowering Shrub ever introduced in the South; should be in every garden. It is decidedly one of the brightest and most showy among the hardy plants, and of the easiest culture possible. The plant is compact growing four to five feet in height, producing numerous stems



Double Petunia.

DR. TICHENOR'S ANTISEPTIC, A "GODSEND" TO THE WOUNDED.

Double Rudbeckia—Golden Glow.—Continued

which are laden with double, golden-yellow flowers, in size and general appearance resembling a Cactus Dahlia. Excellent for cut flowers, lasting when cut. Should find a place in every garden. Each 10c.; three for 25c.

RUSSELLIA

JUNCEA. Brush-like foliage; handsome scarlet flowers, always in bloom; habit drooping; fine for baskets or vases. 10 to 25 cents each.

SALVIA. (Sage.)

CLARA BEDMAN. The best of all dwarf Salvias and remarkably free-flowering. Constantly covered with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Each, 10c.; 3 for 25c.

SPLENDENS (Scarlet Sage). Dense flower spikes of the most brilliant scarlet. Per dozen, 75 cents; 10 cents each.

SANGUINEA. Flowers large, crimson purple; a tall growing plant. 10c. each.

Manda's Improved Golden Leaved Salvia. 10c. each.

Hardy Grass Pinks.

Her Majesty—Flowers are of large size similar to a carnation, pure white and very fragrant. It is perfectly hardy and makes the finest border. Each 10c.; 3 for 25c.; Dozen \$1.00.

Snow—Flowers extra large, white 10 cents. Three other colors 10 cents each.



Pink, Her Majesty.

Poinsettia.—**DOUBLE FLOWERING.**—The bracts of this new kind are gathered into clusters, which fill up the center. It is strikingly gorgeous, of a most brilliant and vivid scarlet color. 25 to 50 cents each.

Swainsonia Galegifolia Alba—A most desirable ever-blooming plant, with pure white flowers, produced in sprays of from twelve to twenty flowers each, the individual blooms resembling a sweet pea. As a decorative plant for the open ground we know of nothing that will give as much satisfaction as the swainsonia. Its easy culture, growing in almost any light position, its freedom of bloom, rarely ever being out of bloom, and the grace and beauty of the flower and entire plant, will undoubtedly make this one of the most popular plants in cultivation. 10 cents each; large plants 15 cents.

Pilea—ARBOREA.—(Artillery Plant.) A pretty little plant of drooping habit, resembling the fern; it is a fine basket plant. 10 cents each.

Sweet Olives—Well known winter-blooming shrub; very fragrant. 25 cents.

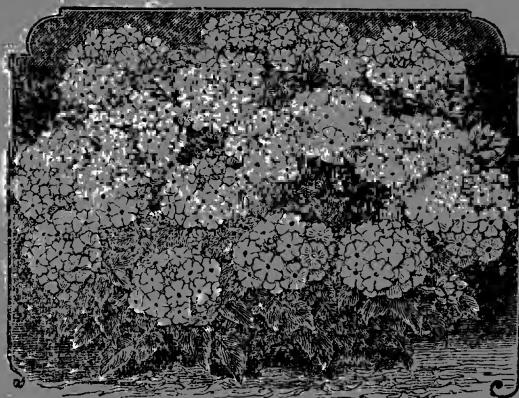
Tree Mignonette—Very fragrant shrub, blooming all summer and late into the winter; very popular. 25 cents to 50 cents each.

TRADESCANDIA.—(*Wandering Jew.*)

Fine creeping plants; most excellent for baskets or vases, and also for growing on the surface of large pots containing specimen palms, etc. Being sub-aquatic, they will grow freely in a very moist place. 10c. each.

VERBENAS.—(*Ready February 1st.*)

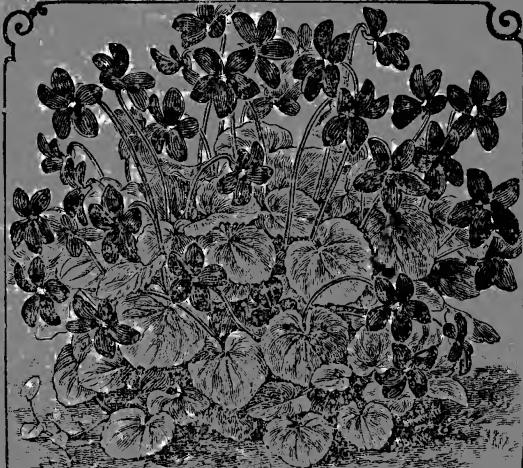
We offer twelve of the most distinct varieties of these useful bedding plants. All are of the mammoth or large flowered type, which we have been selecting and improving for several years past; the colors range through all the different shades of scarlet, purple, crimson, pink, blue, white, etc. 10c. each; per doz. 50c.



Verbena (Mammoth.)

VINCA.—(*Periwinkle.*)

Major Variegata—A rapid grower; leaves glossy green, marked with white. 20 cts. each; small, 10 cents.

VIOLETS.

New French Violet, Princess of Wales.

New French Violet, Princess of Wales—This grand new violet will no doubt take the place of our small Violet in the near future. Flowers four times the size of the Common Violet, born on long, stiff stems, and of the most delicious fragrance. The foliage is large, round and leathery, its habit vigorous and admirably adapted for our climate, forming immense borders from young plants in one season. One of the most valuable qualities of this new Violet is its freedom of bloom, the plants being literally covered from November until April with large deep purple flowers. Price of plants, 10c. each; large clumps, 25c. each.

VIOLETS—CONTINUED.



Double Violet, Swanly White.

The Giant Violet, a large dark purple violet of great vigor. 5c. each; 30c. a doz.; \$2.00 a hundred; large clumps 25c. each.

Swanly White. The finest double white Violet of sweet fragrance. 10c. each; large clumps, 25 cts. each.

Marie Louise or Parma Violet, the well known double lavender or light purple. 10c. each; large clumps, 25 cents each.

The California Violet—Very large single flower on long stem, 10c. each.

Lady Campbell, an improvement on Marie Louise; a better bloomer. 10c. each; large clumps, 25c. each.

The Luxonne—One of the most fragrant of large single Violets. 10c. each.

La France—Novelty 1899. Largest and most fragrant, single Violet of all. Each 20c. See Novelty Sheet.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS.

THE GREAT NEW CLIMBER,

Agdestis Clematoide, or Bridal Veil.

Of all the new climbers this is by all means the prettiest. It was grown to perfection here by Mr. Harry Papworth at Palm Villa and attracted the attention of every visitor during Summer and Autumn, when its beautiful white sprays cover an entire veranda twenty feet long and as high. The little star shaped flower resembles the Clematis, but appears in much larger clusters and lasts a week in water. 15c. each.

Clematis Paniculata—A vine of very rapid growth; quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. The flowers appear late in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom. The extreme rapidity of growth, the showy foliage, beautiful and fragrant flowers and entire hardiness, serve to make this one of the very choicest of recent introductions. 20c. each, postpaid; extra large field grown plants, each 40c.; 3 for \$1.00, by express.



Clematis Paniculata.

Do not be misled by fine pictures in Northern Catalogues. Remember you can get anything of value for the Southern Garden from us. Many plants are worthless in our climate.



Agdestis or Bridal Veil.

USE DR. TICHENOR'S ANTISEPTIC WHEN YOU GET HURT OR HAVE COLIC.

CLEMATIS.

The royal purple of this splendid, everblooming flower may well be said to mark it as a prince among all hardy flowering vines. We presume every one of our customers who sees it bloom each Summer promises to plant it in his own yard or garden at the next opportunity. It is especially adapted to open lawns or house fronts in the city or country. Perfectly hardy; blooms the entire season, bearing beautiful and lasting flowers.

Plant in a sunny spot in good garden soil dug very deep. We recommend the application of well-rotted manure in holes a few inches away from the plant in opposite directions. The feeding roots reach out to these holes which may be watered freely, with better success than when the manure is applied directly to the base of the plant.

Extra size plants for immediate effect. — Many of our customers desiring immediate effect, prefer this stock and we import from the best nurseries in Europe.

Large-Flowering Clematis Jackmani—This variety, with its strong healthy growth, hardy nature and rich, deep velvety-purple flowers, is the most satis-

factory of its class. Blooms with astonishing profusion from July to November on shoots of the present season; should be pruned early in Spring.

Jackmani Alba—The white-flowered Jackmani.

Madame Baron Viellard—Called the red-flowered Jackmani. One of the strongest and most vigorous, free-blooming varieties of Clematis. Flowers from four to five inches in diameter and of perfect form. Light red, with lilac shadings. Cannot be surpassed.

Henryi—(*BANGHOLM BELLE*) A strong grower, flowers always eight sepaled, four to six inches in diameter and pure white. Very hardy.

Miss Bateman—Pure white, with chocolate anthers. This sort commences to bloom as soon as its leaves start in May.

Gypsy Queen—A rich, dark, velvety purple; a rank grower and a free bloomer. A very attractive and curious variety.

Duchess of Edinburgh—One of the best double whites, of vigorous habit, very free of bloom and deliciously fragrant.

Price, unless noted, strong 2-year-old plants, each 75c., prepaid. Extra strong 3-year-old plants, \$1.00, by express.

THE SHOWIEST OF ALL CLIMBERS.

Antigonon. The Mexican "Mountain Rose." Very beautiful tuberous rooted plants requiring a warm position and an abundance of water when growing, and to be kept dry when at rest.

Antigonon Leptopus. When planted deep will prove perfectly hardy. The beautiful foliage is covered with large racemes of delicate rosy flowers hanging down in graceful form. Price 10c. each. Strong plants 25 cts. each.

Apios Tuberosa. A valuable hardy tuberous climber, resembling the Wistaria in vine and foliage, with clusters of rich, purple flowers of violet sweetness. They grow to a greater height, and bloom profusely. The tubers are perfectly hardy, and do not need to be taken up. 15c. each.

Ampelopsis Veitchie, or Wild Grape Vine. A small-leaved variety, which will cling closely to the smoothest wall or boards; very pretty; a desirable vine, and should be more generally planted. No recently introduced climber is more justly popular. 15c. each.

Aristolochia elegans. One of the most beautiful perennial climbers, growing very fast and continuing to bloom during the entire summer. The flowers are interesting, Orchid-like. A new species of the Dutchman's pipe vine. 15c. each.

Ficus Repens. Every visitor to New Orleans has seen and admired our pretty Christ Church on St. Charles Avenue, and the entrance to Metairie Cemetery, almost covered with this pretty vine. 15c. each.

Confederate Jasmine. (*Rhynchospermum jasminoides*.) Strong vines; evergreen; 20c. to 40. each

Clerodendron Balfouri—A plant of great beauty. The flowers, which are of a bright scarlet, are incased by a bag-like calyx of pure white. The trusses or panicles of flowers are upwards of six inches in width, and when trained upon trellises and hanging down have a rich and elegant appearance. 10 to 25 cents each.

Cobaea—SCANDENS.—Is a magnificent climber, with large, bell-shaped flowers and elegant leaves and tendrils. It is of rapid growth, and consequently eminently adapted during the summer for warm situations, where it can produce an abundance of the elegant purple flowers. Per dozen \$1.00; 15 cents each.



Antigonon Mexican Mountain Rose.

Solanum—JASMINOIDES.—A very showy, climbing plant, attaining a height of from six to eight feet; the flowers are white, with golden anthers; a valuable plant for trellis, etc. 10 to 25 cents each.

The Blue Solanum—This beautiful climber was introduced by me several years ago, and has since become quite popular. It grows easily from seed, blooming the first season, its large, graceful lavender sprays covering a large space in a short time. The flowers are followed by bright red berries, which hang until late in the winter. 10 cents each.

See our Novelties in Roses, Palms and Bedding Plants

Musical Goods of Every Description at GRUNEWALD'S.



The Blue Solanum.



Aristolochia elegans.

Ivy, Irish—(*Hedera Hibernica*). Large leaved luxuriant; well known sort 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; extra size 25 cents each.

Chinese Matrimony Vine—*LYCIUM CHINENSE* A most vigorous hardy climbing plant. It sends out numerous side branches, so that it covers a great amount of space in a short time, and every new growth is at once covered with bright purple flowers, which are succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries nearly an inch long, every branch being loaded with them. New berries are forming from late spring until frost. The berries ripen in early autumn and remain on the vine late in winter. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Cinnamon Vine—Is one of the most charming climbers, and will quickly cover an arbor, window or veranda, making it a perfect bower of beauty. Very easily grown, and once planted will last a life time. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Madeira Vine—A half hardy tuberous root, climbing plant of rapid growth, bearing copious and graceful racemes of deliciously fragrant white flowers, very useful for screens, trellis or rock work. 10 cents each.

Mina Lobata—One of the handsomest climbers we know. An immense grower, almost covering itself with bright pink flowers. 10 cents each.

Moon Flowers—Grow and bloom well with everyone. If planted out in rich ground, where they have full exposure to the sun, they will attain a height of forty feet by October, blooming all summer.

Noctiflora—Flowers six inches in diameter, pure white, with a five-pointed star in the center.

Leari—Flowers deep azure blue, four inches in diameter; a charming contrast to the preceding; a free-bloomer; grows about twenty-five feet in one season. A most attractive climber. Each 10 cents; large plants 25 cents.

Manettia Vine—A beautiful free growing vine, with small tubular shaped flowers of a rich, fiery scarlet color, shading off into a bright yellow at tip of flower. It commences to bloom when very small and flowers continually. A valuable plant for small trellises, vases or baskets. 10 cents.

BICOLOR. A really splendid new vine; colors bright, foliage rich, glossy green; very free. 10 cents.

CORDIFOLIA. A beautiful climber; covers itself with rich, deep scarlet flowers. Foliage is heavy and glossy and of a very dark green, contrasting well with the flowers for which it forms a background. 10 cents.

HONEYSUCKLES.

Loniceras.

Sweet-Scented Monthly—(*BELGICA*). This is one of the most satisfactory of Honeysuckles, producing continuously large trusses of very fine fragrant flowers, red and yellow in color.

Scarlet Trumpet, or Coral—(*SEMPERVIRENS*). Very strong, rapid grower, with beautiful scarlet flowers, all summer.

Chinese Twining—Blooms at intervals throughout the Summer and retains its foliage late in Winter. Flowers nearly white, quite distinct. Price 15 to 25 cents each by express.

Thunbergia Laurifolia—This magnificent climber can not be too highly praised. To the florist and all who require winter blooms, it is indispensable, as it flowers in the greatest profusion during the winter months. Color delicate violet blue. 10, 25 and 50 cents each.

FRAGRANS. Pure white flowers, constant winter blooming variety in conservatories or light, warm windows; extra. 15 cents.

A good climber. This and the above are valuable perennials.

TWEEDI. Yellow flowers. 10 cents each.

Passiflora—(**PASSION FLOWER**). In order to introduce this beautiful running vine more generally, we reduce the price considerably. Will bloom a long time if grown in a large pot or tub and removed before frost.

ARC-EN-CIEL. A rapid graceful grower. Flowers white, with blue anthers; a beautiful contrast. 20 cents each.

CONSTANCE ELLIOTT. A hardy free grower, and produces in the greatest profusion, sweet scented, pure ivory white flowers. The inner surface of the sepals and petals is white, the coronal threads being ivory white, tinged with yellow toward the tip; is perfectly hardy south of Kentucky. 10 to 25 cents each.

PRINCEPS. Scarlet, very showy. 50 cents each.

Wistaria, or Glycine.

Light Blue—(*W. Sinensis*). This is one of the most beautiful climbing plants we have. It grows very rapidly and blooms profusely. The flowers are a beautiful shade of blue, and hang in graceful pendulous clusters. A most desirable, hardy vine. Strong plants 15 cents each. Extra size 40 cents each.



Wistaria or Glycine.

See Our New Roses in Bloom.

DR. TICHENOR'S ANTISEPTIC, HEALS WOUNDS LIKE MAGIC.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

It is remarkable that our Southern gardens do not show a larger variety of Ornamental Shrubs. Climate and soil are so much in favor of luxuriant growth that there is no excuse for not planting more of a variety of Shrubs and Trees. The varieties we offer are all hardy and the best selection of all known species.

Purchasers must pay freight on Shrubs. No Shrubs by Mail, they are too large.

ALMOND.

Double Pink—(*Prunus Japonica rosea plena*.) A beautiful small shrub, bearing in the spring, before the leaves appear, an abundance of small, double rose-like flowers, closely set on the twig.

Double White—(*Prunus Sinensis alba plena*.) Similar to the Pink; flowers pure white; very beautiful. 25c. each.

ALTHEA VARIEGATA.

(*Variegated-Leaved Rose of Sharon*.)

This is a hardy shrub, with foliage beautifully variegated, each leaf being broadly margined white. Flowers dark crimson, very double. It forms a handsome shrub six to seven feet high.

DOUBLE WHITE. Continuous bloomer, 25 cts. each.

DOUBLE PURPLE. Continuous bloomer; 25 cents each.

DOUBLE ROSE. Very delicate rose. 25 cts. each.

SINGLE FLOWERING. White. 25 cts. each.

NEW BANNER ALTHEA. (*Rose of Sharon*.) The finest and most beautiful variety ever introduced. The flowers are as large as good sized roses, and very double; the color is pale rosy pink, elegantly striped with rich crimson. It blooms in July and August, when every branch is loaded and crowded with flowers. It is a very handsome, erect growing little tree, or tall shrub. 25c. each.

NEW ALTHEA BLANCHE. A great improvement on the double white althea now in cultivation. The flowers of this new variety are much more perfect than the parent, being larger, of better substance, and more double, while the color shows almost pure white, the carmine threading at base of petals being very faint. 25 cts. each.

DEUTZIAS.

Flowering shrubs of great beauty.

FORTUNEI ALBA, FL. PL. Double, white, grows six feet high. 25 to 50 cts. each.

GRACILIS. White, early and free blooming; much used for forcing during winter; 2 to 3 feet. 25 to 50 cts. each.

SCABRA. Large, single, white trusses. 25 to 40c. each.

CRENATA, FL. PL. Double white, large petals tinged rose; very showy; 5 to 8 feet. 25 to 40 cts. each.

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Purest double white flowers; extra. 25 to 40 cts. each.

ACACIAS.

New introductions in this beautiful Family of Mimosas.

ROSE ACACIA; very graceful, pink flowers. 75c. each.

PURPUREA PENDULA. Purple flowers, very rare. \$1.00 each.

NEO MEXICANA. A new Mexican variety of great merit. 75 cts. each.

Crab Apple, Double Flowering.

Bechtels' New American—Originated in Illinois. Tree a sturdy though not rapid grower; hardy and free from disease. When in bloom, it has the appearance of being covered with delicate pink roses; of medium size and very fragrant. Begins to bloom when quite young. The flowers appear after the foliage is fully developed, making a beautiful contrast. Four feet, well branched. 75 cts.

Crape Myrtle.

A grand flowering plant, grows 6 to 10 feet high and bushy; during summer covers itself with its tube-shaped flowers. A beautiful plant for the garden.

PURPUREA, OR PURPLE. A blush purple.

ROSEA. Fine pink, or rose-colored; freest bloomer.

ALBA, OR WHITE. Purest white, nothing excels its beauty. We introduced this variety years ago into commerce, and it has attained whitespread popularity all over the world since that time. 25 and 50 cts. to \$1.

CRIMSON OR SCARLET. Bright, deep crimson; fine and most effective. One-year-old plants of either color, which will all bloom, 25 cents; two-year-old and three-year-old, strong plants, 50 cts. to \$1. Price for extra large plants given on application.

LILAC.—(*Syringa*.)

CHARLES THE TENTH. A strong, rapid grower with large, shining leaves and reddish purple flowers. 50 cts. each.

COMMON PURPLE (*Vulgaris Purpurea*.) 30 cts. each.

DOUBLE LILAC. (*Lemoini Flora Plena*.) A new and choice variety of the lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition. 75 cts. each.

PERSIAN (*Persica*.) Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers. 35 cts. each.

WHITE PERSIAN LILAC (*Alba*.) A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color. 35 cts. each.

LARGE FLOWERING WHITE (*Alba Grandiflora*.) A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers; considered the best. 25 to 50 cts. each.

Visit Our Nursery, Carondelet and Sixth Streets

My list of Ornamental Shrubs, Climbers and Shade Trees, will be found interesting.

My **CAMELLIAS** are the finest ever imported from Japan; healthy and full of buds.

POMEGRANATE

Double Red, white and variegated, 18 to 24 inches high. 25 to 50 cts. each.



Pomegranate.



Butterfly Lily

Butterfly Lily. — (*Heucheria Coronarium*.) Also called the White Canna. Large spikes of snow white flowers of the most exquisite fragrance. 15c. each. Extra size, 25c.

The Bridal Myrtle; of its fragrant white blossoms, the bridal Wreaths are made in Germany. 25 cts.

Calycanthus Floridus, or Allspice. 15 to 25 cts.



Musa, or Banana Plant.

Musa, or Banana Plant. See illustration. 50c. each.

Pyrus Japonica. Scarlet flowering Quince. 25c. each.

CAMELLIAS.

I have a splendid collection of Double Camellias in pure white, pink, dark red and variegated, 75c.; 1 to 3 feet, very fine specimens, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each.

Cape Jasmine. (*Gardenia Florida*.) 25c. to 50c.
" " (*Camelliae flora*.) 25c. to 50c.

Grand Duke Jasmine. Double white. 15c. to 50c.
Maid of Orleans. Double white, trailing. 15c. to 50c. each.

Spanish Jasmine, very fragrant. 15 cts. each.

Magnolia Fuscata, or banana-scented Magnolia. 30 cts. each.

Magnolia Grandiflora, the large blooming Magnolia so popular in the South as a shade and ornamental tree. 2 feet, 75c. each; 15 inches high, pot grown, 50c. each.

Magnolia Purpurea, early purple. 25 to 50 cts. each.

SNOWBALLS.

Viburnum Plicatum. (Japan Snowball.) Japanese variety of the old-fashioned snowball, and one of the most valuable of hardy shrubs. It forms an erect, compact shrub six to eight feet high; blooms in early May, and for a long time is a solid mass of white. Extra large plants, by express, each 50c. and 75c.

SPIREAS.

Beautiful shrubs of the easiest culture; very desirable for shrubberies or the flower garden. Per dozen, \$3.00.



Spiraea Anthony Waterer.

Crimson Spiraea, Anthony Waterer. It outshines all Spiræas in brilliancy of color. A bright crimson. It is also much dwarfer and denser in growth; when scarcely three inches high it begins to bloom and thereafter is seldom out of flower. In the garden it will make a plant three feet high and wide, and will be covered with flower heads six inches across. It is also perfectly hardy, and will stand the most severe winter without protection. 2-year old plants, each, 25 cents.

BILLIARDII. Very pretty spikes of pink. 25 cents each.

CALLOSA OR FORTUNI. Distinct, with bright rose flowers in broad, flat clusters. 20 cents each.

CALLOSA ALBA. A white dwarf variety, and blooming throughout the season. 25 cents each.

OPULIFOLIA. Strong upright form; foliage large and bright green; white flowers, 25c. each.

PRUNIFOGLIA. (Bridal Wreath) Flowers double; white and abundant. One of the best and earliest blooming kinds. 25c. each.

DR. TICHENOR'S ANTISEPTIC, THE "WORLD BEATER" FOR BURNS.

WEIGELIA ROSEA

Bunches of pink and white flowers during the spring and summer months. 25 cents each.

ROSEA NANA VARIEGATA. One of the most conspicuous shrubs that we cultivate; leaves beautifully margined creamy white, flowers pink. It is a dwarf grower and admirably adapted to small lawns or gardens. 25 cents each.

AMABILIS. Attractive light pink flowers.

CANDIDA. A strong-growing new variety, bearing pure white flowers, in great profusion; one of the best.

DESBOISII. Deep rose-colored flowers, resembling *W. Rosea*, but darker; one of the darkest. Extra strong bushes, each 25c.

TAMARIX

AFRICAN (Africana). This is a very beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate, small flowers in spikes. 20 to 40 cents each.

Plumosa. New feathery. 40c. each.

Sweet Olives. Well-known winter-blooming shrub, very fragrant; 25c. each.

Tree Mignonette. Very fragrant shrub, blooming all summer and late into the winter; very popular. 25c. to 50c. each.

Thorn. Double pink Hawthorn, new. 4-5 feet high 60c.

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange).

White flowers, strongly scented, strong. 20 to 35 cents each.

DOUBLE FLOWERING. Dwarf, compact, part of flowers coming double. 25 cents each.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH

Very rare and beautiful. 50 cents.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Ligustrum Amurense—Privet). Evergreen hedge plant; those beautiful hedges on St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, are made of this plant; three to four feet high. 15c. each; \$7.00 per hundred,

The Trifoliata Orange—This new hardy orange will delight all who like beautiful and novel hardy plants; an orange tree growing vigorously on the lawn, or in the garden, blooming and fruiting in abundance, is certainly a rare sight. The beautiful little trees are entirely hardy in the open ground. They are of dwarf, symmetrical growth, with glossy, green trifoliate leaves, the lovely pure white orange blossoms are elegantly perfumed and borne in constant succession; the fruit is small, bright red in color, and very curious. Large plants, three for 75 cents: 30 cents each; one year old, 5 cents each, \$2.00 per 100.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

For single specimens, beds or groups on the lawn, nothing gives a finer effect than these; they are now largely used in prominent positions in many of the public parks, etc.:

Arundo Donax—A magnificent Hardy Grass, growing to a height of 15 feet, and forming dense clumps. 25 cents each.

Donax Variegata—A hardy, broad-leaved, variegated Bamboo; foliage creamy white and green; growing 6 to 8 feet high. 30 cents each.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata—A very graceful, tall, ornamental Grass from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf-blades are striped green, white and often pink or yellow. It throws up stalks from 4 to 6 feet in height, terminated with a cluster of flower spikes. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, clumps 30 cents each.

Eulalia Gracillima Univittata—This is a grand addition of compact habit with very narrow foliage, of a bright green color with a silvery white midrib. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen, clumps, 30 cents each.

Eulalia Japonica Zebra—This variety resembles Japonica in hardiness, growth and bloom. The long blades are marked with broad yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen plant for the lawn. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, clumps 30 cents each.

JAPANESE BAMBOOS.

Bambusa Metake—A perfectly hardy variety of dwarfish habit, attaining a height of not over 5 to 6 feet. The foliage is of a rich dark green, and is retained on the plant in a fresh condition almost the entire winter. It makes a most desirable addition to the border in connection with shrubbery, or as an individual specimen for the lawn. 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Bambusa Vulgaris—One of the largest, 60 feet or more, a fine cluster variety. 50 cents each.

Bambusa Aurea—A running variety 15 to 20 feet, used for umbrella handles, canes, etc. The first joints above ground are short forming a round knob. 50 cents each.

Bambusa Argentea or Silver Bamboo, the young shoots are striped white. Grows 30 to 35 feet high and is very hardy. 75 cents each.

Bambusa Argentea Striata—Thirty feet high, has been growing in New Orleans without special care over 25 years. Beautiful specimen of it in the garden of Palm Villa, on Prytania street. \$1.00 each.

EVERGREENS.

Arbor Vitae—(*Thuya orientalis* and *occidentalis*). 50 cents to \$1.50, two to four feet; very ornamental for lawns.

New Golden Arbor Vitae—Very pretty; beautiful color and shape. 50 cents to \$1.00 each.

Retinospora Plumosa—The feathery Arbor Vitae; very interesting. 50 cents each.

Irish Juniper—24 to 30 inches. 50 to 60 cents.

Mahonia Aquifolia—Elegant evergreen foliage plant. 30 cents each.

Euonymus Radicans Variegata—Pretty variegated evergreen creeper. 25 cents.

Tree Box—Very ornamental, may be trimmed into any desired form. 50 cents and \$1.00.

We make a specialty of Roses and Palms.

 Ocean Springs, Miss., has an Orange Orchard of several thousand trees, nearly all Satsuma budded on Trifoliata. There is more money in this Orange than in Pears, Peaches and Plums combined. Try a few trees.

Have You Heard the PIANOLA? See it at GRUNEWALD'S.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

Ash, White—A rapid growing native tree, of fine symmetrical outline. A valuable street or park tree, and should be extensively planted for timber. Eight to twelve feet. 50 cents to \$1.00 each.

Ash, Mountain—(European). A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July until winter with great clusters of bright red berries. 50 cents to \$1.00 each.

Camphor Tree—(*Laurus Camphorae*), one of the prettiest evergreen shade trees in the south. 2 feet specimens 50 cents each.

Catalpa Speciosa—Attractive for its foliage as well as flowers. 50 cents to \$1.00 each.

Elm, English—Eight to twelve feet. 50 cents to \$1 each.

Elm, American—Eight to twelve feet. 75 cents to \$1 each.

Elm, Wing or Cork—A corky substance growing on limbs, very grotesque. 75 cents to \$1 each.

Ligustrum Vulgare—One of our best evergreen shade trees; very hardy, and can be trimmed into any shape; six to eight feet high. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

LINDEN.

LINDEN—(American or Basswood). A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. Eight to twelve feet. 75 cents to \$1 each.

LINDEN—(White-leaved European). A vigorous, growing tree, medium size, pyramidal form; growth and foliage make it one of the most ornamental trees. Ten to twelve feet. \$1 to \$2 each.

MAPLE.

MAPLE SACCHARINUM (Sugar or Rock). Very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the best, both for the lawn and avenue. Ten to fifteen feet. 75 cents to \$1.50 each.

MAPLE (Silver-leaved). A hardy, rapid-growing, native tree of large size. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. Eight to twelve feet. 75 cents to \$1.50 each.

MAPLE (Ash-leaved Box Elder). A hardy tree of rapid spreading growth, with ash-like foliage. 75 cents to \$1 each.

MULBERRY.

MORUS ALBA (White Mulberry) "Silkworm M." Six to eight feet. 25 to 50 cents each.

RUSSIAN M. A new sort with much better fruit. Six to eight feet. 50 cents each.

OAK.

CORK. A fine European species, with rough cork-like bark. \$1 each.

LIVE OAK. A typical southern shade tree, nursery grown. Five to six feet high 50 cents each. Extra strong, \$1 to \$1.50.

WATER OAK. Very popular. 10 feet. \$1 each.

LAUREL OAK. Similar to Live Oak. \$1 each.

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POPLAR (Lombardy). A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form. Ten to fifteen feet. 75 cents to \$1 each.

POPLAR (Silver-leaved). A tree of rapid growth and white leaves. \$1 each.

CAROLINA POPLAR. Most useful of the three for the South, 8 to 10 feet. \$1 each.

PAULOWNIA

IMPERIALIS. From Japan: leaves immense; a foot or more across; a magnificent tropical looking tree. \$1 each.

Salisburia Adiantifolia — (Maiden-hair Tree). This tree deserves more general cultivation for its picturesque growth and foliage, cleanliness, etc. Six to eight feet. 75 cents to \$1.00 each.



Texas Umbrella Tree.

Texas Umbrella Tree. A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and of unique appearance. 5 to 6 feet, 50c. each; \$5.00 a dozen; extra large size, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

Plants of Annuals.

Passy Plants (GIANT FLOWERING TRIMARDEAU). From December to March, per dozen, 25 to 35c.

Phlox—All colors, per dozen, 30 to 50 cents.

Pinks—Chinese and Japanese, per dozen, 30 to 50c.

Marguerite Carnation Seedlings—Best double mixed colors. 50c. to \$1.00 per dozen.

Asters—Double, mixed colors, dozen, 30 to 50 cts.

German Stock—Double, mixed colors. 30 to 50 cts. dozen.

Verbena—Giant Mammoth, all colors, 50c. to \$1.00 dozen.

Hollyhocks—All colors, double. 75c. to \$1.00 doz.

Petunia, single, 50 to 75 cts. dozen.

Sweet Alyssum—30 cts. dozen.

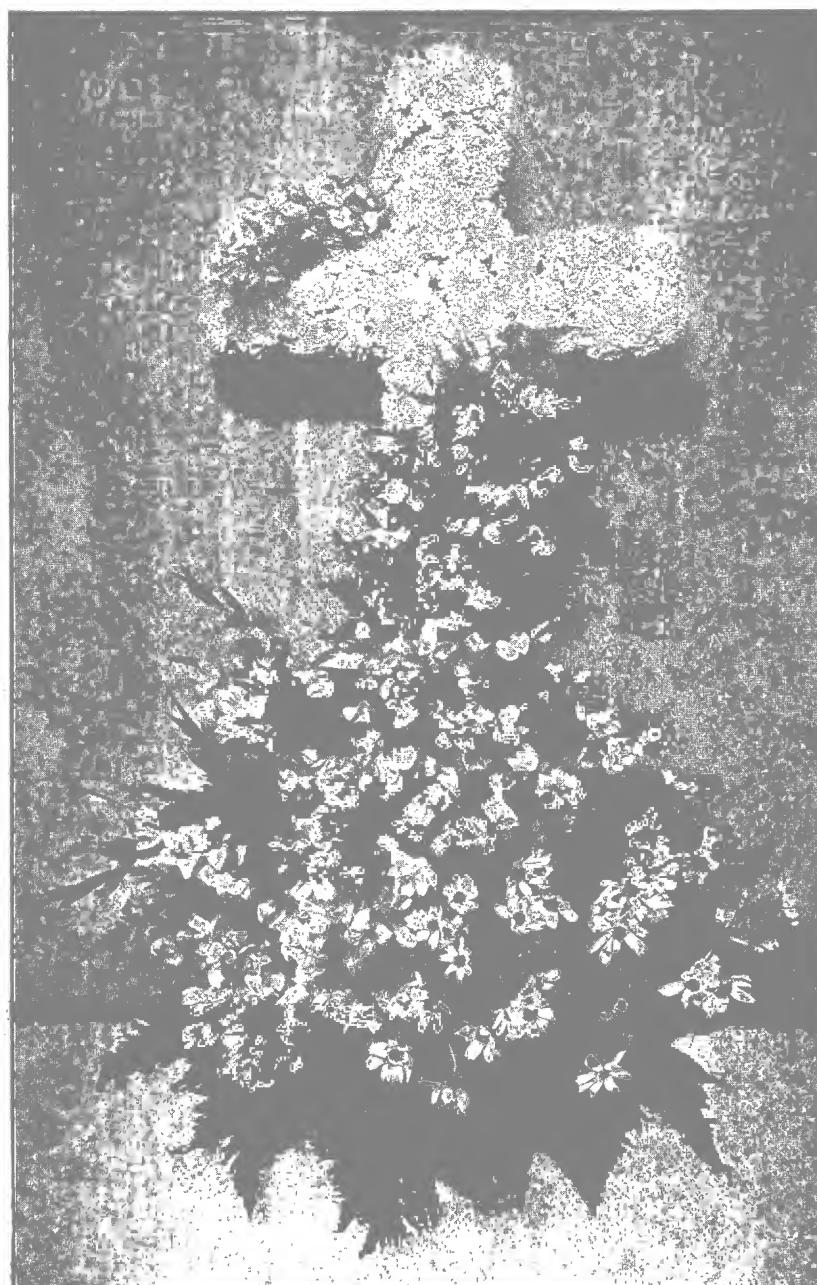
Mimulus—30 to 50 cts. dozen.

Periwinkles—30 to 50 cts. dozen.

The Best is None Too Good for my Patrons.

I know there is not a firm in the world who are more particular regarding the purity of their seeds than I am, but still like all other seedsmen I do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and if the purchaser does not accept them on these conditions they must be returned at once. I cannot warrant them, as too much depends on the season, soil and care given them, and every person of judgment can see this as well as myself. I always test the seeds as soon as received from my growers, so that nothing can possibly be sent out that is not thoroughly first-class in every particular.

USE DR. TICHENOR'S ANTISEPTIC WHEN YOU GET HURT OR HAVE COLIC.



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Early Vegetables a Specialty.

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Seven Gold Metals and over fifty first-class Certificates are my trophies from the Flower Shows.

My success in the Floral Art in competition with our local florists at the exhibitions of the New Orleans Horticultural Society has created a demand for artistic floral work for all occasions. I am always prepared to furnish on short notice for Weddings, Parties, Funeral's, and especially for All Saints' Day,

**Cut Flowers and
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of Natural and Artificial Flowers.

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Prices range from \$1.00 to \$10.00, and higher.

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MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Early Fruits and Vegetables,

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New Orleans Vegetables a Specialty.

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Experienced. Prompt. Reliable. Responsible.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HAND SPRAY PUMP, THE ELECTRIC BUG EXTERMINATOR

A HIGH AUTHORITY ESTIMATES THAT \$300,000,000 WORTH OF CROPS ARE DESTROYED IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR BY BUGS AND FUNGI. Only a small part of this loss would occur if some safe, cheap, simple and effective machine were available to apply the remedies.



Electric Bug Exterminator.

WE HAVE THE MACHINE IN THE ELECTRIC BUG EXTERMINATOR.

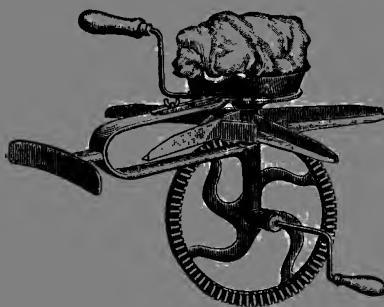
Who does not hate the job of killing the bugs by any of the old methods? And just think of the loads of water required! Contrast these old methods with the new. These BUGS EXTERMINATORS weigh only one pound and one pound more when ready for use. You put your Paris Green up in papers, like doctors do their powders, one-half teaspoonful in each, and take a dozen powders and a bucket of water to the field, and you have ammunition enough to kill the bugs on a couple of acres of potatoes. You do the work at a moderate walk. Only one shot at each hill and the whole plant, stalk, stems and the upper and lower sides of the leaves are treated in such a perfect manner as to kill every bug, WHILE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO INJURE THE FOLIAGE. The people who have used these Exterminators in the past saved their crops, because the work was so light and done so quickly that there was no excuse for neglecting the job. Killing the bugs is now one of the easiest jobs on the farm. Don't put off getting a machine until your crop is half ruined. Begin early. With these BUG EXTERMINATORS you can kill the hard-shell potato bugs as readily as the soft ones. By beginning early you save the trouble of killing millions later, and all the vitality of your crop is saved. These machines combine some features not possessed by other similar machines that have been put upon the market, and which makes them superior to all others.

Price, Tin, \$1.00; Brass, \$1.25 Each, Prepaid.

25 YEARS AHEAD OF ITS COMPETITORS.

The Perfection Jr. Broadcast Hand Seed Sower.

THE CHEAPEST SEED SOWER. PRICE, \$1.25 EACH. THE FARMER'S FAVORITE.

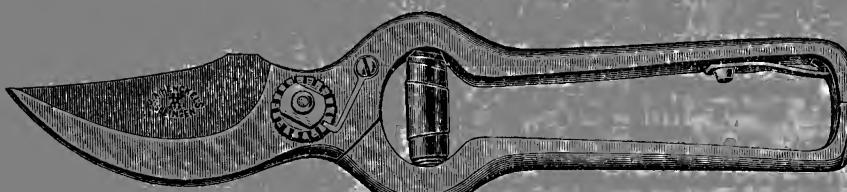


No careful, economical farmer will continue to sow his seed by hand (the old way) when he can get one of these machines at our low price. They will save their costs daily in saving of seed, to say nothing about saving of time and more even distribution, which will have a great effect on the crop.

It will sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice, Flax, Millet, Turnip Seed, Clover Seed, Grass Seed, including Light Grasses; in fact All Kinds of Seed Broadcast. Also Plaster, Fertilizer, Salt, etc., etc.

It will sow at a round, Wheat or Rye 50 feet, Buckwheat 45 feet, Flax Seed, Clover and Millet 36 feet, Grass Seed 20 to 36 feet, other seeds, etc. according to their nature and condition. By the superior construction of the hopper and attachment of the sack it sows out clean. The old style seeders don't do this. Full directions with each machine.

SHEARS



| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Hedge Shears, 8 inches..... | \$1 75 | Pruning Sheers, No. 4..... | \$1 40 |
| " " 10 " | 2 00 | " " (German) Ladies' Favorite for | |
| " " 12 " | 2 25 | Roses, No. 37, 14c—m..... | 1 00 |
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| " " No. 3..... | 1 50 | | |

KNIVES



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| German Pruning..... | from 75c. to \$1 50 |
| " Budding..... | \$1.00 and 1 50 |

**THE NEW
PLANT FOOD. "JADOO."
FIBRE AND LIQUID.**

"Jadoo" is Hindostani for Magic, and very appropriately named.

"JADOO" Fibre constitutes a new growing substance for plants of all kinds. The inventor is Col. C. Halford Thompson, son of the Royal Army, and Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

Conversant, in common with all horticulturists, with the ingredients in earth that serve for plant food, Col Thompson, after years of experiment, was successful in discovering a method of associating these in such a manner as to be more available for plants than they are in earth, producing a more vigorous and rapid root action, which is the great desideratum in plant culture.

Price of "JADOO" Fibre per lb., 10c; sack of 120 lbs., \$3.75; 10 lbs., 50c.

Concentrated "JADOO" Liquid.

Is simply invaluable in Pot Culture, and it is the cheapest Fertilizer sold. It is both meat and drink to plants. Revives drooping Plants, strengthens the weak, and nourishes the strong; above all, it increases the size, causes greater profusion of bloom, and heightens the colors of all Flowers and Plants. Can be used on Flowers and Plants that grow in Earth or "JADOO" Fibre. Dilute at the rate of six gallons of water to one pint of Liquid, or 48 to 1. Use on pot plants and in open ground two or three times a week. The results are simply magic. Price per pint can (full 16 oz.) 25c. each; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon can 75c.; gallon, \$1.20.

FLOWER POTS.

By Freight or Express.

| | |
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| 25 cents per Bbl. or box for Packing extra. | No guarantee for breakage. We use greatest care in packing. |
| 2 inch pots, per doz. | \$.20 |
| 3 " | .30 |
| 4 " | .40 |
| 5 " | .50 |
| 6 " | .65 |
| 7 " | 1.00 |
| 8 inch pots each... | .10 |
| 9 " | .15 |
| 10 " | .20 |
| 12 " | .35 |
| 14 " | .50 |

FLOWER POT SAUCERS.

Sizes and price same as Pots, less 20 per cent.

We were awarded the following

First Prizes

AND

Prize Medals

AT THE.....

**La. Industrial
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of the

**New Orleans
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State Fair, 1899.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL for best Display of Garden Field and Flower Seeds and Flowering Bulbs.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL for best Collection of Seed Potatoes (Irish and Sweet.)

FIRST PRIZE and Diploma for best Collection of Palms.

GOLD MEDAL for best Table Decoration.

GOLD MEDAL Sweep stake for Best General Display.

GOLD MEDAL for best six specimen Plants of Chrysanthemums.

GOLD MEDAL for best Handle Basket.

GOLD MEDAL for best Floral Design.

TWENTY-TWO PRIZES AND GOLD MEDAL at the Grand Flower Show in Lafayette Square.

INDURATED FIBRE SAUCERS.

UNBREAKABLE.

| | |
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| 4 inch, each | .07 |
| 5 " " | .10 |
| 6 " " | .15 |
| 8 " " | .20 |
| 10 " " | .35 |
| 12 " " | .50 |
| 18 " " | 1.50 |

With Rollers, \$2.00 each.

PLANT STAKES.

PAINTED GREEN.

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| 18 inch per doz. | .25 cts. |
| 24 " " | .35 " |
| 36 " " | .50 " |
| 48 " " | .60 " |

GALVANIZED IRON

PLANT STAKES.

INDESTRUCTIBLE.

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| 24 inch, per doz. | .20 cts. |
| 36 " " | .30 " |
| 48 " " | .40 " |

Extra heavy, 10 cts. per dozen more.

FINGER SPADE.



Breen's Finger Spade.

The handiest little tool made to pull up weeds by the root without injuring the finger nails; fits like a glove.

Two sizes, 10 cents each, postpaid.

HOTBED MATS.

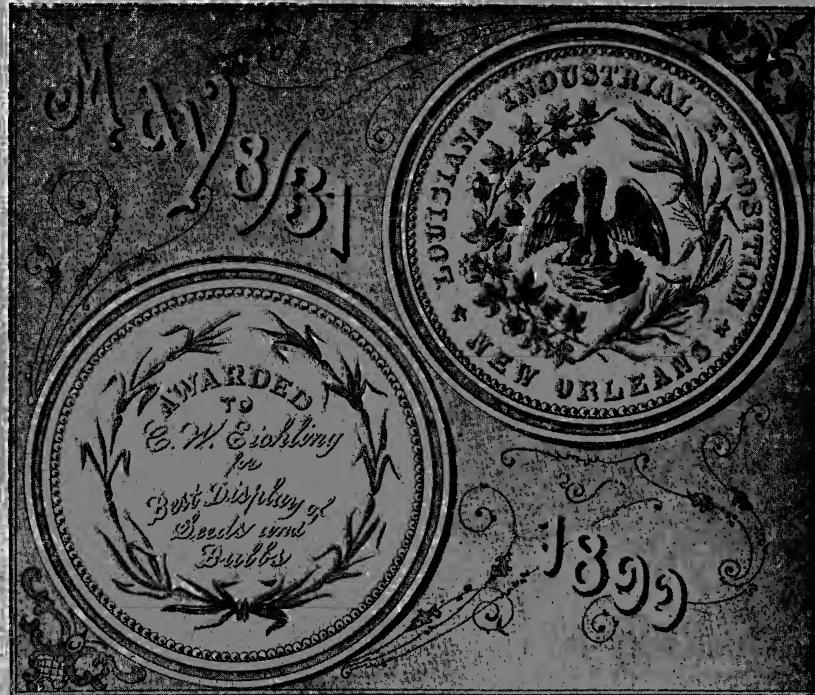
QUILTED AND WATERPROOF.

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| These fill a long-felt want for covering greenhouses, hotbeds, etc., on cold nights. | |
| 40 x 76 inches, each | \$2.50 |
| 76 x 76 inches, each | 3.00 |

DRINKING FOUNTS.

FOR POULTRY.

The best pattern out. 50 cts. each.



INDEX.

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OF LATE FIRM JOHN GAUCHE'S SONS.

524 NATCHEZ STREET.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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| 10 pieces | Chamber sets, 3 colors..... | for \$2.25 |
| 56 | English Tea Sets, 3 colors..... | " 3.50 |
| 100 | " Dinner Sets, 3 colors.... " | 6.75 |
| 56 | Porcelain Tea Sets, 3 colors..... | " 4.00 |
| 100 | " Dinner Sets, 3 colors.... " | 7.50 |

Tea, Breakfast and Dinner Sets in the latest shapes and decorations at minimum prices, consistent with quality.

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| 25 pieces | Tea set, delicate flowers, gilt border, for..... | \$3.00 |
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| 56 | " Tea set, delicate flowers, gilt border, for..... | 5.00 |
| 52 | " Dinner set, delicate flowers, gilt border, for | 6.00 |
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Prices are free on board. Cash must accompany orders.

IMPROVED COTTON SEED.

The South's great peculiar blessing is her Cotton, and this crop must remain her greatest Commercial one. Its production is the pursuit of the greater proportion of our Rural Population, and the margins of sensible profit are as a rule so small that **Reduction of Cost** is the main consideration with the producer, every means must be employed to this end.

There is no matter of more importance to the Cotton Planter than the character, variety and excellence of the Seed he plants. The first essential in the production of large crops upon small areas, the **only practical** method of production, is the **Best Improved Seed**. Such as give greatest increased yield, best quality and percentage of lint, selecting such as are best adopted to different sections and soils, thereby reducing to a great extent the cost of production.

We do not catalogue all that are advertised, but the best leading varieties, which are grown specially for Seed purposes by most intelligent and Experienced Seed growers and planters.

Herlong.—A standard prolific variety, which has long maintained popular favor. Adapted to all sections, very prolific, symmetrical pyramidal plant of distinct type, vigorous, grows off rapidly. Bolls large and compactly placed. Seed medium size, green and bronzed color, yields 33 to 35 per cent lint. Price per Bu. \$1.00.

Peterkin.—Popular in all sections and fully merits its popularity, better adopted to thin lands than Cluster varieties. Plant is a vigorous branching open grower. Bolls medium, seed very small, mostly black, yields 40 per cent lint. Has given more general satisfaction perhaps than any one variety. More hardy and less liable to blight than cluster varieties, and withstands storms. Price per Bushel, \$1.00.

Wise.—The plant and general characteristics similar to Peterkin. Stalk and joints shorter, more compact, more prolific, yields fully as large per cent of lint. Almost storm proof. Is now producing the largest crops in the best cotton sections. Small black and brown seed. Price per Bushel, \$1.00.

Truitt's Improved.—Very vigorous, open grower, long limbs, bolls very large and open handsomely, easily picked, yet does not drop. Very productive, having recorded some of the largest yields ever produced. Seed large, yet yields one-third lint. Large boll Cotton is more easily and rapidly picked than small bolls. Best adapted to rich lands, given good distances. Price per Bushel, \$1.00.

I. X. L. (Peerless).—One of the most productive varieties. Has long limbs with short joints, duplicate bolls at joints; very hardy; one of the earliest; planted in June will mature fully. Seed small and white or gray. Plant it once and you will continue to do so. Adapted to rich or thin lands. Price, per bushel \$1.00.

King's Improved.—Extra early. Wonderfully prolific, long limbed, short jointed. Seed very small, light brown and gray color, lint 38 to 40 prct. Has made 3 Bales per acre in N. C. for Mr. King. Its great prolificacy and extra earliness are its sufficient claims. Price, per bushel \$1.00.

Hawkins Extra Prolific.—Early, very prolific, Plant medium, two to four limbs near the ground, shorter limbs up, all well fruited, medium boll, small seed, gray or green color, lint about 35 per cent. Per bu. \$1.00.

Jones Improved.—Large stalk, limby and prolific, large bolls, which cluster closely on limbs and main stalk—easily and rapidly gathered. Seed large gray. Very favorably reported by Georgia Experiment station. Price, per Bushel \$1.00.

Russel's Big Boll Prolific.—The latest, and one of the best claimants of public favor. A type of striking peculiarities. Has wonderful vigor, hardiness and vitality, remaining green and growing through all vicissitudes until stopped by frost. Does not languish and rust like the less vigorous kinds. Stalk of beautiful pyramidal form with numerous long limbs at bottom, shortening toward top and thickly set with very large 5 lock bolls, that are really tempting to the most indolent Cotton picker. Its tough foliage remains green—does not crumble and trash the lint, which keeps clean and bright. Grows and fruits throughout the season, opening gradually, thus affording better average grade of lint of good length and body. Its luxuriant upright growth, offers great advantage in picking, and a large return of organic matter to the land when turned under with proper implements. It stands first in point of yield at the Experiment stations. Seed green and bronze color. Price, per bushel \$1.00.

The Three Best Potatoes for the South.

Triumph Potato. An extra early reddish skinned variety, and becoming extremely popular in the South for the early market. Shape round; flesh white and fine flavor, it is earlier than the early rose and on account of its beautiful color always sells at the top figures on the early market. There is no potato grown which is as productive on the light sandy soils of Mississippi and Texas. Peck 50c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. 90c.; bu. \$1.50; bbl. \$4.00; 10 bbl. \$37.50.

Eichling's Improved Early Ohio. Is a week earlier than the Early Rose, its parent. It requires a rich moist soil. Color, light scarlet; shape oblong; quality dry and mealy. It is a splendid cropper and the standard early sort of the North and West. While on my trial ground last year it was the earliest of THIRTEEN sorts tested. Peck 40c., Bu. 1.40, Bbl 3.25.

Breese's Peerless. One of the oldest but still favorite, white variety. Peck 40c., bushel 75c. bbl. \$3.00.

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